THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET
FEDERAL REGISTER
OF THE UNITED STATES 1934

VOLUME 17 NUMBER 245

Washington, Wednesday, December 17, 1952

TITLE 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 6—EXCEPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

PART 25—FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' PAY REGULATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

1. Effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, § 6.155 (c) (11) is amended to read as follows:

§ 6.155 *Economic Stabilization Agency.* * * *

(c) *Office of Wage Stabilization.* * * *

(11) Chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee of the Wage Stabilization Board.

(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.)

2. A new paragraph (f) is added to § 25.103 to read as follows:

§ 25.103 *General provisions.* * * *

(f) Any employee serving continuously in the agency and in the same line of work since the effective date of Title VI of the Classification Act of 1949 who, through no fault of his own, is reassigned on or after that date to a position in a lower grade in the same line of work which is identical to a position in the same agency and geographic location occupied by an emyployee whose salary is determined under the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section may be paid at any rate not in excess of the rate he was receiving in the grade from which reassigned and not in excess of the rate being received by the employee occupying such identical position in the lower grade. This paragraph is effective August 18, 1951, for employees on the rolls of the agency on the date of publication of this amendment in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 1101, 63 Stat. 971; 5 U. S. C. 1072)

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13255; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:54 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, Amdt. 4 to Supp. 1, Flaxseed]

PART 601—GRAIN AND RELATED COMMODITIES

SUBPART—1952-CROP FLAXSEED LOAN AND PURCHASE AGREEMENT PROGRAM

ADDITION OF ST. PAUL, MINN., AND SUPERIOR, WIS., TO LIST OF TERMINAL MARKETS

The regulations issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Production and Marketing Administration published in 17 F. R. 4517, 4836, and 7525 and containing the specific requirements for the 1952-crop Flaxseed Price Support Program are hereby amended as follows:

Section 601.2104 (a) is amended by adding St. Paul Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, to the list of terminal markets and by showing the rate per bushel for No. 1 Flaxseed at these two terminal markets to be $4.03 per bushel.

(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)

Issued this 11th day of December 1952.

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

LIONEL C. HOLM,
Acting President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13287; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

[Amdt. 1]

PART 674—FARM STORAGE FACILITIES

SUBPART—FARM-STORAGE FACILITY LOAN PROGRAM

The regulations issued by Commodity Credit Corporation and the Production and Marketing Administration in 17 F. R.

(Continued on p. 11379)

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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

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

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

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5977, governing the making of loans and containing the requirements of the Farm-Storage Facility Loan Program are hereby amended as follows:

Paragraph (a) *Maximum term of loan,* of § 674.180 *Terms and conditions of loan* is amended for the purpose of clarifying the provision relating to the maximum term of the loan, so that the paragraph reads as follows:

(a) *Maximum term of loan.* The maximum term of the loan will be approximately four years from the first anniversary date of the first disbursement of the loan, except that the term of an individual loan may be extended for one year or less by the county committee in case of catastrophic losses of crops or other conditions beyond the control of the borrower. Loans will be secured by chattel mortgages on the storage facilities, real estate mortgage, deed of trust, or other security instrument approved by CCC, on the borrower's farm or other property on which the facility is to be located, or on a sufficient acreage of the farm which, in the judgment of the county committee, will make the site easily accessible for use of other farmers in the area, and constitutes a salable unit. A first mortgage will be required except that where a first mortgage is not obtainable, a second mortgage loan may be made provided the prior lien on the farm is small enough that the borrower's equity in the farm, in the opinion of the county committee, is sufficient to assure his continued tenure of the farm, and provided the prior lien-holder subordinates his lien as to the structure and the site on which it is located, with the right of ingress and egress to the storage facility. No second mortgage loans will be made on structures not located on the farm.

(Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U. S. C. Sup. 7146)

Issued this 11th day of December 1952.

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

Approved:

LIONEL C. HOLM,
Acting President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13234; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter IV—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture

PART 420—MULTIPLE CROP INSURANCE

SUBPART—REGULATIONS FOR THE 1950 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS

1. The publication in the Code of Federal Regulations of multiple crop insurance riders for the two counties designated below is hereby discontinued due to the fact that multiple crop insurance is no longer offered in these counties:

7 CFR 420.88-1 Aiken County, South Carolina (15 F. R. 2656; 16 F. R. 4872).
7 CFR 420.94-1 Northumberland County, Virginia (14 F. R. 7833).

2. The multiple crop insurance rider for Calumet County, Wisconsin (17 F. R. 3316) is hereby revoked due to the

fact that an insurance program was not placed in operation in the county.

[SEAL] JOHN W. BRAINARD,
Manager,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

DECEMBER 11, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13235; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

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

PART 726—FIRE-CURED, DARK AIR-CURED, AND VIRGINIA SUN-CURED TOBACCO

PROCLAMATION OF RESULTS OF MARKETING QUOTA REFERENDUM

§ 726.406 *Basis and purpose.* Sections 726.406 and 726.407 are issued to announce the results of the Virginia sun-cured tobacco marketing quota referendum for the marketing year beginning October 1, 1953, and for the three-year period beginning October 1, 1953. Under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the Secretary proclaimed a national marketing quota for Virginia sun-cured tobacco for the 1953–54 marketing year (17 F. R. 10135). The Secretary announced (17 F. R. 10149) that a referendum would be held on November 22, 1952, to determine whether Virginia sun-cured tobacco producers were in favor of or opposed to marketing quotas for the marketing year beginning October 1, 1953, and to determine whether Virginia sun-cured tobacco producers were in favor of or opposed to marketing quotas for the three-year period beginning October 1, 1953. Since the only purpose of this proclamation is to announce the results of the referendum, it is hereby found and determined that with respect to this proclamation, application of the notice and procedure provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) is unnecessary.

§ 726.407 *Proclamation of the results of the Virginia sun-cured tobacco marketing quota referendum for the marketing year beginning October 1, 1953, and for the three-year period beginning October 1, 1953.* In a referendum of farmers engaged in the production of the 1952 crop of Virginia sun-cured tobacco held on November 22, 1952, 2,095 farmers voted. Of those voting 2,034 or 97.1 percent favored quotas for a period of three years beginning October 1, 1953; 41 or 2.0 percent favored quotas for only the one year beginning October 1, 1953; and 20 or 0.9 percent were opposed to quotas. Therefore, the national marketing quota of 4,854,000 pounds proclaimed November 5, 1952 (17 F. R. 10135) for Virginia sun-cured tobacco for the 1953–54 marketing year will be in effect for such year and marketing quotas on Virginia sun-cured tobacco will be in effect for three marketing years beginning October 1, 1953.

(Sec. 375, 52 Stat. 66; 7 U. S. C. 1375. Interpret or apply sec. 312, 52 Stat. 46, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 1312)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of December 1952. Witness my hand and seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] C. J. MCCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13288; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

PART 727—MARYLAND TOBACCO

PROCLAMATION OF RESULTS OF MARKETING QUOTA REFERENDUM

§ 727.403 *Basis and purpose.* Sections 727.403 and 727.404 are issued to announce the results of the Maryland tobacco marketing quota referendum for the marketing year beginning October 1, 1953, and for the three-year period beginning October 1, 1953. Under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the Secretary proclaimed a national marketing quota for Maryland tobacco for the 1953–54 marketing year (17 F. R. 8893). The Secretary announced (17 F. R. 8925) that a referendum would be held on October 29, 1952, to determine whether Maryland tobacco producers were in favor of or opposed to marketing quotas for the marketing year beginning October 1, 1953, and to determine whether Maryland tobacco producers were in favor of or opposed to marketing quotas for the three-year period beginning October 1, 1953. Since the only purpose of this proclamation is to announce the results of the referendum, it is hereby found and determined that with respect to this proclamation, application of the notice and procedure provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) is unnecessary.

§ 727.404 *Proclamation of the results of the Maryland tobacco marketing quota referendum for the marketing year beginning October 1, 1953, and for the three-year period beginning October 1, 1953.* In a referendum of farmers engaged in the production of the 1952 crop of Maryland tobacco held on October 29, 1952, 6,383 farmers voted. Of those voting 4,114 or 64.5 percent favored quotas for a period of three years beginning October 1, 1953; 614 or 9.6 percent favored quotas for only the one year beginning October 1, 1953; and 1,655 or 25.9 percent were opposed to quotas. Therefore, the national marketing quota of 42,000,000 pounds proclaimed on October 1, 1952 (17 F. R. 8893), for Maryland tobacco for the 1953–54 marketing year will be in effect for the year beginning October 1, 1953.

(Sec. 375, 52 Stat. 66, 7 U. S. C. 1375. Interpret or apply sec. 312, 52 Stat. 46, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 1312)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of December 1952. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] C. J. MCCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13233; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board

Subchapter A—Civil Air Regulations

[Supp. 4]

PART 16—AIRCRAFT RADIO EQUIPMENT AIRWORTHINESS

TYPE CERTIFICATION; AIRBORNE RADIO EQUIPMENT

This supplement outlines the Civil Aeronautics Administration's policy governing the environmental tests procedures to be followed in type certificating airborne radio equipment. These procedures were established through the medium of the Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics' Special Committee 37 and are to be used on all newly designed equipment submitted for type certification approval. A provision has been included permitting the applicant for a type certificate to use either the Civil Aeronautics Manual 16 tests or the new RTCA tests for a period of a year after the effective date of this supplement. Technical Standard Orders will eventually replace the policies stated in this supplement.

The following policies are hereby adopted:

§ 16.30–3 *Environmental test procedures for airborne radio equipment. (CAA policies which apply to § 16.30 (c)).* Environmental test procedures are used to provide a laboratory means of determining the reliability of airborne radio equipment by evaluating its performance under conditions representative of those which are encountered in actual aeronautical operations. In performing these tests, the environmental test procedures contained in Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics' paper entitled, "Environmental Test Procedures—Airborne Radio Equipment" (Paper 50–52/DO–44 dated March 20, 1952) should be used on newly designed equipment submitted for type certification approval. However, in order to provide a smooth transition to the new environmental test procedures, either the currently used tests contained in Civil Aeronautics Manual 16 dated February 13, 1941,[1] or those contained in the R. T. C. A. paper 50–52/DO–44 may be used at the option of the applicant for a type certificate for a period of one year from (date of publication). After this date, the tests contained in paper 50–52/DO–44 should be used. The environmental test procedures in Civil Aeronautics Manual 16 dated February 13, 1941[1] under which the equipment was originally type certificated should be used on modifications of previously type certificated equipment. However, the tests contained in the R. T. C. A. paper 50–52/DO–44 may be used at the option of the applicant.

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interprets or applies sec. 601, 603, 52 Stat. 1007, 1009; 49 U. S. C. 551, 553)

[1] Not filed for publication in the Federal Register.

These policies shall become effective January 1, 1953.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52–13219; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 24—HOUSING AND HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter I—Home Loan Bank Board, Housing and Home Finance Agency

Subchapter C—Federal Savings and Loan System

[No. 5737]

PART 141—DEFINITIONS

BAD DEBT RESERVE ELIMINATED AS PART OF GENERAL RESERVES

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

Resolved that pursuant to Part 108 of the General Regulations of the Home Loan Bank Board (24 CFR Part 108) and § 142.1 of the rules and regulations for the Federal Savings and Loan System (24 CFR 142.1), § 141.7 *General reserves* of the rules and regulations for the Federal Savings and Loan System (24 CFR 141.7) is hereby amended, effective December 17, 1952, by repealing the last sentence thereof.

Resolved further that, it being determined this amendment relating to adjustments in reserve accounts is of no particular interest to the public, does not affect a matter of substance and should become effective prior to the expiration of the current calendar year by reason of certain recently adopted regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relating to the taxing of savings and loan associations, notice and public procedure thereon are unnecessary and deferment of the effective date is not required under the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act, and such amendment shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 5, 48 Stat. 132, as amended; 12 U. S. C. 1464)

By the Home Loan Bank Board.

[SEAL] J. FRANCIS MOORE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13256; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

Subchapter D—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

[No. 5738]

PART 163—OPERATIONS

BAD DEBT RESERVE ELIMINATED AS PART OF FEDERAL INSURANCE RESERVE

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

Resolved that pursuant to Part 108 of the general regulations of the Home Loan Bank Board (24 CFR Part 108) and § 167.1 of the rules and regulations for Insurance of Accounts (24 CFR 167.1), § 163.11 *Setting up, designation, and purpose of Federal insurance reserve* of the rules and regulations for Insurance of Accounts (24 CFR 163.11) is hereby amended, effective December 17, 1952, by repealing the last sentence thereof.

Resolved further that, it being determined this amendment relating to adjustments in reserve accounts is of no particular interest to the public, does not affect a matter of substance and should become effective prior to the expiration of the current calendar year by reason of certain recently adopted regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relating to the taxing of savings and loan associations, notice and public procedure thereon are unnecessary and deferment of the effective date is not required under the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act, and such amendment shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 402, 48 Stat. 1256, as amended; 12 U. S. C. 1725. Interprets or applies sec. 403, 48 Stat. 1257, as amended; 12 U. S. C. 1726)

By the Home Loan Bank Board.

[SEAL] J. FRANCIS MOORE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13257; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

Chapter II — Federal Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency

Subchapter B—Property Improvement Loans

PART 204—TITLE I MORTGAGE INSURANCE; RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MORTGAGEE UNDER INSURANCE CONTRACT

WASTE

Section 204.11 (c) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(c) The provisions of this section concerning waste shall not apply to mortgages on which the unpaid principal obligation at the time of the institution of foreclosure proceedings exceeds 75 percent of the appraised value of the property as of the date the mortgage was accepted for insurance, and in any event the obligation of the mortgagee to repair waste in accordance with such provision shall be limited to the amount of $100 for each family dwelling unit covered by the mortgage.

(Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1246, as amended; 12 U. S. C. and Sup., 1703g. Interprets or applies sec. 102, Pub. Law 475, 81st Cong.)

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

[SEAL] WALTER L. GREENE,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13227, Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

Subchapter C—Mutual Mortgage Insurance

PART 222—MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE; RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE MORTGAGEE UNDER THE INSURANCE CONTRACT

WASTE

Section 222.15 (c) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(c) The provisions of this section concerning waste shall not apply to mortgages on which the unpaid principal obligation at the time of the institution of foreclosure proceedings exceeds 75 percent of the appraised value of the property as of the date the mortgage was accepted for insurance, and in any event the obligation of the mortgagee to repair waste in accordance with such provision shall be limited to the amount of $100 for each family dwelling unit covered by the mortgage.

(Sec. 211, as added by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 23; 12 U. S. C. 1715b)

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

[SEAL] WALTER L. GREENE,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13229; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

Subchapter D—Multifamily and Group Housing Insurance

PART 243—COOPERATIVE HOUSING INSURANCE; RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MORTGAGEE UNDER INSURANCE CONTRACT

WASTE

Section 243.10 (j) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(j) The provisions of this section concerning waste shall not apply to mortgages on which the unpaid principal obligation at the time of the institution of foreclosure proceedings exceeds 75 percent of the original amount specified in the blanket mortgage as the release price applicable to the mortgaged property, and in any event the obligation of the mortgagee to repair waste in accordance with such provision shall be limited to the amount of $100 for each family dwelling unit covered by the mortgage.

(Sec. 211, as added by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 23; 12 U. S. C. 1715b. Interprets or applies sec. 114, Pub. Law 475, 81st Cong.)

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

[SEAL] WALTER L. GREENE,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13231; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

Subchapter K—Single-Family Project Loans, War Housing Insurance

PART 289—PROJECT AND INDIVIDUAL MORTGAGES; RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MORTGAGEE

WASTE

Section 289.9 (i) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(i) The provisions of this section concerning waste shall not apply to mortgages on which the unpaid principal obligation at the time of the institution of foreclosure proceedings exceeds 75 percent of the release clause price as specified in the mortgage applicable to the mortgaged property, or in the event a valuation was made at the time the individual mortgage was accepted for insurance, 75 percent of such appraised value; and in any event the obligation of

the mortgagee to repair waste in accordance with such provision shall be limited to the amount of $100 for each family dwelling unit covered by the mortgage.

(Sec. 607, 55 Stat. 61; 12 U. S. C. 1742)

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

[SEAL] WALTER L. GREENE,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13228; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

Subchapter N—National Defense Housing Insurance

PART 295—NATIONAL DEFENSE HOUSING INSURANCE; RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MORTGAGEE UNDER INSURANCE CONTRACT

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY TO THE COMMISSIONER; CONDITIONS OF DEFAULT IN MORTGAGE

1. Section 295.10 (c) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(c) For the purposes of this section, the date of default shall be considered as 30 days after the first uncorrected failure to perform a covenant or obligation, or the first failure to make a monthly payment which subsequent payments by the mortgagor are insufficient to cover when applied to the overdue monthly payments in the order in which they became due: *Provided, however,* That a mortgagee may, with and subject to the written consent of the Commissioner, apply partial payments to delinquent interest not in excess of 2½ percent, to the exclusion of prior delinquent principal payments, in which event the date of default shall be 30 days after the due date of the earliest monthly payment, any part of which remains unpaid.

2. Section 295.10 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

(h) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent the mortgagee, with the consent of the Commissioner, from entering into a written agreement with the mortgagor postponing for a period not to exceed one year that part of the monthly payment or any part thereof which represents amortization of principal where the mortgagor is the owner of a group of properties consisting of a project of not less than ten rental units, each covered by a mortgage insured under section 903 of the National Housing Act and by the provisions of the agreement, and where the agreement obligates the mortgagor to deposit with the mortgagee the entire net income from all of the properties comprising the project, under arrangements satisfactory to the Commissioner, and obligates the mortgagor to resume monthly payments after the effective period of the agreement in such amounts as will completely amortize the mortgage indebtedness within the original maturity. Such agreement will in no way affect the amount of the annual mortgage insurance premiums, which will continue to be calculated in accordance with the original amortization provisions.

(Sec. 907, as added by sec. 201, Public Law 139, 82d Cong.)

Issued at Washington, D. C., December 9, 1952.

[SEAL] WALTER L. GREENE,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13232; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

PART 295—NATIONAL DEFENSE HOUSING INSURANCE; RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MORTGAGEE UNDER INSURANCE CONTRACT

WASTE

Section 295.11 (c) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(c) The provisions of this section concerning waste shall not apply to mortgages on which the unpaid principal obligation at the time of the institution of foreclosure proceedings exceeds 75 percent of the appraised value of the property as of the date the mortgage was accepted for insurance, and in any event the obligation of the mortgagee to repair waste in accordance with such provision shall be limited to the amount of $100 for each family dwelling unit covered by the mortgage.

(Sec. 907, as added by sec. 201, Public Law 139, 82d Cong.)

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

[SEAL] WALTER L. GREENE,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13230; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter V—Department of the Army

Subchapter F—Personnel

PART 573—APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS

APPOINTMENT IN MEDICAL, DENTAL, VETERINARY, MEDICAL SERVICE, ARMY NURSE, AND WOMEN'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS, REGULAR ARMY

Sections 573.1, 573.2, 573.2a, 573.2b, 573.3, 573.4, 573.5, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Sec.
573.1 General.
573.2 Age and special eligibility requirements.
573.3 Service credit.
573.4 Grade determination.
573.5 Application.
573.6 Evaluation boards.
573.7 Action within Department of the Army.

AUTHORITY: §§ 573.1 to 573.7 issued under R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22.
SOURCE: SR 605-25-10, November 12, 1952.

§ 573.1 *General*—(a) *General eligibility requirements.* General policy, and general eligibility requirements governing appointments in the Regular Army are contained in § 573.10.

(b) *Purpose.* Sections 573.1 to 573.7 prescribe the administrative procedures for the appointment of commissioned officers in the Army Medical Service, Regular Army.

§ 573.2 *Age and special eligibility requirements.* The age requirement for appointment in the various corps of the Army Medical Service, Regular Army, as prescribed in § 573.10, is restated for information and guidance of all concerned, together with special eligibility requirements for each corps as indicated. Female applicants for the Army Nurse Corps and the Women's Medical Specialist Corps must be unmarried and have no dependents under 18 years of age or a child or children under 18 years of age. Such applicants who have any legal or other responsibilities for custody, control, care, maintenance, or support of any child or children under 18 years of age will be ineligible. Those female applicants who have surrendered all rights to custody and control of such children through formal adoption or final divorce proceedings are eligible to apply. These special requirements are in addition to general eligibility requirements prescribed by § 573.10, for appointment in the Regular Army.

(a) *Medical Corps.* Applicant must:

(1) Have reached twenty-first birthday but not the thirty-second birthday on date of appointment as first lieutenant; thirty-seventh birthday on date of appointment as captain; forty-second birthday on date of appointment as major; and forty-eighth birthday on date of appointment as lieutenant colonel.

(2) Be a graduate of a medical school conferring the degree of doctor of medicine which is acceptable to the Department of the Army.

(3) Have had an internship subsequent to graduation which is acceptable to the Department of the Army, or

(4) Have had practical or professional experience equivalent to an internship as determined by the Surgeon General in each case.

(b) *Dental Corps.* Applicant must:

(1) Have reached twenty-first birthday but not the thirty-second birthday on date of appointment as first lieutenant; thirty-seventh birthday on date of appointment as captain; forty-second birthday on date of appointment as major; and forty-eighth birthday on date of appointment as lieutenant colonel.

(2) Be a graduate of a dental school conferring the degree of doctor of dental surgery or doctor of dental medicine which is acceptable to the Department of the Army.

(c) *Veterinary Corps.* Applicant must:

(1) Have reached twenty-first birthday but not the thirty-second birthday on date of appointment. The latter date may be advanced by the number of years, months, and days of active Federal service performed after attaining the age of 21 years as a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States subsequent to December 31, 1947, but not to exceed a total of 5 years.

(2) Be a graduate of a veterinary school conferring the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine which is acceptable to the Department of the Army.

(3) Hold a Reserve commission and be assigned to the Veterinary Corps in one of the Reserve components of the Army of the United States.

(4) Have served at least 6 months on current tour of duty.

(5) Have served 60 or more duty days in present assignment to permit rendition of a special, complete, efficiency report.

(d) *Medical Service Corps.* Applicant must:

(1) Have reached twenty-first birthday but not the thirtieth birthday on date of appointment. The latter date may be advanced by the number of years, months, and days of active Federal service performed after attaining the age of 21 years as a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States subsequent to December 31, 1947, but not to exceed a total of 5 years.

(2) Possess a baccalaureate degree gained through attendance at a college or university recognized through accreditation (as evidenced in part 3, current Educational Directory, Higher Education, United States Office of Education), except as follows, for appointment in the respective section of the corps as indicated:

(i) *Pharmacy, supply and administration section.* A waiver of the baccalaureate degree may be considered provided applicant achieves a qualifying score upon the Educational Requirements Test DA PRT 2530 and evidences outstanding ability as demonstrated by his military record.

(ii) *Optometry section.* Graduate of a school of optometry giving a full 4-year course acceptable to the Department of the Army.

(iii) *Sanitary engineering section.* Possess a bachelor's degree in sanitary, civil, or chemical engineering from a school acceptable to the Department of the Army.

(iv) *Allied science section.* Possess the appropriate degree from a school or university acceptable to the Department of the Army as indicated for service in one of the specialty fields listed below.

(*a*) *Medical entomology specialist.* Bachelor's degree with a major in the field of entomology, including at least one course in medical entomology.

(*b*) *Medical laboratory specialist.* Possess a master's degree in one of the fields of bacteriology, biochemistry, parasitology, serology, or toxicology, or equivalent training in a science allied to medicine as determined by the Surgeon General.

(c) *Nutrition specialist.* Possess a degree of doctor of physiology or its equivalent in the field of nutritional biochemistry or nutritional physiology.

(*d*) *Social work specialist.* Possess a master's degree in social work.

(*e*) *Psychology specialist.* Possess a doctor's degree in psychology.

(3) Have completed 18 months' active Federal commissioned service in the United States Army, performed within the 3-year period immediately preceding submission of an application. Tours of active duty of 90 days or less may not be included in computing service for this program.

(4) Have served at least 6 months on current tour of duty.

(5) Have served 60 or more duty days in present assignment to permit rendition of a special, complete, efficiency report.

(6) Have performed at least 12 months of the required service in duties other than as a student, in a travel status, awaiting assignment, on leave, etc.

(e) *Army Nurse Corps.* Applicant must:

(1) Have reached twenty-first birthday but not have attained twenty-eighth birthday on date of appointment.

(2) Hold a Reserve commission and be assigned to the Army Nurse Corps branch in the Army, and have served in the active military service for at least 6 months immediately prior to appearance before evaluation board. To assure adequate time for administrative processing of an application, applicants who will attain or who have attained the age of 27 years prior to completion of 6 months active duty may request approval from Department of the Army to submit applications prior to completion of 6 months active duty.

(3) Have been graduated from a school of nursing acceptable to the Department of the Army and must possess current nursing registration in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a Territory of the United States.

(f) *Women's Medical Specialist Corps.* Applicant must:

(1) Have reached twenty-first birthday but not have attained twenty-eighth birthday on date of appointment.

(2) Hold a Reserve commission and be assigned to the Women's Medical Specialist Corps branch of the Army Reserve and have served in the active military service for at least 6 months immediately prior to appearance before evaluation board. To assure adequate time for administrative processing of an application, applicants who will attain or who have attained the age of 27 years prior to completion of 6 months active duty may request approval from Department of the Army to submit application prior to completion of 6 months active duty.

(3) Have the educational requirements for appointment in the Women's Medical Specialist Corps, Regular Army.

(i) *Dietitian section.* A bachelor's degree from a college or university with either a major in foods and nutrition or institution management; and, in addition, have completed a dietetic internship, both of which must be acceptable to the Department of the Army.

(ii) *Physical therapist section.* A bachelor's degree from a college or university including satisfactory completion of courses in biological and physical sciences and psychology; and, in addition, have completed a course in physical therapy, both of which must be acceptable to the Department of the Army.

(iii) *Occupational therapist section.* A bachelor's degree from a college or university, and have completed a training course in occupational therapy, both of which must be acceptable to the Department of the Army.

§ 573.3 *Service credit.* Each individual appointed in the Regular Army under the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, shall at time of appointment be credited with an amount of service equivalent to the total period of active Federal service performed after attaining the age of 21 years as a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States subsequent to December 31, 1947, and prior to appointment in the Regular Army, but not to exceed 5 years. In addition to the foregoing, individuals appointed in the following corps will be given service credit on the basis of professional training as indicated below:

Corps and Credit

Medical Corps: 4 years.
Dental Corps: 3 years.
Veterinary Corps: 2 years.
Medical Service Corps: 3 years, if at time of appointment the individual holds a degree of doctor of philosophy or comparable degree recognized by the Surgeon General in a science allied to medicine.

§ 573.4 *Grade determination.* (a) Upon the basis of service credited in § 573.3, individuals who have less than 3 years service credit shall be appointed in the grade of second lieutenant; 3 or more years but less than 7, shall be appointed in the grade of first lieutenant; 7 or more years, shall be appointed in the grade of captain.

(b) Appointment in the Medical Corps or Dental Corps will be in grades determined according to the applicant's age and years of active professional experience subsequent to graduation from a medical or dental school acceptable to the Department of the Army.

Grade	Professional experience	Maximum age
1st lieutenant	No years	Not have attained 32d birthday.
Captain	4 years	Not have attained 37th birthday.
Major	11 years	Not have attained 42d birthday.
Lt. colonel	18 years	Not have attained 48th birthday.

Initial appointments in the Medical Corps or Dental Corps in the grade of colonel are authorized. Persons appointed in this grade will possess outstanding qualifications for special positions determined by the Surgeon General as requirements necessitate.

(c) Individuals appointed in the Army Nurses Corps or Women's Medical Specialist Corps, Regular Army, under the Army-Navy Nurse Act of 1947 shall be appointed in the grade of second lieutenant.

§ 573.5 *Application.* (a) Applications will be submitted on DA Form 62 (Application for Appointment as a Commissioned Officer in the Regular Army), in duplicate. Forms may be obtained at all Army installations, including recruiting stations, and at the Office of the Surgeon General.

(b) Applications will be accompanied by:

(1) Recent photograph, head-and-shoulders type, not smaller than 3 by 5 inches. The applicant's name and current Army service number, if any, will appear on the reverse side.

(2) DD Form 98 (Loyalty Certificate for Personnel of the Armed Forces), and

DD Form 98a (List of Organizations to accompany DD Form 98).

(3) Transcript of all college credits (Medical Service Corps applicants only).

(c) Applications will be forwarded as follows:

(1) Applications for appointment in Medical, Dental, Army Nurse, or Women's Medical Specialist Corps submitted by qualified individuals on active duty within the continental United States may be submitted at any time through command channels to appropriate installation commanders. Installation commanders will, in turn, forward the original and inclosures to the commander of the nearest named Army hospital or Army Area Evaluation Board (§ 573.6 (a) (1)) for evaluation, and the duplicate copy to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: AGPB–R. Applicants in an oversea command, if on active duty, will forward applications in accordance with instructions issued by the appropriate oversea commander.

(2) Applications for appointment in the Medical or Dental Corps from qualified members of a Reserve component of the Army of the United States not on active duty or from civilians may be submitted at any time to the commander of the nearest named Army hospital or Army Area Evaluation Board listed in (§ 573.6 (a) (1)). The hospital or Evaluation Board will retain the original and inclosures for use in evaluating the applicant, and will forward, without delay, the duplicate copy to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: AGPB–R. Individuals in this category residing in an oversea command will forward applications in accordance with instructions issued by the appropriate oversea commander.

(3) Applications for appointment in the Veterinary Corps and Medical Service Corps:

(i) May be submitted only during the periods May 1 to June 30, and from November 1 to December 31, and will be forwarded through command channels to appropriate installation commanders.

(ii) The indorsement to the application, effected by installation commander, will contain a statement to the effect that the applicant's records have been carefully examined, that he is fully eligible under the regulations of this part, and that nothing is contained therein of a sufficiently derogatory nature to preclude favorable consideration. In the event of derogatory or questionable findings, sufficient explanation of the circumstances will be furnished.

(iii) Normally, a special complete efficiency report will be attached thereto at the appropriate headquarters. The only exception in this regard will be in those instances when the period subsequent to the submission of the last efficiency report does not permit coverage of at least 60 duty days prior to the end of an application period, and the applicant would become ineligible by virtue of age prior to the next application period. This report will constitute full and complete evaluation of the pertinent duty period, and the next efficiency report to be submitted will commence with the date immediately following the closing date of this special report.

(iv) Installation commanders will forward the original and inclosures to the commander of the nearest Evaluation Board (§ 573.6 (a) (1) and (4)) for evaluation, and the duplicate copy to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: AGPB-R. Applicants in oversea commands will forward applications in accordance with instructions issued by the appropriate oversea commander.

§ 573.6 *Evaluation boards*—(a) *Appointment.* (1) Commanders of the following named installations and appropriate major commanders will appoint evaluation boards at stations indicated to evaluate applicants for appointment in all Corps of the Army Medical Service except Veterinary Corps:

(i) Headquarters Fifth Army, 1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

(ii) Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

(iii) William Beaumont Army Hospital, Fort Bliss, Tex.

(iv) Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

(v) Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Denver, Colo.

(vi) Letterman Army Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

(vii) Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington 12, D. C.

(viii) Madigan Army Hospital, Tacoma, Wash.

(ix) Murphy Army Hospital, Waltham, Mass.

(x) Percy Jones Army Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.

(xi) Valley Forge Army Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa.

(xii) Headquarters First Army, Governors Island, N. Y.

(xiii) United States Army Hospital, Fort Knox, Ky.

(xiv) United States Army Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga.

(xv) United States Army Hospital, Fort Bragg, N. C.

(2) Major commanders will appoint evaluation boards at the stations indicated below to evaluate applicants for appointment in the Veterinary Corps.

(i) Headquarters First Army, Governors Island, N. Y.

(ii) Headquarters Second Army, Fort Meade, Md.

(iii) Headquarters Third Army, Fort McPherson, Ga.

(iv) Headquarters Fourth Army, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

(v) Headquarters Fifth Army, 1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

(vi) Headquarters Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

(3) In oversea commands, evaluation boards will be appointed in general hospitals designated by the appropriate oversea commander.

(4) Boards will consist of a minimum of three senior officers of the corps in which the individual is applying for appointment. In the event that three senior officers of the proper corps are not available, senior officers of the Medical Corps will be substituted. No substitutions will be made for veterinary applicant evaluation boards.

§ 573.7 *Action within Department of the Army.* (a) Upon receipt of an application and allied papers, The Adjutant General will review the case including available Department of the Army records in order to determine statutory and administrative eligibility, and will then forward all papers to the Surgeon General. The Surgeon General, after determining physical qualifications, will recommend appointment or nonappointment and return each case to The Adjutant General. When applicable, recommendations for appointment will include grade in which appointment is to be made. Recommendations for nonappointment will include reasons therefor, and such applicants will be notified promptly by The Adjutant General.

(b) The Adjutant General will transmit names of applicants recommended for appointment to the Secretary of the Army for action to effect appointments, and will issue necessary instructions through commanders of major commands concerned to consummate such appointments.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52–13218; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 22, Amdt. 4 to Supplementary Regulation 6, Revision 1]

CPR 22—MANUFACTURERS' GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION

SR 6—CEILING PRICE FOR MANUFACTURERS FOR THE SALE OF PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND LACQUERS

POSTPONEMENT OF EFFECTIVE DATE

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization General Order No. 2, this Amendment 4 to Revision 1 of Supplementary Regulation 6 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment postpones until January 30, 1953, the mandatory effective date of Supplementary Regulation 6, Revision 1, to Ceiling Price Regulation 22.

The revision calls for significant calculations and filings. Unfortunately, typographical errors in the OPS Public Form 150 and the text of the regulation governing the calculation of ceiling prices delayed compliance and necessitated the issuance of a revised form and Amendment 2 and Amendment 3 to the regulation which corrected those errors and extended the filing date to December 15, 1952. However, it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director of Price Stabilization that that extension of time was inadequate.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Regulation 6, Revision 1, to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is amended by changing the last paragraph thereof (effective date) to read as follows:

Effective date. The mandatory effective date of this supplementary regulation in January 30, 1953. However, if you so elect, you may make this regulation effective as to you at any time between August 13, 1952 and January 30, 1953. If you do so elect, this supplementary regulation, on the date you exercise your option, becomes effective as to you for all your commodities covered hereby.

This Amendment 4 to Supplementary Regulation 6, Revision 1 is effective December 15, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director
of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13328; Filed, Dec. 15, 1952; 4:48 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Amdt. 5 to Revision 1]

CPR 25—CEILING PRICES OF BEEF ITEMS SOLD AT RETAIL

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, Delegation of Authority by the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to meat, as amended, Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 5, Revision, this Amendment 5 to the Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revision 1, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment makes four substantive changes in Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR) 25, Revision 1, as well as certain clarifications and corrections of a minor nature:

(1) By applying single price schedules to groups of several zones in CPR 25, Revised, an attempt was made to reflect gross profit margins on a relatively uniform basis. Experience has demonstrated that in the cases of stores operating in Zones 19 and 24, the applicable price schedules do not yield the intended gross profit margin. Therefore, this amendment provides new schedules of beef cut ceiling prices for stores operating in Zones 19 and 24. No changes are made in the pertinent price schedules for beef variety meats and by-products. Adjustments on these items are minimal and would not substantially affect gross profit margins.

(2) This amendment removes the item "Lean prediced stew" from all of the ceiling price schedules in Article IV and from the list of standard retail beef cuts in Appendix V. This amendment, on the other hand, will permit retailers to predice boneless neck meat and heel of round.

Prior to controls, retailers customarily merchandised boneless neck or heel of round by displaying it in trays as boneless stew meat. However, before this amendment, retailers who handled prime, choice, and good grades of meat had not been provided a practical method of merchandising heel of round and boneless neck meat as lean prediced stew beef at the ceiling price established for that cut. If they cut boneless neck meat and heel of round into stew meat, they had to sell it at the lower stew beef prices. On the other hand, retailers who handled commercial and utility grades of beef could obtain a considerable price advantage by displaying and selling boneless neck meat and heel of round as lean prediced stew meat.

This amendment will permit retailers who handle prime, choice, and good grades of beef to display these cuts of beef as stew meat without having to sell these items at a discount and will prevent retailers who handle lower grades from obtaining the advantage of selling lower priced cuts as lean prediced stew meat.

(3) This amendment also allows certain specialty stores selling mostly prime grade beef to apply for exemption from the ceiling prices of prime grade beef set forth in Article IV, and for the establishment by the Director of separate and higher ceiling prices applicable to this group of specialty stores. The purpose of this amendment is to parallel similar provisions for specialty stores in CPR 15 and CPR 16 for the reasons set forth in the Statements of Considerations accompanying those regulations, which are incorporated herein.

(4) Because of recent amendments to CPR 24, this amendment also defines and prices two new specialty products, the ceiling prices of which are determined under section 4 (c). A minor change is also made in the definition of specialty product, prefabricated, quick frozen and packaged. The product may now be packaged in a sealed moisture proof container rather than a carton as previously required.

(5) The definitions of cured and smoked tongues, dried beef, and wafer steaks have been amended to conform to the changes made in the definition of these items in CPR 24.

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

All standards prescribed in this amendment were, prior to the issuance of Ceiling Price Regulation 25, in general use in the meat industry. Such standards as are prescribed are indispensable to price control of beef, since no practicable alternative to such standardization exists for securing effective price control of this commodity. It is not believed that this amendment will cause any substantial changes in business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution; however, to the extent that such changes may be compelled, they are necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revision 1, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revision 1, is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 34 is redesignated Section 35 and a new Section 34 is added to read as follows:

SEC. 34. *How certain stores may apply for exemption from the ceiling prices for prime grade beef specified in Article IV and for the establishment of higher ceiling prices.* (a) If your store meets the gross margin requirements specified in paragraph (b) of this section and does business in the manner outlined in that paragraph, you may apply under paragraph (d) of this section to be exempted from the ceiling prices of prime grade beef specified in Article IV of this regulation, and to have your ceiling prices for prime grade beef established for you by the Director of the Office of Price Stabilization. Your application must set forth the information required by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. The Director may then establish such prime grade beef ceiling prices for you as appear in his judgment to be generally fair and equitable, and to reflect customary gross margins on meat department sales.

(b) Your application must state that:

(1) The total gross meat department margin of your store in your fiscal year 1950 was at least 23 percent on all meat department sales, and also if you are not an "independent store", at least 23 percent on the combined meat department sales in all the stores in your organization for which you seek adjustment. In determining your total gross meat department margin, do not count a restaurant as part of a meat department. If your store was not in business for the entire year 1950, determine the total gross meat department margin of your store for that portion of 1950 during which you were in business. The period used must cover at least three months' operation. In any case, specify the period covered.

(2) Whether your store or stores have been exempted from using the markups in CPR 15 or CPR 16 by qualifying under the provisions of section 26 (a) of CPR 15 or section 24 (a) of CPR 16;

(3) Prior to January 1, 1951, more than one-half of the beef you purchased and sold was U. S. Prime grade;

(4) The majority of your sales in your meat department are made by employees

who assist customers in selecting, collecting and wrapping merchandise;

(5) Your store generally offers to all its customers the services of taking orders by telephone, carrying monthly charge accounts, and providing delivery service; and

(6) The general level of beef prices in your store was substantially higher than that of Group 1 stores in your community during the fiscal year 1950.

(c) Your application must set forth:

(1) Your ceiling prices determined under the General Ceiling Price Regulation for each retail cut of prime grade beef;

(2) Your highest purchase invoice cost during the GCPR base period (December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951) for:

(a) Prime grade beef carcasses;

(b) Prime grade wholesale cuts (enumerate);

(3) What percentage of your total prime grade beef purchases during the GCPR base period were:

(a) Prime grade beef carcasses;

(b) Prime grade wholesale cuts (enumerate).

(d) You must file your application with the National Office of the Office of Price Stabilization. The Director of Price Stabilization may establish, by letter order, ceiling prices in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section for your retail sales of beef, if he finds that you meet the requirements of this section. This authority may be withdrawn if it is later determined by the Director that your store does not qualify for adjustment under this section, or if he finds that for any quarter subsequent to the date of approval of your application 80 percent of your total beef purchases are not prime grade beef. Applications for adjustment are governed by Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revision 2.

2. A new ceiling price list is added to section 40 (a), following section 40 (a) (6), to read as follows:

(7) *Zones 19 and 24.*

[The following ceiling prices per pound apply in all Groups 1 and 2 stores selling the grades of beef cuts listed below at retail in Zones 19 and 24]

	Prime	Choice	Good	Commercial	Utility
I. Steaks:					
1. Porterhouse	$1.39	$1.26	$1.18	$0.97	$0.91
2. T-Bone	1.39	1.26	1.18	.97	.91
3. Club	1.39	1.26	1.18	.97	.91
4. Rib, 10-inch cut	.91	.83	.77	.71	.66
5. Rib, 7-inch cut	1.03	.94	.88	.82	.77
6. Rib, 7-inch cut (boneless)	1.34	1.25	1.17	.94	.85
7. Sirloin (bone-in)	1.17	1.14	1.10	.95	.89
8. Pinbone (bone-in)	1.17	1.14	1.10	.95	.89
9. Top sirloin (boneless)	1.55	1.45	1.37	1.13	1.02
10. Bottom sirloin (boneless)	1.23	1.20	1.16	.97	.91
11. Tenderloin	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
12. Sirloin (boneless)	1.39	1.32	1.27	1.07	.96
13. Round (bone-in, full cut)	1.17	1.14	1.10	.95	.89
14. Round (boneless, top and bottom)	1.23	1.20	1.16	.97	.91
15. Round tip (boneless)	1.23	1.20	1.16	.97	.91
16. Sirloin tip (boneless)	1.23	1.20	1.16	.97	.91
17. Chuck blade (bone-in)	.79	.79	.77	.72	.68
18. Chuck arm (bone-in)	.83	.83	.80	.75	.71
19. Flank	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90
20. Cube	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
21. Skirt steak	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90
22. Eye of round (boneless)	1.23	1.20	1.16	.97	.91
23. Strip loin (boneless)					1.02
24. Regular roll					1.09
II. Roasts:					
1. Rib standing, 10-inch cut	.91	.83	.77	.71	.66
2. Rib standing, 7-inch cut	1.03	.94	.88	.82	.77
3. Round tip (boneless)	1.23	1.20	1.16	.97	.91
4. Rump standing (bone-in)	.86	.86	.83	.78	.74
5. Rump (boneless)	1.15	1.15	1.11	.95	.89
6. Chuck blade pot roast	.79	.79	.77	.72	.68
7. Chuck arm pot roast	.83	.83	.80	.75	.71
8. Chuck or shoulder (boneless)	.94	.94	.91	.85	.78
9. English cut	.83	.83	.80	.75	.71
10. Sirloin tip roast (boneless)	1.23	1.20	1.16	.97	.91
11. Rib, 10-inch cut (boneless, rolled, and tied)	1.21	1.11	1.05	.88	.82
12. Rib, 7-inch cut (boneless)	1.34	1.25	1.17	.94	.85
13. Bottom sirloin (boneless)	1.23	1.20	1.16	.97	.91
III. Stews and other cuts:					
1. Short ribs	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53
2. Plate (bone-in, fresh or cured)	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42
3. Plate (boneless, fresh or cured)	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52
4. Brisket (bone-in, fresh or cured)	.61	.61	.61	.52	.52
5. Brisket (boneless, fresh or cured, deckle on)	.80	.80	.80	.65	.65
6. Brisket (boneless, fresh or cured, deckle off)	.96	.96	.96	.74	.74
7. Flank meat	.69	.69	.69	.69	.69
8. Neck (bone-in)	.66	.66	.64	.61	.55
9. Neck (boneless)	.90	.90	.87	.81	.75
10. Heel of round (boneless)	.90	.90	.87	.81	.75
11. Shank (bone-in, hind and fore)	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52
12. Shank (boneless, hind and fore)	.76	.76	.76	.76	.76
13. Regular prediced stew beef	.69	.69	.69	.69	.69
14. Soup bone	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
15. Suet	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
IV. Ground beef:					
1. Regular ground beef	.69	.69	.69	.69	.69
2. Lean ground beef	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82
V. Wholesale cuts:					
1. Round beef, whole	.76	.76	.76	.72	.68
2. Sirloin beef, whole	1.00	.95	.87	.75	.74
3. Short loin beef, whole	1.19	1.05	.95	.77	.76
4. Trimmed loin beef, whole	1.10	1.00	.91	.76	.75
5. Flank beef, whole	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37
6. Rib beef, whole	.84	.76	.70	.64	.61
7. Regular chuck, whole	.69	.69	.69	.64	.61
8. Short plate, whole	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37
9. Brisket, whole	.53	.53	.53	.45	.44
10. Foreshank, whole	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42

(3) Section 40 is further amended by deleting item 14, "lean prediced stew meat", under the heading "III. Stews and other cuts" from paragraphs (a) (1); (a) (2); (a) (3); (a) (4); (a) (5); (a) (6); (b) (1); (b) (2); (b) (3); (b) (4); (b) (5); (b) (6); (c) (1); (c) (2); (c) (3); (c) (4); (c) (5), and (c) (6).

4. Section 40 (a) (2) is amended by changing the heading of the ceiling price list to read as follows:

(2) *Zones 2, 3, and 22.*

[*The following ceiling prices per pound apply in all Groups 1 and 2 stores selling the grades of beef cuts listed below at retail in Zones 2, 3, and 22.*]

5. Section 40 (b) (1) is amended by changing the heading of the ceiling price list to read as follows:

(1) *Zones 1, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25.*

[*The following ceiling prices per pound apply in all Groups 3 and 4 stores selling the grades of beef cuts listed below at retail in Zones 1, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25.*]

6. Section 40 (b) (2) is amended by changing the heading of the ceiling price list to read as follows:

(2) *Zones 2, 3, and 22.*

[*The following ceiling prices per pound apply in all Groups 3 and 4 stores selling the grades of beef cuts listed below at retail in Zones 2, 3, and 22.*]

7. Section 40 (c) (1) is amended by changing the heading of the ceiling price list to read as follows:

(1) *Zones 1, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25.*

[*The following ceiling prices per pound apply in all Groups 3B and 4B stores selling the grades of beef cuts listed below at retail in Zones 1, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25.*]

8. Section 40 (c) (2) is amended by changing the heading of the ceiling price list to read as follows:

(2) *Zones 2, 3, and 22.*

[*The following ceiling prices per pound apply in all Groups 3B and 4B stores selling the grades of beef cuts listed below at retail in Zones 2, 3, and 22.*]

9. Section 42 is amended by changing the heading of the ceiling price list in section 42 (a) to read as follows:

(a) *Zones 1, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25.*

[*The following ceiling prices per pound apply in all stores selling the grades of beef cuts listed below on specially authorized sales to eating places or other retailers in Zones 1, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25.*]

10. Section 42 is further amended by changing the heading of the ceiling price list in section 42 (b) to read as follows:

(b) *Zones 2, 3, and 22.*

[*The following ceiling prices per pound apply in all stores selling the grades of beef cuts listed below on specially authorized sales to eating places or other retailers in Zones 2, 3, and 22.*]

11. Section 42 is further amended by deleting item 14, "Lean prediced stew beef", in Heading "III. Stews and other cuts" in paragraphs (a); (b); (c); (d); (e); and (f).

12. Appendix 5 (b) (8) is amended to read as follows:

(8) *Heel of round (boneless).* The heel of round may be separated from the hind shank; however, it shall not include the front muscle of the shin bone and it must be entirely boneless. (See bone structure chart, Appendix 6.) This cut may be sold prediced.

13. Appendix 5 (j) (8) is amended to read as follows:

(8) *Neck (boneless).* The boneless neck is the meat remaining after all the bone, cartilage, fat, tendon, gristle, and throat trimmings have been removed from the neck. (See paragraph (j) (7).) This cut may be sold prediced.

14. Appendix 5 is further amended by deleting paragraph (m).

15. Appendix 8 (s) is amended to read as follows:

(s) *Tongues, short cut, cured and/or smoked,* means tongues as defined in Appendix 8 (n), which have been cured in accordance with good commercial practice and whose cured weights do not exceed the green weight by more than 15 percent. The weight of the smoked tongue may not exceed the green weight of the tongue. The hinge (hyoid) bones shall be cut off at the point where they protrude from the skin surface of the tongue.

16. Appendix 8 (t) is amended to read as follows:

(t) *Dried beef.* Dried beef means cured insides, outsides, or knuckles of the beef ham, which have been sliced and have had the moisture content reduced so that the resulting weight is not in excess of 65 percent of the green weight. Dried beef may be sold in bulk form or in one-quarter pound cellophane or similar packages.

17. The first paragraph of Appendix 9 is amended to read as follows:

Appendix 9—Specialty Product, Prefabricated, Quick Frozen and Packaged.

When used in this regulation, the term specialty product, prefabricated, quick frozen, and packaged means and is limited to any of the following products. The product must be thoroughly frozen at quick freezing temperatures and packaged in a sealed moisture proof container of distinctive appearance bearing the name of the product, i. e., both the trade name, if any, and the name of the product as designated in this regulation, the net weight of the meat, the name and the address of the processor, and a space wherein the selling price per pound and the selling price per package is clearly marked. This definition is limited to the following:

18. Appendix 9 (a), Wafer Steaks, is amended to read as follows:

(a) *Wafer steak* means a beef product made from any grade of boneless beef derived from the skeletal portion of the beef carcass, from which all sinews and excess fat have been removed so that it does not contain more than ten percent of trimmable fat; which has been placed in molds or in casings, without being ground at any stage of the manufacturing process; which has been thoroughly frozen at quick freezing temperatures; and which has been sliced to a degree of thinness so that no slice weighs more than one ounce and no individual steak contains less than two slices. Each wafer steak must be separately wrapped or separated by a parchment or waxed paper.

19. Appendix 9 is further amended by adding two new items, (f) and (g), to read as follows:

(f) *Dinner steak* means a product produced from rounds, loins, and/or ribs of any grade, from which all flank, sinews, cartilage, back strap, and excess fat have been removed so that the trimmable fat left on the steak does not exceed ten percent of the weight of the steak, and which has *not* been ground at any stage of the manufacturing process.

(g) *Flake steak* means a product prepared from unground boneless beef which has been thoroughly frozen at quick freezing temperatures, which has been flaked and molded into individual steaks; which does not have a fat content of more than 15 percent by chemical analysis; and which is packaged in the same manner as wafer steaks.

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

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective December 22, 1952.

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

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 16, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13363; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 34, Amdt. 1 to Supplementary Regulation 20]

CPR 34—SERVICES

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

DRY CLEANING SERVICES OF POWER LAUNDRIES IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended, Executive Order 10161 and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 this Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 20 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 20 permits an increase in ceiling prices for dry cleaning services supplied by power laundries situated in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. Supplementary Regulation 20 effective June 23, 1952 permitted power laundries in the City of St. Louis to increase their ceiling charges for power laundry services by 7 percent. Excluded from the application of such increase were the diaper supply, linen supply and dry cleaning services of such power laundries. This Amendment 1 removes the limitation of the application of Supplementary Regulation 20 only as to dry cleaning services supplied by power laundries. The ceiling prices of diaper supply and linen supply services of such power laundries are not affected by this amendment. Such services shall continue to be priced under the pricing provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 34.

When the power laundries in this area submitted their financial data which was the basis for the limited relief granted by Supplementary Regulation 20, such financial data covered their total operations. Their request for ceiling price increases covered both laundry and dry cleaning services. At the time of the issuance of Supplementary Regulation 20 it was determined that hardship resulting from dry cleaning price ceilings could be relieved by individual adjustment under section 20 (a) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended. Upon reexamination of this decision at the request of the power laundries it was decided that a uniform increase would relieve the hardship still existing and substantially reduce the administrative burden to OPS which is occasioned in the processing, and issuing of individual adjustment orders.

The same considerations that governed the action taken in Supplementary Regulation 20 exist in connection with the granting of relief by way of this amendment.

This amendment only affects the coverage of Supplementary Regulation 20 and does not make any changes in the amount of permitted increase or the methods by which the increase granted by this amendment is to be effected. The pricing technique of Supplementary Regulation 20 remains the same. However, a definition of "dry cleaning services" has been added.

The uniform increase granted by this amendment has been determined in accordance with the standards for individual adjustments under Section 20 of CPR 34 and is the minimum necessary to maintain the financial stability of these laundries and to assure a continued supply of dry cleaning services.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Regulation 20 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1 is amended to read as follows:

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

2. The first paragraph of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. *Adjustment of ceiling prices.* If you are a power laundry, you may increase by 7 percent your ceiling prices for dry cleaning and power laundry services, except for diaper supply and linen supply services, rendered from plants located in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. You may put such increase into effect by either of the following methods:

3. The first sentence of paragraph (b) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

(b) You may, in lieu of the method provided in paragraph (a) of this section, increase by 7 percent the ceiling prices of each power laundry service article and dry cleaning services article,

except a diaper supply and linen supply services article.

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

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

5. Paragraph (b) of section 4 is amended to read as follows:

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

6. A new paragraph (b) is added to section 5 to read as follows:

(b) "Dry Cleaning Services" as used in this Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 20 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, means services rendered in the cleaning of garments and other items primarily with fluids other than water, and shall include pressing the garment or item.

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

Effective date. This Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 20 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 is effective December 20, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13336; Filed, Dec. 15, 1952; 4:50 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 63, Amdt. 1]

CPR 63—LUBRICATING OILS, GREASES, WAXES AND CERTAIN OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 63 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment excepts from the coverage of Ceiling Price Regulation 63 sales of lubricating oils, greases, waxes and certain other petroleum products which have been imported into the territories and possessions of the United States. This action places the sales of these petroleum products in the territories and possessions under the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 9.

Ceiling Price Regulation 9 was first effective March 7, 1951. It is tailored to the needs and problems of the stabilization program in the sale in the territories and possessions of commodities imported into them. It covered the petroleum products dealt with here until Ceiling Price Regulation 63 became effective on August 13, 1951. Experience with the operation of Ceiling Price Regulation 63 on sales in the territories and possessions since then has shown that the considerations stated as the basis for the issuance of Ceiling Price Regulation 9 are fully present with respect to the products covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 63, and that the fair and effective administration of price control over them in the territories and possessions will be aided by removing them from Ceiling Price Regulation 63 and restoring them to Ceiling Price Regulation 9.

The Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with trade association representatives and members of the industry affected by this amendment and consideration has been given to the information and suggestions received from them.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 4 of Ceiling Price Regulation 63 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 4. *Sales of products imported into the territories and possessions.* This regulation does not cover sales of products imported into the territories and possessions of the United States, whether made by resellers or by refiners, blenders and compounders performing the function of reseller.

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

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective December 20, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13334; Filed, Dec. 15, 1952; 4:50 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 66, Amdt. 1]

CPR 66—ASPHALT AND ASPHALT PRODUCTS

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

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

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment excepts from the coverage of Ceiling Price Regulation 66 sales of asphalt and asphalt products which have been imported into the territories and possessions of the United States. This action places the sales of these petroleum products in the territories and possessions under the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 9.

Ceiling Price Regulation 9 was first effective March 7, 1951. It is tailored to the needs and problems of the stabilization program in the sale in the territories and possessions of commodities imported into them. It covered the petroleum products dealt with here until Ceiling Price Regulation 66 became effective on July 30, 1951. Experience with the operation of Ceiling Price Regulation 66 on sales in the territories and possessions since then has shown that the considerations stated as the basis for the issuance of Ceiling Price Regulation 9 are fully present with respect to the products covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 66, and that the fair and effective administration of price control over them in the territories and possessions will be aided by removing them from Ceiling Price Regulation 66 and restoring them to Ceiling Price Regulation 9.

The Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with trade association representatives and members of the industry affected by this amendment and consideration has been given to the information and suggestions received from them.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 2 of Ceiling Price Regulation 66 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. *Sales of products imported into the territories and possessions.* This regulation does not cover sales of products imported into the territories and possessions of the United States, whether made by resellers or by refiners, blenders and compounders performing the function of reseller.

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

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective December 20, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13333; Filed, Dec. 15, 1952; 4:50 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 73, Amdt. 3]

CPR 73—FOOD PRODUCTS SOLD IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

CEILING PRICES FOR FROZEN BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON AT RETAIL

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 73 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 73 establishes specific dollar and cent ceiling prices for the sale at wholesale and at retail of locally produced, uninspected beef, beef by-products, veal, sheep mutton, goat mutton, and pork, in the Virgin Islands. Prices on certain cuts of frozen beef and all cuts of frozen pork were omitted from the regulation as originally issued because those particular cuts of beef and all cuts of pork derived from locally produced, uninspected meat were sold as "fresh" cuts. All frozen pork sold in

the Virgin Islands originates in the continental United States. Retail meat dealers now desire to sell these cuts of meat frozen.

In amending CPR 73 to provide ceiling prices for specific cuts of frozen beef and frozen pork, it was necessary to make certain adjustments in the ceiling prices of frozen mutton which were established in section 3.2 of the regulation and to revise the posting requirements for retail sellers.

Dollar and cent ceiling prices are established for locally produced, uninspected, frozen beef roasts, clear or plain meat and fillet, and the ceiling prices for these cuts are added to the table in section 3.1 (b). Section 3.3 has been amended to include dollar and cent ceiling prices for frozen pork cuts which hitherto have been sold only as fresh meat.

When CPR 73 was written, the ceiling price on all cuts of frozen goat and sheep mutton sold at retail in the Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John was established at the same level—47 cents. As a result, inequities have existed between the price relationship of frozen and unfrozen cuts of mutton. This amendment revises section 3.2, Article 3 of the regulation, by establishing ceiling prices for each cut of frozen mutton. This permits specific differentials between the better and inferior cuts of meat and eliminates the discrepancies between the ceiling prices of fresh and frozen cuts. The change in pricing method results in an increase of three cents in the ceiling price of leg cuts and chops but a decrease of from two to four cents in the ceiling prices of inferior cuts.

Retail ceiling prices for sales in the Municipality of St. Croix continue to reflect the traditional practice of selling all cuts and classes of sheep mutton at one price which is higher than the single price established for all cuts and classes of goat mutton in accordance with the established practice of the Island.

The ceiling prices established for cuts of frozen beef, frozen pork, and frozen goat and sheep mutton reflect the actual cost of freezing, as determined by a study conducted by the Territorial Office. They do not permit any additional retail markups over and above those allowed in CPR 73 for unfrozen cuts. The cost of freezing includes (1) cost of freezing carcass, (2) cutting, (3) shrinkage, and (4) trimming. The allowance for cutting up the carcass does not represent a duplication of costs of cutting fresh carcasses since fresh carcasses are purchased and cut up without charge by the retail butchers.

Several changes in posting requirements have been made in accordance with the OPS policy of broadening consumer participation in the program of price stabilization and simplifying procedures incumbent upon the retailers. This amendment makes mandatory the use of official OPS Ceiling Price Posters upon which are listed the various retail cuts of meat together with the prevailing ceiling prices. To accomplish this, a new section has been incorporated into Article 3 of CPR 73; section 1.4 (b) no longer applies to meat cuts under Article 3. The prices on the posters are those established for retail sellers by section 3.1 (b), section 3.2 (b) (1) and (2), and section 3.3 (b) (1) and (2) of CPR 73, as amended.

In the opinion of the Director, these posters will (1) greatly simplify the responsibilities of the retailers in complying with the posting requirements of the regulation, and (2) permit fuller participation in the stabilization program by the consumers by providing a uniform method of displaying ceiling prices in retail stores.

Prices of retail cuts of beef and veal, pork and mutton which originate in the continental United States remain under Ceiling Price Regulation 9, Revision 1, and are in no way affected by this amendment.

In the formulation of the pricing provisions of this amendment, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration was given to their recommendations. Because of the nature of the changes made in the posting requirements, and the fact no new burdens are imposed on the sellers affected, formal consultation with the industry has been impracticable.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 73 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 3.1 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Ceiling prices.* Ceiling prices for the sale at retail and at wholesale of beef, veal, and beef by-products, not inspected by U. S. Government Inspectors, and produced in the Virgin Islands of the United States are established as follows:

Description	Sales in the municipality of St. Croix		Sales in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John	
	Unfrozen	Frozen	Unfrozen	Frozen
Steaks:				
T-bone—pound	$0.50	$0.65	$0.50	$0.65
Sirloin—do	.45	.53	.45	.53
Round—do	.45	.55	.45	.55
Shoulder—do	.40	.50	.40	.50
Porterhouse—do		.53		.53
Roast (except standing ribs)—do	.42	.50	.45	.53
Roast rump—do		.48		.48
Standing ribs—do	.38	.45	.40	.48
Clear meat or plain meat—do	.48	.55	.48	.55
Ground meat—do	.45	.50	.45	.50
Brisket—do	.32	.45	.30	.45
Fillet—do	.75	.80	.75	.80
Soup bones—do	.12		.12	
By-products:				
Liver—do	.45	.50	.45	.50
Heart—do	.40		.40	
Tongue—do	.45	.45	.45	.45
Kidneys—do	.35	.45	.35	.45
Tails—do	.30		.30	
Brains—each	[1].15		[1].15	
Feet—do	.30		.30	
Tripe—heap	.05		.05	

[1] 2 sections.

2. Section 3.2 (b) (1) and (2) is amended to read as follows:

(1) Sales in the municipality of St. Croix:

Description	Ceiling price	
	Unfrozen	Frozen
Sheep mutton, all cuts and classes—pound	$0.45	$0.50
Goat mutton, all cuts and classes—pound	.38	.43

(2) Sales in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John:

Description	Ceiling price	
	Unfrozen	Frozen
Sheep mutton and goat mutton:		
Leg cuts—pound	$0.45	$0.50
Loin (roast)—do	.40	.45
Chops—do	.45	.50
Shoulder cuts—do	.40	.45
Brisket—do	.38	.43
Liver, heart and lungs—do	.35	

(3) Section 3.3 (b) (1) and (2) is amended to read as follows:

(1) Sales in the municipality of St. Croix:

Description	Ceiling price	
	Unfrozen	Frozen
Head and feet—pound	$0.20	$0.25
All other cuts and classes of pork, including edible by-products—pound	.45	.50

(2) Sales in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John:

Description	Ceiling price	
	Unfrozen	Frozen
Cuts:		
Leg—pound	$0.45	$0.50
Chops—do	.45	.50
Loin—do	.45	.50
Shoulder—do	.40	.45
Brisket—do	.35	.40
Belly—do	.35	.40
Head and jowls—do	.30	.35
Feet—do	.30	.35

4. Article 3 is amended by adding the following new section 3.4:

SEC. 3.4 *Posting.* Every person offering to sell at retail the commodities

for which ceiling prices are established in sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3, shall plainly mark the selling price and name of the commodity on either the commodity itself, or on the tray or shelf on which it is displayed. In addition, you must, not later than seven days after you receive an official OPS poster, post such official poster in a prominent place in your establishment near the meat counter where it can easily be seen and read by your customers. In the event you do not receive an official poster, you must, not later than January 2, 1953, obtain an official poster from your OPS Territorial Office, and post your ceiling prices in accordance with this section. If a poster is mutilated or becomes badly soiled or otherwise damaged, it must be replaced by a new one which may be obtained from the OPS Territorial Office. Erasures or changes in ceiling prices listed on your poster are prohibited unless authorized by the OPS. The provisions of section 1.4 (b) do not apply to sales of commodities covered by Article 3.

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

Effective date. This Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 73 is effective December 22, 1952.

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

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 16, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13360; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 11:35 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 119, Amdt. 3]

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

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 119 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 119 established manufacturers' ceiling prices for mechanical precision springs, metal stampings, and screw machine products when produced from materials owned by the manufacturer. This amendment adds to the coverage of the regulation those manufacturing services supplied in connection with the production of mechanical precision springs, metal stampings, and screw machine products from materials owned, in whole or in part, by the customer when such services are performed by a person who is a manufacturer as defined in section 17 (d) of this regulation. If, however, a person merely supplies manufacturing services but is not a manufacturer within the meaning of this regulation he will continue to price such services under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. This amendment also exempts from the coverage of CPR 119 any manufacturer whose gross sales of commodities and manufacturing services do not exceed $25,000 during certain specified periods. It also makes several changes which clarify, define and limit the coverage of this regulation.

Under the regulation, as now amended, manufacturers who produce commodities from either their own or both their own and their customers' materials may determine their ceiling prices under the same regulation. However, if a manufacturer elects to use the regulation he must elect to do so for both his manufactured commodities and manufacturing services. Previously, those who produced commodities from customers' materials have determined their ceiling prices for such manufacturing services under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Frequently, it is not known at the time of making estimates on a job whether the manufacturer or the customer will furnish the materials, and it is particularly desirable that these manufacturers determine prices for both types of orders under the same regulation.

Since this amendment adds manufacturing services to the coverage of the regulation the amendment also provides that a manufacturer who elected to be covered by the regulation prior to the effective date of this amendment may reexamine his election in the light of this added coverage. Since this amendment provides that a manufacturer in making his election to be covered by the regulation must elect to do so for both his manufactured commodities and manufacturing services, it is manifestly just that a manufacturer may review his election with this added coverage in view.

This amendment also provides that the small order exemption does not apply to the sale of manufacturing services. This exemption was established on the basis of normal orders including materials cost, and no determination has been made of any appropriate small order exemption where materials cost is excluded from the value of the order.

This amendment also exempts small manufacturers of mechanical precision springs, metal stampings, and screw machine products from the coverage of CPR 119. Any manufacturer whose gross sales of commodities manufactured and manufacturing services supplied by him did not exceed $25,000 in his last complete fiscal year prior to July 1, 1952, for all manufacturing and manufacturing service units under his ownership and control is exempted. The exemption is also extended to any new manufacturer who has not completed a fiscal year but who expects his gross sales during his first complete fiscal year not to exceed $25,000 for all manufacturing and manufacturing service units under his ownership and control. In any event, the exemption ceases if sales reach $25,000 during the seller's first complete fiscal year ending after July 1, 1952. The reasons for this action are essentially the same as those contained in the statement of considerations to Amendment 33 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation. This amendment, of itself, would only exempt affected manufacturers from the coverage of CPR 119. However, Amendment 33 to the GCPR similarly exempts manufacturers covered by the GCPR. Therefore, this amendment in conjunction with Amendment 33 to the GCPR exempts these manufacturers from all price control at this time.

Further, in order to avoid possible misunderstanding as to the type of manufacturer covered by this regulation, the definition of "manufacturer" is amended. Section 1 of the regulation limits the coverage of this regulation to the sale of mechanical precision springs, metal stampings, and screw machine products which are made in accordance with the purchaser's specifications. The amended definition of manufacturer makes it clear that the regulation only covers sales by the actual producer of the specified commodities.

Furthermore, since some confusion has arisen from the definition of "screw machine product" this amendment also clarifies the definition of "screw machine product."

It has come to the attention of the Office of Price Stabilization that certain "end-use" consumer items have been construed to be covered by this regulation. In order to clarify the coverage in this respect, an appendix listing specific exclusions is added by this amendment.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this ceiling price regulation are generally fair and equitable to buyers and sellers alike, 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 facts of general applicability. In the judgment of the Director, the provisions of this amendment comply with all the requirements with respect to the establishment of ceiling prices set forth in the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

In formulating this amendment, the Director consulted with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, to the extent practicable under existing conditions, and has given full consideration to their recommendations.

The provisions of this amendment 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 amendment may 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.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

CPR 119 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1 (a) is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Sales and sellers covered by this regulation.* (a) *Applicability.* This regulation applies to you if you are a manufacturer located in the United States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico. It applies to your sales of mechanical precision springs, metal stampings, and screw machine products which you manufacture from your own materials in accordance with a purchaser's specifications. It also applies to the manufacturing services which you supply in connection with the production of mechanical precision springs, metal stampings, and screw machine products from materials owned in whole, or in part, by others. This regulation does not apply to you if you merely supply manufacturing services and are not a manufacturer as defined in section 17 (d). Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this regulation supersedes any ceiling price regulation previously issued by the Office of Price Stabilization, insofar as transactions covered by this regulation are concerned. The terms "manufacturer," "manufacturing service," "mechanical precision springs," "metal stampings," and "screw machine products" are defined in section 17 (definitions).

* * * * *

2. Paragraph (b) (3) of section 1 is amended to read as follows:

(3) Notwithstanding any prior election, you may at any time elect to determine your ceiling prices under the provisions of this regulation. You make this election by filing OPS Form 129. If you elect to use this regulation, you must use it for all your commodities and manufacturing services covered by this regulation. In the case of an election made subsequent to December 19, 1952, you must use this regulation for all your commodities and manufacturing services covered by it, at the time of election. However, where you elected prior to December 20, 1952, to come under this regulation for your commodities you must determine your ceiling prices for your manufacturing services under this regulation by February 1, 1953, unless you comply with subparagraph (4) of paragraph (b) of this section.

3. A new paragraph (b) (4) is added to section 1 to read as follows:

(4) If you elected to come under this regulation prior to December 20, 1952, you may revoke this election if you notify the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., by registered mail, return receipt requested, prior to February 1, 1953. Upon such revocation you will determine the ceiling prices of your commodities covered by this regulation pursuant to Ceiling Price Regulation 30, and the ceiling prices for your manufacturing services covered by this regulation pursuant to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

4. Section 2 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. *Exemptions.* This section provides for both a general and small order exemption. Paragraph (a) provides for the general exemption while paragraph (b) provides for the small order exemption.

(a) *General exemption.* (1) This regulation does not apply to sales or deliveries of commodities manufactured or produced and manufacturing services supplied by a seller whose gross sales of such commodities and services did not exceed $25,000 in his last complete fical year prior to July 1, 1952 for all manufacturing and manufacturing services units under his ownership and control.

(2) This regulation does not apply to sales or deliveries of commodities manufactured or produced and manufacturing services supplied by a seller who did not complete a fiscal year prior to July 1, 1952 whose gross sales of such commodities and services are not expected to exceed $25,000 in his first complete fiscal year for all manufacturing and manufacturing services units under his ownership and control.

(3) In the event that the gross sales for all manufacturing and manufacturing services units under the ownership and control of a seller exempt under the preceding subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph reach $25,000 during the seller's first fiscal year ending after July 1, 1952, the exemption under this paragraph ceases.

(4) If your sales or deliveries of commodities manufactured or produced and manufacturing services are exempt from the provisions of this regulation, you must nevertheless maintain and keep for inspection by the OPS for the period specified the records you were required by this regulation to have on December 19, 1952.

(b) *Small order exemption.* If you are not exempt under paragraph (a) of this section but your net sales price for any particular sale is less than the amount set forth below, that sale is not subject to the provisions of this regulation, or any other regulation previously issued by the Office of Price Stabilization, if you file the report required by subparagraph (3) of this paragraph. (This exemption does not apply to the sale of your manufacturing services. It applies only to the sale of products you manufacture from materials owned by you.)

Mechanical precision springs	$200.00
Metal stampings	500.00
Screw machine products	400.00

(1) *Limitations.* You may select any three consecutive months during the period February 1, 1950, through January 31, 1951, as a basis for determining the limit of your exemptions under this paragraph (b). If, after the effective date of this regulation, the total amount which you charge during any calendar quarter for exempted sales equals the highest total amount which you charged for such sales in the three consecutive months which you have selected, the exemptions set forth in this section shall not apply to any of your subsequent sales during the calendar quarter involved.

(2) If you are unable to select a three consecutive month period under this section because you were not in business for three months during the period February 1, 1950, through January 31, 1951, the total amount of exempted sales during any calendar quarter may not exceed the total amount of such sales during your first three months in business. At the expiration of your first year in business, you may, for the purposes of the exemptions permitted by this paragraph, choose any other three consecutive months during your first year of operations provided you notify the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., in writing, of your selected period, and your total dollar value of sales exempted by this paragraph for that period.

(3) *Reports.* The exemptions set forth in this paragraph (b) shall not be applicable to you until you file with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a report by registered mail. This report may be filed on OPS Form 129, which may be obtained from your nearest OPS office. This report shall contain the following information:

(i) The three consecutive months in the period February 1, 1950, through January 31, 1951, in which you had the highest total dollar amount of sales exempted by this paragraph (b). If you were not in business for three consecutive months during that period, your first three months in business.

(ii) Your total dollar value of sales exempted by this paragraph (b) for the three consecutive months which you have selected.

5. Section 3 is amended in the following respects:

a. Paragraph (a) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. *Ceiling prices*—(a) *Commodities and manufacturing services for which you have previous production experience.* In the case of a commodity which you have manufactured, or a manufacturing service which you have supplied, one or more times during the period from July 1, 1951, to the effective date of this regulation, you determine your ceiling price in accordance with the provisions of this section on the basis of your previous production experience for that commodity or manufacturing service. The resulting ceiling price is applicable to all of your subsequent sales of the same commodity or manufacturing service to a purchaser of the same class. Your ceiling price for other classes of purchasers is determined by adjusting this ceiling price to reflect the differential which you had in effect in the period January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, between the different classes of purchasers as shown by your written records. If you had no differential between different classes of purchasers in effect in that period, as shown by your written records, you must determine your ceiling price under section 4. The terms "class of purchaser" and "purchaser of the same class" are defined in section 17 (Definitions).

b. Paragraph (b) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Commodities and manufacturing services for which you do not have pre-*

vious production experience—trial run. Where you have not previously manufactured a commodity or supplied a manufacturing service during the period from July 1, 1951, to the effective date of this regulation, you determine your ceiling price, in accordance with the provisions of this section, on the basis of your previous production experience for the most comparable commodity or manufacuring service. Upon the second sale of the commodity or manufacturing service being priced you recompute your ceiling price on the basis of your production experience for the first sale. The ceiling price for your second sale is applicable to all of your subsequent sales of the same commodity or manufacturing service to a purchaser of the same class. Your ceiling price for other classes of purchasers is determined by adjusting this ceiling price to reflect the differential which you had in effect in the period from January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, between the different classes of purchasers as shown by your written records. If you had no differential between different classes of purchasers in effect in this period, as shown by your written records, you must determine your ceiling price under section 4.

c. Paragraph (c) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

(c) *Price determining method.* You determine your ceiling price by using the method of determining price by relation to costs which your written records show you had in effect in the period from January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, for determining the prices of commodities or manufacturing services of the same or similar type. This means that you must use the overhead rates, rates for general administrative and selling expenses, profit markup, discounts and allowances, and any other bases of computing price by relation to cost that were in use in your plant in the period from January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, with respect to the commodity or manufacturing service being priced. If you use machine hour rates to determine your prices, you may recompute your machine hour rates by using labor rates in effect in your plant on March 15, 1951. You must apply this price determining method in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (d) through (j) of this section using March 15, 1951 costs.

d. Paragraph (d) (2) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

(2) *Labor rates.* In determining allowable direct labor costs you use the rate in your plant for each classification of labor in effect on March 15, 1951. If you require the use of labor of a classification not employed by you in your plant on March 15, 1951, you use as the rate for that classification of labor the rate in effect on March 15, 1951, in the locality in which the manufacturing or manufacturing service is to be performed. If labor of that classification was not employed in that locality on March 15, 1951, you use the rate in effect on March 15, 1951, in the most comparable locality as accurately as you are able to determine that rate.

e. Paragraph (d) (3) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

(3) *Overtime and shift premium.* (i) In calculating a ceiling price computed by formula, you use as elements of the formula only straight-time labor rates. After you have calculated a ceiling price in this way, you may add an amount for overtime or shift premium if such will be required to produce the commodity or supply the manufacturing service. If you cannot determine the amount of overtime or shift premium cost for each commodity or manufacturing service, you may allocate your overtime or shift premium over your production by using the same method which you used in the period from January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, as shown by your written records.

(ii) The amount to be added for overtime or shift premium is determined by multiplying the estimated number of overtime or shift premium hours which you expect will be required to produce the commodity or supply the manufacturing service by the overtime or shift premium rate in your plant, for each classification of labor that was in effect on March 15, 1951. If you require the use of labor of a classification not employed by you in your plant on March 15, 1951, you use the overtime or shift premium rate for that clasification of labor in effect on March 15, 1951, in the locality in which the manufacturing or manufacturing service is to be performed. If labor of that classification was not employed in that locality on March 15, 1951, you use the overtime and shift premium rate in effect on March 15, 1951, in the most comparable locality, as accurately as you are able to determine that rate.

f. Paragraph (e) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

(e) *Materials costs.* You determine the allowable cost of any purchased raw materials, processed and fabricated materials, and parts or subassemblies as follows: Multiply your March 15, 1951, cost for each material, part or subassembly, not in excess of the applicable ceiling price, by the estimated quantity of that material, part or subassembly. You base your estimate of the quantity of the material, part or subassembly which is to be used in the production of the commodity or in the supplying of the manufacturing service upon your previous production experience.

g. Paragraph (h) (8) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

(8) If none of the foregoing is available to you, you must apply to the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for a determination of your March 15, 1951, costs for use in your calculations. Your report must be sent by registered mail and must refer specifically to this subparagraph. You must name the product line or category in which the commodity or manufacturing service being priced falls and the commodity or service whose cost you wish to determine; you must propose a cost you consider appropriate based on what you would have paid for the material or service had you purchased it on March 15, 1951; and you must set forth in detail your supporting reasons and why this subparagraph is applicable. Although you need not await a reply from the Director of Price Stabilization before using the cost you propose, he may at any time disapprove the cost you propose, stipulate the cost which he will approve, or request additional information.

h. Paragraph (j) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

(j) *Purchaser's allowance for scrap or waste.* Where your January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950 price determining method included an allowance to the purchaser for scrap or waste generated during the manufacturing process, or in connection with the performance of a manufacturing service, you will determine the allowance for scrap or waste generated during the manufacturing process in accordance with subparagraph (1) and the allowance for scrap or waste generated in the performance of the manufacturing service in accordance with subparagraph (2).

(1) Where you included an allowance to the purchaser for scrap or waste generated during the manufacturing process, you will determine this allowance as follows:

(i) If, during the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950, you determined the amount of this allowance by the current market price, you multiply the estimated quantity of scrap or waste by its market price in effect on March 15, 1951.

(ii) If, during the period January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, you determined the amount of this allowance by a percentage of the current market price, you first multiply the market price in effect on March 15, 1951, for the scrap or waste by the percentage of the market price you were using in the period January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, and then multiply the result by the estimated quantity of scrap or waste.

(2) Where you included an allowance to the purchaser for scrap or waste generated in connection with the performance of a manufacturing service, you will determine this allowance as follows:

(i) If, during the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950, you determined the amount of this allowance by the current market price you multiply the estimated quantity of scrap or waste by its current market price.

(ii) If, during the period January 1, 1950 through June 24, 1950, you determined the amount of this allowance by a percentage of the current market price, you first multiply the current market price for the scrap or waste by the percentage of the market price you were using in the period January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, and then multiply the result by the estimated quantity of scrap or waste.

6. Section 4 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 4. *Ceiling prices—commodities and manufacturing services which cannot be priced under section 3.* If you

are unable to determine your ceiling price under section 3, your ceiling price is a price approved by the Director of Price Stabilization in line with ceiling prices established by this regulation. You may seek such approval either for specific prices or for a method of determining prices by relation to cost. If you seek approval of specific prices, you must file the report required by paragraph (a) of this section. If you seek approval of a method of determining prices by relation to costs, you must file the report required by paragraph (b) of this section. You must file the required report by registered mail, return receipt requested, with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., before you sell, offer to sell, or deliver a commodity or manufacturing service covered by this section.

After receipt of this report, the Director of Price Stabilization may approve the proposed ceiling price or price determining method, disapprove the proposed ceiling price or price determining method, establish by order a different ceiling price or price determining method, or request further information. If, thirty days after receipt of the required report by the Office of Price Stabilization as shown by your return postal receipt, none of the actions just listed has been taken, you may treat your proposed ceiling price or proposed price determining method as approved.

The ceiling price or price determining method established in the manner just set forth is applicable to all subsequent sales and deliveries. However, if the Director of Price Stabilization determines that this price or price determining method is not in line with the level of ceiling prices established by this regulation, he may disapprove that price or price determining method at any time. This disapproval will not be retroactive as to any deliveries made before the date of such disapproval.

(a) *Report where you are proposing a specific ceiling price.* Where you are proposing a specific ceiling price, your report must contain the following information: (This information may be filed on OPS Public Form No. 90 which may be obtained from your nearest Office of Price Stabilization District Office. If OPS Public Form No. 90 is used, indicate that the filing is being made under section 4 (a) of this regulation.)

(1) The name and address of your company.

(2) A description of the commodity or manufacturing service for which you seek a ceiling price. This description must include the type of commodity or manufacturing service, model and serial number, if any, and any other specifications commonly shown on invitations to bid for similar commodities or services.

(3) The category or categories in which the commodity or manufacturing service falls.

(4) The most comparable category or categories dealt in by you during the period March 15, 1951, to the effective date of this regulation.

(5) A statement of the reasons why you cannot price the commodity or manufacturing service under any other provisions of this regulation.

(6) A statement of your unit costs for the commodity or manufacturing service stating separately direct labor costs, direct materials cost, factory overhead, selling expenses, administrative expenses, any other cost factors, and profit markup. You must use March 15, 1951, costs wherever possible.

(7) A statement of your proposed prices to all classes of purchasers, together with applicable discounts and allowances to all classes of purchasers.

(8) The names, addresses, and types of business of your most closely competitive sellers of the same class; a statement of their ceiling prices for the most comparable commodity or manufacturing service and their differentials to each of their classes of purchasers; and your reasons for selecting them as your most closely competitive sellers.

(9) If you are starting a new business, you must include a statement as to whether you, or the principal owner of your business, are now, or have been during the past twelve months, engaged in any capacity in the same or similar business at any other establishment. If so, you must state the trade name and address of each such establishment.

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

(d) *GCPR ceiling prices.* If you have established a ceiling price for a commodity or manufacturing service covered by this section under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, and if the Office of Price Stabilization has received the report (as shown by your return postal receipt) required by paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, you may continue to use your ceiling price established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation until a ceiling price is established in accordance with the provisions of this section.

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

(b) *Transportation costs.* You may not require any purchaser to pay a larger proportion of transportation costs incurred in the delivery or supply of any commodity, or in the supplying of a manufacturing service, than you last required a purchaser of the same class to pay during the period March 15, 1951 to the effective date of this regulation on deliveries or supplies of the same or similar types of commodities, or manufacturing services.

9. Section 11 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 11. *Records*—(a) *Base upon which ceiling prices are determined.* Every person who sells any commodity or manufacturing service covered by this regulation shall prepare and preserve for inspection by the Director of Price Stabilization for so long as the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall remain in effect, and two years thereafter, accurate records of the following:

(1) The prices at which you contracted to sell each commodity or manufacturing service during the period March 15, 1951, to the effective date of this regulation and the price determining methods used during this period.

(2) Price determining methods, overhead rates, selling and administrative rates and profit markups which you had in effect in the period January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950.

(3) Detailed cost estimate sheets and other data showing your calculation of ceiling prices under this regulation.

(b) *Current records.* Every person who sells any commodity or manufacturing service covered by this regulation 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, model or type if the sale includes more than one of these. The records must indicate whether each commodity shipped pursuant to a sale of a manufactured commodity or pursuant to a sale of a manufacturing service is shipped f. o. b. shipping or basing point basis or on a delivered basis, and in the former case the shipping or basing point and transportation charges unless delivery is by common carrier. Records must also show all premiums, discounts and allowances.

10. Section 12 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 12. *Reports.* On or before April 1, 1952, or upon any subsequent election thereto in accordance with the provisions of section 1, you shall file by registered mail, return receipt requested, with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., within the time set out in section 1, all price determining methods which you had in effect in the period from January 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, for determining the selling prices of commodities and manufacturing services covered by this regulation. This report shall include the following information for each price determining method: (This report may be filed on OPS Public Form 129, a copy of which may be obtained from your nearest Office of Price Stabilization District Office.)

(a) The types of commodities or manufacturing services to which it applies.

(b) The overhead rates, rates for general administrative and selling expenses, profit markup, discounts and allowances, and any other basis of computing price by relation to cost used in the price determining method.

11. Paragraph (b) (3) of section 15 is amended to read as follows:

(3) Requiring a purchaser to buy any commodity or service as the condition of the sale of a commodity or manufacturing service covered by this regulation.

12. Paragraph (d) of section 17 is amended to read as follows:

(d) *Manufacturer.* This term means any person who produces from materials owned by him and to the specifications

of the purchaser a commodity covered by this regulation.

13. Paragraph (l) of section 17 is amended to read as follows:

(l) *Screw machine product.* This term refers to any component part upon which the manufacturing process is initiated on a hand operated or automatic screw machine. The manufacturer may also perform finishing, or secondary operations such as drilling, grinding, chamfering, heat treating, plating, etc.

14. A new paragraph (p) is added to section 17 to read as follows:

(p) *Manufacturing service.* This term means the production of commodities covered by this regulation to the purchasers' specifications from materials owned, in whole or in part, by the purchaser.

15. An Appendix A is added to read as follows:

APPENDIX A

The following commodities are not covered by this regulation.
Badges and ornaments.
Buttons and eyelets.
Cooking utensils.
Name plates and instruction plates.
Pen and pencil clips other than those to be incorporated in a pen or pencil.

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

Effective date. This amendment is effective December 20, 1952.

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

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 16, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13364; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 126, Amdt. 1]

CPR 126—CEILING PRICES FOR PACIFIC NORTHWEST DOUGLAS FIR AND PONDEROSA PINE POLES AND PILING

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 126 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

As issued, Ceiling Price Regulation 126 established ceiling prices for all sales of untreated and treated Pacific Northwest Douglas Fir and Ponderosa Pine poles, piling and related items. This amendment removes from the coverage of CPR 126 sales by resellers who traditionally buy and resell the items covered without substantial alteration in their form; it also makes it clear that CPR 126 no longer covers sales of items treated by a pressure process.

Section 402 (k) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (the so-called Herlong Amendment), provides in essence that no regulation shall be issued by the Office of Price Stabilization, or allowed to remain in effect, which denies to sellers of materials at retail or wholesale their customary margins over costs of the materials during the period May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, or on such other nearest representative date as shown by their records.

At the time CPR 126 was issued, it was believed by OPS that none of the items covered by this regulation is resold without substantial alteration in its form. However, since the issuance of CPR 126, OPS has ascertained that a small percentage of the items covered are customarily resold by wholesalers. Accordingly, in conformance with the provisions of section 402 (k), this action is taken. Ceiling prices for the resellers affected will hereafter be determined under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, SR 29 to the GCPR, or SR 87 to the GCPR.

Since the issuance of CPR 126, Ceiling Price Regulation 170 which superseded CPR 126 with respect to sales of items treated by pressure process, was issued by the Office of Price Stabilization. For this reason, in the interest of clarification, provisions of CPR 126 dealing with items treated by pressure process are herein deleted.

The character of this amendment made it impracticable to consult formally with industry representatives, although, wherever feasible, various representatives of industry were informally consulted and consideration was given to their recommendations.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 126 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) This regulation establishes dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for producer's sales of untreated Douglas Fir and Ponderosa Pine poles, piling, anchor logs, reinforcing stubs, and short round material produced in California, and in the portions of Oregon and Washington in and west of the Cascade Mountains. It also establishes ceiling prices for the sales of those items after they have been preservatively treated by a non-pressure process.

2. Section 11 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) You shall determine your ceiling prices for preservatively non-pressure treated Douglas Fir and Ponderosa Pine poles, piling, anchor logs, reinforcing stubs, and short round material by taking your General Ceiling Price Regulation ceiling price for the treated item you are pricing and adjusting it to reflect the dollar and cent difference between the highest price at which you contracted to purchase the item in its untreated form during the period from January 25 through February 24, 1951, and the ceiling price established by this regulation for the identical untreated item.

3. Section 21 (a) (12) is amended to read as follows:

(12) *You.* The pronoun "you" indicates any person who produces, or treats by non-pressure preservative process, an item subject to this regulation. The terms "your" and "yours" shall be construed accordingly.

4. A new subparagraph, numbered (13), is added to section 21 (a) to read as follows:

(13) *Producer.* This term includes the original producer of an untreated item covered by this regulation as well as concentration and pole yards. A concentration or pole yard is an establishment which procures untreated poles, piling, anchor logs, reinforcing stubs, and short round material from original producers or other concentration yards, and prepares these items for commercial shipment by grading, sorting, peeling, trimming, cutting out defects, cutting to length, pointing, and scarfing.

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

Effective date. This Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 126 is effective December 20, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13335; Filed, Dec. 15, 1952; 4:50 p. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Amdt. 8 to Supplementary Regulation 2, Revision 1]

GCPR, SR 2—RETAIL COAL DEALERS

ADJUSTED CEILING PRICES IN PORTLAND, MAINE, AREA

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 8 to Supplementary Regulation 2, Revision 1, to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to SR 2, Revision 1, to the General Ceiling Price Regulation permits the retail solid fuels dealers in the Portland, Maine, area as defined in the amendment, to increase their ceiling prices on anthracite, anthracite briquets and coke by $1.25 per net ton.

Available information indicates that the Portland dealers held down their coal prices in the pre-Korean period and the period immediately preceding the issuance of the GCPR, and that they were frozen with low prices in the base period. A comparison of ceiling prices on these products sold in the Portland area shows them to be considerably lower than in other comparable New England cities. There is a small number of dealers in the area, and the outlying districts are dependent on the Portland dealers for their supplies.

These dealers sell other products in addition to anthracite, anthracite briquets and coke. The volume of these latter products constitutes an important segment of their entire business, but has not returned full operating costs, although sales have been made at ceiling prices.

This adjustment is made following a study of earnings and other data submitted by a sample of the dealers covering their entire business. It reveals that the dealers in the Portland area have been operating at a loss on that part of their business relating to sales of anthracite, anthracite briquets and coke, principally because of the low gross margin at which they were frozen, added to increased labor and material costs. This amendment gives these dealers a price increase on those products which should permit them to break even on this phase of their business. Where the retail dealer situated in the "Portland area" delivers anthracite, anthracite briquets, and coke to points outside the "Portland area" he may, of course, continue to add the delivery charges which he has customarily added for such deliveries.

In the judgment of the Director of the Office of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this amendment are generally fair and equitable, and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the National Defense effort to achieve the maximum production in the furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 3 of Supplementary Regulation 2, Revision 1 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, as amended, is further amended by adding a new paragraph (i) as follows:

(i) Each retail coal dealer located in the "Portland Area" which consists of the cities and towns of Portland, South Portland, Cape Elizabeth Falmouth, Scarborough and Westbrook, all in the state of Maine, may add $1.25 per net ton to the ceiling prices previously established under this supplementary regulation for each size and grade of anthracite, anthracite briquets and coke sold by such dealer.

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

Effective date. This amendment to SR 2, Revision 1, to the GCPR, shall become effective December 20, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13332; Filed, Dec. 15, 1952; 4:49 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 158, Amdt. 1]

CPR 158—CALIFORNIA REDWOOD LUMBER

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 158 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 158 changes the citation of the California Redwood Association standard grading rules for lumber in section 45, in order to include the latest revisions made by the California Redwood Association. It also changes the wording of the note regarding the permitted addition for "Foundation" grade because of changes in the specifications of this grade which appears in the revised grading rules.

In order to conform to customary industry practice, this amendment requires transportation additions on delivered sales to be rounded to the nearest quarter dollar per 1,000 feet board measure or other measure, as applicable. This method of computation is standard in the industry, and the failure of the regulation to permit its continuance has caused inconvenience to lumber producers whose prices and pricing methods are so governed. Since the change hereby effected only requires the addition or deduction of odd cents to arrive at the nearest quarter dollar, this amendment makes no change in the level of ceiling prices already established by the regulation.

The amendment provides a differential for Moulded Sill which will enable producers to determine their ceiling prices for this item in all the various grades and sizes in which it is produced.

The amendment provides ceiling prices and established weights for dry Common Shims, together with required deductions for excess short lengths and lengths shorter than 10 feet. These differentials for dry items and for short lengths are the same as the differentials established elsewhere in the regulation for similar items.

To conform to standard industry practice, this amendment provides a flat set-up charge on orders for pattern items involving 3,000 feet board measure or less. The permitted addition is identical to that allowed in other regulations for the same service.

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

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this amendment are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 158 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 11 is amended by adding at the end of the first paragraph the following sentence: "The transportation addition must be rounded to the nearest quarter dollar per 1,000 feet board measure or other measure, whichever may be applicable", so that section 11 reads as follows:

SEC. 11. *Delivered sales, general.* This regulation permits you to sell your lumber on a delivered basis, as well as on an f. o. b. basis. On sales on a delivered basis, you may add to the f. o. b. ceiling price an appropriate transportation addition as explained in sections 12, 13, and 14. The transportation addition must be rounded to the nearest quarter dollar per 1,000 feet board measure or other measure, whichever may be applicable.

A sale "ceiling delivered" or "f. o. b. mill with freight paid, allowed, or included, to a given destination" will be considered, for the purpose of this regulation, a sale on a delivered basis.

2. Paragraph (a) of section 45 is amended by adding the words "revised, March 1952 and July 1952," following the words "effective August 1, 1951," so that paragraph (a) of section 45 reads as follows:

(a) *Nomenclature.* All grade terms, size terms, and pattern numbers appearing in this section refer to, and have the meanings given in, either "Standard Specifications for Grades of California Redwood Lumber" published by the California Redwood Association, effective August 1, 1951, revised, March 1952 and July 1952; or "Standard Patterns of Worked Redwood Lumber, Pattern Book 738", published by the California Redwood Association, issued May, 1938 and revised May, 1941; or "Standard Patterns of Worked Redwood Lumber, Pattern Book 948", published and adopted by the California Redwood Association on September 21, 1948.

3. The following language is added to note 4, entitled "Working (when not otherwise provided)", of the notes applicable to Tables 1, 2, and 3 of section 45:

(g) Moulded Sill, add $12.00 per M to rough prices, size and grade specified.

4. The word "Select" is deleted from the third line of note 6, entitled "Additional Grades Not on Tables", of the notes applicable to Tables 1, 2, and 3 of section 45, and the word "Construction" inserted therefor so that the line reads as follows:

Foundation, add $10.00 to Construction Heart.

5. Three lines are added to the Notes applicable to Table 11 of section 45, which read as follows:

For dry, add $15.00 per M.
For lengths shorter than 10', deduct $6.00 per M.
For excess short lengths, deduct $6.00 per M.

6. The table of established weights applicable to Table 11 of section 45 is amended to read as follows:

[Established weights in pounds]

	½ inch	⅝ inch	¾ inch
Green Surfaced and Pattern	1,900	2,250	2,700
Green Rough	2,000	2,500	3,000
Dry Surfaced and Pattern	1,250	1,550	1,700
Dry Rough	1,300	1,750	1,900

7. A new note, 9, is added to the General Notes in Section 45, applicable to all basic ceiling prices, which reads as follows:

9. For an order of 3,000 feet board measure or less of a pattern item, you may add a flat set-up charge of $15.00 to the basic ceiling prices.

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

Effective date. This Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 158 shall become effective December 20, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 16, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13366; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 4:01 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 128, Amdt. 2]

CPR 128—CEILING PRICES FOR PACIFIC NORTHWEST DOUGLAS FIR, TRUE FIR, AND WEST COAST HEMLOCK LUMBER

ROUNDING OUT DELIVERY CHARGES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 128 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to CPR 128 requires the rounding of transportation additions to the nearest quarter dollar per 1,000 feet board measure or other measure in computing delivered ceiling prices.

This method of computation is standard in the industry, and the failure of the regulation to permit its continuance was inadvertent. The amendment corrects this situation.

Since the change hereby effected only requires the addition or deduction of odd cents to arrive at the nearest quarter dollar, this amendment makes no change in the level of ceiling prices already established by the regulation.

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

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this amendment are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

1. Section 11 (a) is amended by the addition of a new sentence at end thereof, so that section 11 (a) reads as follows:

(a) This regulation permits you to sell your lumber on a delivered basis, as well as on an f. o. b. basis. For sales on a delivered basis, you may add to the f. o. b. ceiling (or lower) price an appropriate transportation addition as explained in sections 12, 13, and 14. The transportation addition must be rounded to the nearest quarter dollar per 1,000 feet board measure or other measure, whichever may be applicable.

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

Effective date. This Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 128 shall become effective December 20, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 16, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13365; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 4:01 p. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 128]

GCPR, SR 128—ADJUSTED CEILING PRICES FOR MANUFACTURERS OF METAL CAPS AND HOME CANNING CLOSURES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Supplementary Regulation 128 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation establishes adjusted ceiling prices for manufacturers of metal caps and metal home canning closures. The method provided is to apply a uniform adjustment factor of 7¾ percent to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR) ceiling prices of the industry.

At an Industry Advisory Committee meeting held on September 4, 1952, the Committee indicated that the level of earnings for this industry had fallen below the minimum prescribed by the "industry earnings standard." This standard provides that the level of ceiling prices for an industry shall normally be considered "fair and equitable" under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, if the industry's dollar profits (computed before Federal income and excess profits taxes), amount to 85 percent of the average return on net worth for the industry's best three years during the period 1946–49, inclusive.

A survey was undertaken by OPS and financial data were obtained from nine of the 29 companies in the industry. The combined sales of these nine companies represent approximately 70 percent of total sales for the industry. Based upon this survey, the Director of Price Stabilization has determined that in order for the dollar profits of the industry to meet the industry earnings standard, and for ceiling prices therefore to be generally fair and equitable, ceiling prices for this industry would have to be established at 7¾ percent above their present level. In conducting this survey, and computing the appropriate adjustment, such operations performed by the manufacturer as lithographing, coloring, painting, coating and packaging the closures were taken into consideration. These so-called "extras" are covered by this regulation.

Also, in determining the 7¾ percent adjustment factor recognition was given, among other costs, to the increased cost of steel and aluminum incurred by the industry since the issuance of SR 100 and SR 113 to the GCPR on August 19, 1952, and increased costs of outbound transportation. For this reason, use of this regulation precludes metal cap and metal home canning closure manufacturers from applying the provisions of General Overriding Regulation 35, which permits manufacturers to pass-through such metals costs increases, and SR 122 to the GCPR, which permits adjustments to reflect increases in cost of outbound transportation. However, manufacturers covered by this supplementary regulation are relieved of the necessity of reporting to their purchasers the amount of the metals cost increase pass-through, as is required by GOR 35. An amendment to GOR 35 will inform purchasers of metal caps and home canning closures of the exact amount which they, in turn, may pass-through.

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

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Coverage.
3. Adjusted ceiling prices.
4. Use of GOR's 20, 21, and 35, and SR 122 to the GCPR.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 4 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 805, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101–2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6104; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this supplementary regulation does.* This supplementary regulation establishes adjusted ceiling prices for sales by manufacturers of metal caps and metal home canning closures, as defined in section 2. Such manufacturers are currently subject to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR). The method provided is to apply to the GCPR ceiling prices of the industry a uniform adjustment ratio.

SEC. 2. *Coverage*—(a) *Persons covered.* This supplementary regulation applies to you if you manufacture the commodities described in paragraph (b) of this section, and establishes your ceiling prices for sales of such commodities. Except to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of this supplementary regulation, all provisions of the GCPR shall continue to be applicable to you.

(b) *Commodities covered.* This supplementary regulation covers metal caps and metal home canning closures as defined below.

(1) Metal caps are screw, lug, vacuum and friction closures for commercial

glass containers, made principally of tin plate and aluminum.

(2) Home canning closures include one-piece metal screw caps and two-piece closures consisting of a metal screw-band and a cap with flowed-on rubber seal.

(3) For the purpose of this supplementary regulation, metal caps and metal home canning closures as defined in this section shall include all "extras" supplied by the manufacturer, such as, but not limited to, lithographing, printing, coloring, coating and packaging irrespective of whether the charges for such extras are separately stated or are included in a single charge together with the basic cap or closure.

(4) This supplementary regulation does not apply to crown closures, as defined in SR 123 to the GCPR, to milk bottle closures or to novelty closures.

SEC. 3. *Adjusted ceiling prices*—(a) *How to compute.* Your ceiling price for the sale of any commodity covered by this supplementary regulation is your ceiling price in effect under the GCPR increased by 7¾ percent (i. e., 107¾ percent of your GCPR ceiling price). Note that for the purposes of this section your "GCPR ceiling price" does not include any adjustment permitted by any other regulation or supplementary regulation under the GCPR. For the relation of this regulation to others, see section 4 of this supplementary regulation.

(b) *Rounding ceiling prices.* You may round your ceiling prices per unit determined under this section so that they will be expressed to the nearest cent. If you elect to do so, you must round the ceiling prices for all your commodities covered by this supplementary regulation to reflect decreases as well as increases. For example, if your ceiling price for one carton of closure A is $1.927 you may round that ceiling price to $1.93. However, if your ceiling price for one carton of closure B is $2.233 you must round its ceiling price to $2.23.

(c) *Terms and conditions of sale.* Your ceiling prices under this supplementary regulation must be consistent in all respects with your GCPR ceiling prices; that is, they must carry all customary discounts, allowances, premium and extras, deductions, guarantees and other terms and conditions of sale.

SEC. 4. *Use of GOR's 20, 21, and 35, and SR 122 to GCPR*—(a) *GOR 20, GOR 21.* Notwithstanding any provision of this supplementary regulation you may elect to apply the provisions of General Overriding Regulation 20 or 21 to establish your ceiling prices. If you do so elect, you may not use the provisions of this supplementary regulation.

(b) *GOR 35; SR 122 to GCPR.* You may not employ any of the provisions of General Overriding Regulation 35 (pass-through for steel, pig-iron, copper and aluminum cost increases) or SR 122 to GCPR (adjustments to reflect increased outbound transportation rates).

Accordingly, you will not have to make any of the reports to your purchasers required by GOR 35 as to the amount of your selling prices or ceiling prices reflecting the pass-through for increases in the cost of metals covered by that regulation.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation shall become effective December 16, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 16, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13359; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 11:35 a. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 5, Revision 1, Amdt. 11]

GOR 5—EXEMPTIONS AND SUSPENSIONS OF CERTAIN CONSUMER DURABLE GOODS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

EXEMPTION OF CUSTOM BUILT ELECTRONIC ORGANS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment to General Overriding Regulation 5, Revision 1 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to General Overriding Regulation 5, Revision 1, extends the coverage of Article II to exempt custom built electronic organs from price control.

Custom built pipe organs were exempted from price control by Amendment 3 to General Overriding Regulation 5 on October 24, 1951. The reasons for that exemption were set forth in the Statement of Considerations for that amendment. It has since come to the attention of the Office of Price Stabilization that these reasons equally apply to custom built electronic organs. This action is taken in line with that finding.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISION

Section 6 of General Overriding Regulation 5, Revision 1, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. *Musical instruments.* The following musical instruments: Custom built pipe and electronic organs. A custom built organ is one designed, manufactured, assembled and installed specially upon the order and to meet the specifications of a particular purchaser. Such design, manufacture, assembly, and installation must be made with reference to the architecture and structure of the building in which installation is intended and will generally require structural and acoustical studies and general consideration of all architectural features so that the organs when installed will function satisfactorily in accordance with the purchaser's specifications and as an integral part of the building.

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

Effective date. This amendment is effective December 15, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13329; Filed, Dec. 15, 1952; 4:49 p. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 14, Amdt. 30]

GOR 14—EXCEPTED AND SUSPENDED SERVICES

CENTRAL STATION ELECTRIC PROTECTION SYSTEM SERVICES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this amendment to General Overriding Regulation 14, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This Amendment 30 to General Overriding Regulation 14 exempts from ceiling price regulation the service charges made by central station electric protection systems. A central station electric protection system is one in which the operations of electrical protection circuits and devices are signalled automatically to, recorded in, maintained, and supervised from a central station having trained operators and guards in attendance at all times.

Section 3 (a) (67) of General Overriding Regulation 14 exempts "watchman and guard" services from price control and is limited in applicability to the services of guards and watchmen who are physically present on the premises at all times during their tour of duty, or who regularly visit the premises on a tour of neighborhood duty. It was not originally contemplated that the exemption include protection services rendered by means of electrical or mechanical warning devices installed by and leased by companies whose representatives appear on the premises in response to any alarm given by the warning device.

The present action now exempting these protective services is consistent with previous exemptions granted by the Office of Price Stabilization in General Overriding Regulation 14. These include the exemption of rates, fees and charges of detective agencies by section 3 (a) (16); watchman and guard services by section 3 (a) (67) and armored car transportation services rates and charges by section 3 (a) (103).

The types of protection services involved here are very similar to those of the ordinary watchman or guard. The essential difference is that central station systems depend mainly upon electrical signalling devices rather than physical presence on the protected premises. The most common type of system now in use provides for the maintenance of a central station staffed with uniformed guards and other personnel on a twenty-four hour basis for the purpose of investigating and responding to alarms and other danger signals.

Several different types of services are supplied by these sellers, including bur-

glar alarm, fire alarm, night watch, and sprinkler supervision, either by the use of automatic signalling devices or the supervision of regular guards employed by the buyer of the service. In addition, maintenance, installation, inspection, and related services are performed with respect to the electrical devices. As a practical matter, however, the purchaser of central station protection services pays for the potential personal service of guards and watchmen.

Because of the nature of these services, ceiling price regulation is difficult. The expense of establishing and maintaining a central station requires that those sellers negotiate long-term contracts, usually for five year periods. Thus, only about one-fifth of the outstanding contract prices may be adjusted in any given year. Since labor represents approximately 50 percent of total operating costs, fluctuations in this cost, which occur constantly, require that these sellers have some degree of flexibility in order to adjust their operating ratios. Further, rates charged for these services are affected by diverse factors in each case, depending upon the type of service supplied, the value of the property protected, and the degree of coverage. In view of these facts and the previous exemptions granted in the general field of protective services, it is felt that the administrative workload involved does not warrant continued price regulation of this limited segment of the protective services field.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

General Overriding Regulation 14, as amended, is further amended in the following respect:

Paragraph (a) of section 3 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

(117) Fees, rates and charges for supplying central station electric protection system services.

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

Effective date. This amendment 30 to General Overriding Regulation 14 shall become effective December 15, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13331; Filed, Dec. 15, 1952; 4:49 p. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 35, Amdt. 3]

GOR 35—PASS-THROUGH FOR INCREASED COST IN COPPER, STEEL AND ALUMINUM NOT COMPENSATED FOR

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment to General Overriding Regulation 35 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to GOR 35 permits certain manufacturers using copper, steel, or aluminum in the manufacture of their products to adjust their prices to reflect increases in the cost of copper, steel, or aluminum for which they have not been compensated in any other regulation. It also corrects several clerical errors in Appendix A of this regulation.

GOR 35 was intended to permit manufacturers using copper, steel and aluminum products to pass on the increased cost of these metals. Manufacturers of certain commodities, however, were not permitted to pass through any increased cost under this regulation, since they had already received an adjustment reflecting the increased cost of one of these metals under either Supplementary Regulation 100, Revision 1 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 113 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 63, or Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 110. Some of the products, however, covered by these regulations are composed of more than one metal. Thus, while the manufacturer has received an adjustment to reflect the cost increase in one metal, he has been prevented under this regulation from receiving an adjustment for the increased cost of other metals.

For example, certain copper cable, covered by CPR 110, is composed of copper with a steel covering. Amendment 1 to CPR 110 permitted manufacturers of this product to adjust the ceiling price to reflect the increased cost of copper. After the issuance of this amendment, SR 100, Revision 1, to the GCPR was issued increasing the cost of the steel used in the manufacture of this cable. In issuing GOR 35, it was not intended to permit such a manufacturer to receive a second increase for the copper contained in his product, and thus no adjustment was permitted for this product. The fact that steel was also used in this product was overlooked, and thus this manufacturer has not received an adjustment for the increased cost of steel. This amendment permits a manufacturer using copper, steel or aluminum, in the manufacture of a product to adjust the ceiling price of the product to reflect the increased cost of metal resulting from any of the above named regulations for which he has not been previously compensated.

With respect to manufacturers using copper clad steel products as manufacturing material, this amendment provides for the same adjustment as has been provided for the manufacturers of these products by Amendment to SR 100, Revision 1 to the GCPR.

This amendment also corrects several clerical errors in Appendix A.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

1. Section 5 (b) (1) is amended to read as follows:

Products listed in Appendix A. (1) No adjustment may be taken under this regulation on sales by the manufacturer of any of the products listed in Appendix A except as follows: In the case of products listed in Appendix A which are composed of more than one metal, you may adjust your ceiling price to reflect any metal cost increase resulting from the regulations listed in section 1 for which you have not received an adjustment. However, if you are a manufacturer of any such products, and also use them in the manufacture of processed commodities, you should refer to section 14, which deals specifically with this problem.

2. The first sentence in the third paragraph of section 14 is amended to read as follows:

No adjustment may be taken under this regulation on sales of any of the products listed in Appendix A except as authorized under section 5 (b) (1).

3. Example 4 is added to section 14 to read as follows:

Example 4. You are a manufacturer of steel covered cable, a wire mill product which is listed in Book A of CPR 110. Your ceiling price for this product was increased under Amendment 1 to CPR 110 to reflect your increased cost of copper. Even though your product is listed in Appendix A, you may adjust its ceiling price for the increased cost of the steel covering, since the cost of steel was increased under Revision 1 of SR 100 to the GCPR and you have not received an adjustment reflecting this increased cost.

4. Under section A in Appendix A, delete the footnote reference opposite items 61 to 65 inclusive.

5. Add the following item (66) at the end of section A in Appendix A: (66) Copper clad steel products: 3.84 cents per pound on the net copper content of the product plus 4.7 percent on that part of the unadjusted ceiling price of the product which remains after deducting from it the value of its net copper content figured at a price of 24.5 cents per pound.

6. Under section I in Appendix A, items 2 and 3 are corrected to read as follows:

(2) Bare and magnet copper and copper alloy wire and cable	[5] $1.25
(3) Copper weatherproof wire and cable:	
(i) When sold by the foot	[4] 4.25
(ii) When sold by the pound	[5] 3.25

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

Effective date. This amendment is effective December 20, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13330; Filed, Dec. 15, 1952; 4:49 p. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 35, Amdt. 4]

GOR 35—Pass Through for Steel, Pig Iron, Copper and Aluminum Cost Increases

Addition of Metal Caps and Home Canning Closures to Appendixes C and D

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 4 to General Overriding Regulation 35 is hereby issued.

Statement of Considerations

This amendment adds metal caps and home canning closures to Appendixes C and D of GOR 35. The purpose and effect of listing certain commodities in these appendixes are explained in detail in the statement of considerations which accompanied Amendment 1 to GOR 35. The same considerations apply to the issuance of this amendment. This amendment is occasioned by the issuance of Supplementary Regulation 128 (SR 128), to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, which provides for an 8 percent increase in ceiling prices for sale by manufacturers of metal caps and home canning closures, an adjustment which includes the metals cost increases.

Due to the nature of this amendment, special circumstances have made general consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, impracticable. However, consultations with representatives of the metal cap and home canning closure industry were held prior to the issuance of SR 128.

Amendatory Provisions

General Overriding Regulation 35 is amended in the following respects:

1. Appendix C is amended by adding thereto in the appropriate columns the words listed below under the columns headed "Commodity" and "Regulation":

Commodity	Regulation
Metal caps and home canning closures.	SR 128 to the GCPR.

2. Appendix D is amended by adding thereto in the appropriate columns the words listed below under the columns headed "Commodity," "Amount of Increase," and "Permissible Adjustment Date:"

Commodity	Amount of increase	Permissible adjustment date
Metal caps and home canning closures.	.00775 (0.775 percent) of net invoice cost after permissible adjustment date.	Dec. 16, 1952.

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

Effective date. This Amendment 4 to General Overriding Regulation 35 is effective December 16, 1952.

Joseph H. Freehill,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

December 16, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13361; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 11:35 a. m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-88 as Amended Dec. 16, 1952]

M-88—Aluminum Distributors

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

Explanatory

NPA Order M-88 as last amended July 23, 1952, is further amended by revising section 6 to provide a completely new basis for the amount of aluminum which a mill distributor may order.

Regulatory Provisions

Sec.
1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. Assignment and use of AM numbers.
4. Assignment and use of the symbol AS.
5. Distributors who operate more than one warehouse or in more than one capacity.
6. How a mill distributor obtains aluminum.
7. How a surplus distributor obtains aluminum.
8. Limitations on acceptance of mill distributors' orders by aluminum producers.
9. Acceptance of orders which are not authorized controlled material orders.
10. Rejection of orders by distributors.
11. Certification.
12. Imported aluminum.
13. Applicability of other regulations and orders.
14. Request for adjustment or exception.
15. Records and reports.
16. Communications.
17. Violations.

Authority: Sections 1 to 17 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

Section 1. *What this order does.* The purpose of this order is to provide the means whereby aluminum distributors who purchase aluminum from domestic aluminum producers may obtain replacements of their stock, and also to provide the means whereby aluminum distributors who deal with surplus stocks of aluminum may acquire material for resale. It specifies a tonnage limitation and item limitation for acceptance of authorized controlled material orders by distributors, and also permits distributors to accept and fill certain orders for aluminum controlled materials although they are not authorized controlled material orders. It authorizes mill distributors to place authorized controlled material orders with producers, and supplements CMP Regulation No. 4. It authorizes surplus distributors to place authorized controlled material orders with consumers of aluminum, an owner, a contractor, or a subcontractor (as defined in Revised CMP Regulation No. 6) to whom certain quantities may have become surplus, and it supplements section 17 (d) of CMP Regulation No. 1 and section 17 (f) of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6.

Sec. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this order: (a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, and includes any agency of the United States Government or of any other government.

(b) "Aluminum" means only the following aluminum wrought forms and shapes:

Rolled bar, rod, wire (including drawn wire), structural shapes.
Aluminum cable steel reinforced (ACSR) and bare aluminum cable.
Insulated or covered wire or cable.
Extruded bar, rod, shapes, tubing (including drawn or welded tubing).
Sheet, strip, plate.
Pig or ingot, granular or shot.

(c) "Surplus aluminum" means aluminum in the possession of a consumer (as defined in CMP Regulation No. 1), an owner, a contractor, or a subcontractor (as defined in Revised CMP Regulation No. 6) who has properly received delivery of aluminum but cannot use it for a purpose permitted by section 17 (b) of CMP Regulation No. 1, or section 17 (d) of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6.

(d) "Distributor" means any person who is regularly engaged in the business of stocking any of the forms and shapes of aluminum listed in paragraph (b) of this section at a location regularly maintained by him for such purpose, for general sale or resale, in the form or shape in which received, or after performing such operations as cutting to length, slitting, shearing to size or shape, or sorting and grading. A person who, in connection with any sale from his stock, bends, punches, or performs any fabricating or processing operation designed to prepare aluminum for final use or assembly, is not a distributor with respect to such sale; and a person who, in connection with any purchase of aluminum for resale, does not take physical delivery of the material into his own stock, at a location regularly maintained by him for such purpose, shall not be deemed a distributor with respect to such resale.

(e) "Mill distributor" means a distributor who obtained aluminum from a domestic aluminum producer during the base period.

(f) "Surplus distributor" means a distributor who buys and sells surplus aluminum.

(g) "Producer" means any person producing aluminum in any one or more of the forms or shapes listed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(h) "Base period" means the calendar year 1950.

(i) "AM number" means the allotment symbol AM together with the number which is assigned by NPA to each person who produces, smelts, fabricates, distributes, or sells aluminum.

(j) "AS symbol" means the allotment symbol AS used by persons engaged in the distribution of surplus aluminum in making purchases of aluminum in accordance with this order.

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

SEC. 3. *Assignment and use of AM numbers.* AM numbers in the 9000 series are assigned to mill distributors by NPA upon application in writing. A mill distributor shall use the AM number assigned to him by NPA, in the manner set forth in section 6 of this order, whenever he purchases or receives delivery of aluminum. No person shall use an AM number unless it has been assigned to him in writing by NPA. Nothing contained in this order shall be deemed to prevent the assignment of an AM number to persons who are assigned the symbol AS in accordance with section 4 of this order.

SEC. 4. *Assignment and use of the symbol AS.* The allotment symbol AS is assigned by NPA to surplus distributors upon application in writing. A surplus distributor shall use the allotment symbol AS in the manner set forth in section 7 of this order, whenever he purchases or receives delivery of surplus aluminum. No person may use the allotment symbol AS unless it has been assigned to him in writing by NPA. Nothing contained in this order shall be deemed to prevent the assignment of the symbol AS to persons who have been assigned an AM number.

SEC. 5. *Distributors who operate more than one warehouse or in more than one capacity.* (a) Any distributor who operates more than one warehouse may, for the purpose of this order, elect to consider all warehouses operated by him as one warehouse, or may treat each such warehouse as a separate distributor. Once an election is made, it may not thereafter be changed without written authorization of NPA.

(b) Any distributor may operate both as a mill distributor and a surplus distributor. In any such case, his operations as a mill distributor shall be governed by the provisions of this order applicable to mill distributors, and his operations as a surplus distributor shall be governed by the provisions of this order applicable to surplus distributors.

SEC. 6. *How a mill distributor obtains aluminum.* (a) A mill distributor may place orders with a domestic producer for delivery in the first calendar quarter of 1953, and in each subsequent calendar quarter, of a quantity of aluminum equal to the greater of the following: (1) His average quarterly receipts of aluminum from that producer during the base period; or (2) his average quarterly deliveries during the last 6 months of 1952 of aluminum received from that producer to fill authorized controlled material orders, orders which he is permitted to accept under the provisions of section 9 of this order, and orders which he has been directed to fill by NPA. The quantity of any particular form or shape of aluminum ordered pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the average quantity of that form or shape included in the greater of (1) or (2) above.

(b) Whenever a producer informs a mill distributor that within the limits which NPA has authorized to be set aside for delivery to distributors, and without conflicting with any NPA regulation, order, direction, or directive, the producer will have available for delivery to the mill distributor a quantity of any form or shape of aluminum in excess of the quantity of that form or shape of aluminum which the mill distributor may order in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the mill distributor may order and accept delivery of such quantity of aluminum in addition to the quantities he may order pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) In order to enable mill distributors to maintain inventories at a level consistent with the total supply of aluminum and the needs of consumers who normally purchase aluminum from mill distributors, NPA may from time to time authorize a mill distributor to acquire specific quantities of a given form or shape of aluminum in addition to the quantity he is permitted to order pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(d) All orders which a mill distributor tenders a producer must bear the distributor's AM number and the certification required by section 11 of this order. Such orders are hereby designated authorized controlled material orders for the purpose of all CMP regulations.

SEC. 7. *How a surplus distributor obtains aluminum.* (a) A surplus distributor may place orders for aluminum only with a consumer of such material, or an owner, a contractor, or a subcontractor who has properly received delivery thereof but who cannot use them for a purpose permitted by section 17 (b) of CMP Regulation No. 1 or section 17 (d) of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6, and who desires to dispose of them. Such orders must bear the allotment symbol AS and the certification required by section 11 of this order.

(b) A surplus distributor's order bearing the allotment symbol AS and his certification as required by section 11 of this order is hereby designated an authorized controlled material order for the purpose of section 17 (d) of CMP Regulation No. 1 and section 17 (f) of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6.

SEC. 8. *Limitations on acceptance of mill distributors' orders by aluminum producers.* (a) An aluminum producer need not accept an order bearing the mill distributor's AM number and the certification required by section 11 of this order if the mill distributor placing the order did not purchase aluminum from such producer during the base period.

(b) An aluminum producer need not accept an order bearing the mill distributor's AM number and the certification required by section 11 for any form or shape of aluminum which the mill distributor placing the order did not purchase from the producer during the base period.

(c) If any order of a mill distributor is rejected by a producer, the mill distributor should apply to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: NPA Order M-88, specifying the aluminum producer that refused to accept the order. NPA will assist him in locating sources of supply.

(d) NPA may from time to time issue directives to aluminum producers with respect to the acceptance of and shipment to fill a mill distributor's order.

SEC. 9. *Acceptance of orders which are not authorized controlled material orders.* Subject to the limitations provided in section 10 of this order, a mill distributor who has been assigned an AM number, or a surplus distributor who is entitled to use the allotment symbol AS may accept orders from persons who are not required to have an authorized production schedule or allotment, and who are not entitled to place an authorized controlled material order under any other order or regulation of NPA (for example: persons ordering aluminum for personal or household use), for shipment each month of a quantity of aluminum not to exceed, in the aggregate shipped to all such persons, 5 percent of his total sales from stock during the previous month.

SEC. 10. *Rejection of orders by distributors.* (a) Unless specifically directed by NPA, no distributor shall be required to accept any order calling for delivery to any one person at any one destination for any one month, and regardless of gages, alloys, sizes, or shapes, of more than 1,000 pounds of aluminum sheet or plate, more than 300 pounds of aluminum wire, rod, or bar, or more than 300 pounds of aluminum tubing, extrusions, or structural shapes.

(b) A mill distributor may accept an order from another mill distributor, but is not required to do so unless specifically directed to by NPA. No person operating solely as a surplus distributor may place an order with, or accept delivery from, any other distributor.

(c) NPA from time to time may earmark particular aluminum products in the inventory of any aluminum distributor for special treatment by such distributor. Any such earmarking shall be accomplished by the issuance by NPA of published schedules under this order or by directives to specified distributors. Such schedules or directives may provide, among other things, that the aluminum products so earmarked shall be held by the aluminum distributor solely for sale to persons designated by an agency of the United States Government. Such schedules or directives may contain such other provisions particularly applicable to such earmarked stock as NPA may deem appropriate. All provisions of any schedule or directive shall be deemed to be incorporated into and made a part of this order as of the effective date of the schedule, or directive, or amendment thereto, as the case may be. In the event of any inconsistency between a schedule or directive and this order, the provisions of the schedule or directive shall govern. Schedules or directives may be issued or amended at any time and from time to time, and shall remain in full force and effect until individually amended, superseded, or revoked.

SEC. 11. *Certification.* Each order for aluminum bearing the allotment symbol AM placed by a distributor with an aluminum producer and each order for

aluminum bearing the allotment symbol AS placed by a distributor with a consumer, an owner, a contractor, or a subcontractor pursuant to this order shall contain a certification in substantially the following form:

Certified under CMP Regulation No. 1 and NPA Order M-88

The certification shall be signed as set forth in NPA Reg. 2, and will constitute a representation to the person with whom the order is placed and to NPA that the purchaser is authorized to use the AM number or allotment symbol AS under the provisions of this order to obtain the material so ordered.

SEC. 12. *Imported aluminum.* Nothing contained in this order restricts or limits the acquisition of imported aluminum by persons who acquire title to such material before its entry into the United States, its territories or possessions, and who do not use the aluminum so acquired.

SEC. 13. *Applicability of other regulations and orders.* Nothing contained in this order shall be construed to relieve any person from the obligation of complying with such limitations as may be contained in any other applicable NPA regulation or order or of any order or regulation of any other competent authority.

SEC. 14. *Request for adjustment or exception.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that his business operation was commenced during or after the base period, that any provision otherwise works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment or exception claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, by letter in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts, the nature of the relief sought, and the justification therefor.

SEC. 15. *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) Each distributor shall file a report on Form NPAF-122 with the Bureau of the Census not later than the tenth day of each month following the month covered by the report.

(d) Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such other 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. 16. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: NPA Order M-88.

SEC. 17. *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 December 16, 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13349; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 10:36 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

Subchapter A—General Rules and Regulations

[4th Rev. Service Order 95]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

APPOINTMENT OF REFRIGATOR CAR AGENT

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of December A. D. 1952.

It appearing, the matter of car service (section 1, paragraphs 10 to 17, inclusive) of the Interstate Commerce Act being under consideration, that car service will be promoted in the interest of the public and commerce of the people by the appointment of an agent with the authority and duties herein described.

It further appearing, that the above conclusion is supported by the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, and the American Short Line Railroad Association and they urge that such action be taken.

§ 95.95 *Appointment of refrigerator car agent.* (a) D. W. Benton, Assistant to Chairman, Car Service Divsion, Association of American Railroads, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, is hereby designated and appointed refrigerator car agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As agent he is required to provide the Commission with current information, through its Director of the Bureau of Service, with respect to the supply of and the need for refrigerator cars in all sections of the United States, and in this connection to utilize the services of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Chairman, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads, and subject to the Commission's approval of at least one representative of the railroad industry, of railroad-controlled refrigerator car companies, of non-railroad controlled refrigerator car companies and of shipper-owned refrigerator car companies. As agent of the Commission, he is authorized and directed to supervise, coordinate, and direct the distribution of all refrigerator cars, without regard to ownership or assignment, according to the needs of the various loading areas and with due regard to economy in their use and mileage.

(b) *Application.* The provisions of this section shall apply to shipments moving in intrastate commerce as well as to those moving in interstate commerce.

(c) *Effective date.* This section shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., December 13, 1952.

(d) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., April 30, 1953, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled by order of this Commission.

It is further ordered, that this order shall vacate and supersede Third Revised Service Order No. 95 as amended on the effective date hereof and that a copy of this order and direction shall be served upon each State railroad regulatory body, the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, and upon The American Short Line Railroad Association as agents of the railroad subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement, and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies sec. 1, 24 Stat. 379, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13254; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

Subchapter D—Freight Forwarders

PART 400—CONTRACTS, FORWARDERS—MOTOR COMMON CARRIERS

FILING OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN FREIGHT FORWARDERS AND MOTOR COMMON CARRIERS

Upon consideration of petition of counsel for certain freight forwarders requesting postponement of date evidence of agreements and amendments thereto, remaining in effect in the Commission's files in accordance with § 400.5 of the Commission's order of June 4, 1951, shall be superseded by new contracts complying with the rules and regulations prescribed in said order of June 4, 1951; and good cause appearing therefor:

It is ordered, that the compliance date of § 400.5 *Contracts continued*, in regulations promulgated by the order of June 4, 1951, which requires the filing by freight forwarders of new contracts not later than December 31, 1952, be, and it is hereby, postponed from December 31, 1952, to June 30, 1953.

Notice of this order shall be given to every freight forwarder subject to the act and to the general public by depositing a copy thereof in the office of the Acting Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director of the Division of the Federal Register.

(56 Stat. 285; 49 U. S. C. 1003)

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of December A. D. 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13252; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[49 CFR Parts 71–78]

[Docket No. 3666; Notice 9]

TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

The commission is in receipt of applications for early amendment of the above-entitled regulations insofar as they apply to shippers in the preparation of articles for transportation, and to all carriers by rail and highway, as published in orders pursuant to section 835, of the Criminal Code, and Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Application for these amendments ordinarily would be considered at our next hearing in this docket. It appears, however, that the proposed amendments have been the subject of exchanges and study by interested parties, in which substantial agreement has been reached, and it is proposed that the applications be disposed of by modified procedure. The reasons for the proposed amendments are shown in the appendix hereof.

Any party desiring to be heard upon any of the proposed amendments shall advise the Commission in writing within 20 days from the date of this notice; otherwise, the Commission may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in the application, or may suspend action pending formal hearing in this docket.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

PART 72—COMMODITY LIST OF EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES CONTAINING THE SHIPPING NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF ALL ARTICLES SUBJECT TO PARTS 71–78 OF THIS CHAPTER

Amend § 72.5 *Commodity List* (15 F. R. 8265, 8266, 8271, 8272, Dec. 2, 1950) (16 F. R. 11775, Nov. 21, 1951) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1951 Supp., 72.5) as follows:

§ 72.5 *List of explosives and other dangerous articles.* (a) * * *

Article	Classed as—	Exemptions and packing (see sec.)	Label required if not exempt	Maximum quantity in 1 outside container by rail express
(*Change*)				
Calcium hypochlorite compounds, dry, containing more than 39 percent available chlorine.	Oxy. M	73.217	Yellow	100 pounds.
Cyanide of calcium or cyanide of calcium mixtures, solid.	Pois. B	73.370 (c) and (d)	Poison	200 pounds.
Cyclopropane	F. G	73.302, 73.308	Red Gas	300 pounds.
Lithium hypochlorite compounds, dry, containing more than 39 percent available chlorine.	Oxy. M	73.217	Yellow	100 pounds.
*Sodium sulfide	F. S	73.153, 73.207	Yellow	300 pounds.
(*Add*)				
**Polymerizable materials*	See § 73.21 (b)			
Sulfuryl chloride	Cor. L	73.244, 73.247	White	1 quart.

SUBPART A—PREPARATION OF ARTICLES FOR TRANSPORTATION BY CARRIERS BY RAIL FREIGHT, RAIL EXPRESS, HIGHWAY, OR WATER

1. Amend entire § 73.21 (15 F. R. 8276, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.21, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.21 *Prohibited packing.* (a) The offering of packages of dangerous articles in outside packages containing in the same compartment interior packages the mixture of contents of which would be liable to cause a dangerous evolution of heat or gas or produce corrosive materials is prohibited for transportation by common carriers by rail freight, rail express, highway, or water, except as specified in §§ 73.152 (a), 73.242 (a), (b), and 73.301 (a).

(b) The offering for transportation of any package or container of any liquid, solid, or gaseous material which under conditions incident to transportation may polymerize (combine or react with itself) so as to cause dangerous evolution of heat or gas is prohibited. Such materials may be offered for transportation when properly stabilized or inhibited. Refrigeration may be used as a means of stabilization only when approved by the Bureau of Explosives.

2. Amend § 73.31 paragraph (c) (15 F. R. 8278, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.31, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.31 *Qualification, maintenance, and use of tank cars.* * * *

(c) For repairs to forge-welded tanks of ICC–105A (§§ 78.271 to 78.274 of this chapter) series, or fusion-welded tanks of ICC–W (§§ 78.280 to 78.289 of this chapter) series, or equipment therefor, requiring welding, the owner of the tank, or party authorized by the owner, must secure approval of such repairs from the Association of American Railroads' committee on tank cars. Fusion welds for repairs must be performed, inspected, and tested in the manner described by currently effective specification for the class of tank concerned, or the specification under which the tank was originally constructed, except that local stress-relieving is permitted when approved by the Association of American Railroads' committee on tank cars. X-raying and stress-relieving are required and must be done in an approved manner. Calking of welded joints is prohibited. Tanks must be retested, as prescribed in paragraph (g) of this section, before being returned to service. For repairs to forge-welded tanks of ICC–105A series, or fusion-welded tanks of ICC–W classes, involving hot or cold working of the shell to restore contours as near as practicable to original design and construction, the owner of the tank, or party authorized by the owner, must render a detailed report of such repairs to the Secretary, Mechanical Division, Association of American Railroads, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

* * * * *

SUBPART B—EXPLOSIVES; DEFINITIONS AND PREPARATION

3. Amend § 73.56 paragraphs (c) and (d) (15 F. R. 8286, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.56, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.56 *Ammunition, projectiles, grenades, bombs, mines and torpedoes.* * * *

(c) Explosive projectiles, explosive torpedoes, explosive mines, or explosive bombs, exceeding 90 pounds in weight, and explosive projectiles of not less than 4½ inches in diameter, may be shipped without being boxed only by, for or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force of the United States Government when securely blocked and braced in accordance with methods approved by the Bureau of Explosives.

(d) Gas projectiles, smoke projectiles, incendiary projectiles, illuminating projectiles, gas bombs, smoke bombs, incendiary bombs, gas grenades, smoke grenades, and incendiary grenades, containing a bursting charge must be packed and properly secured in strong wooden boxes. Detonating fuzes, bouchons or ignition elements must not be assembled in these articles unless shipped by, for, or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force of the United States Government or unless of a type approved by the Bureau of Explosives. (See §§ 73.190, 73.330, 73.350, and 73.383 for nonexplosive chemical or poisonous ammunition.)

* * * * *

4. Amend § 73.61 paragraph (e) (15 F. R. 8288, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.61, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.61 *High explosives.* * * *

(e) Bags shall be made of strong paper or equally efficient material so treated or of such nature that it will not absorb the liquid ingredient of the explosive.

* * * * *

5. Amend § 73.62 paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8288, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.62, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.62 *High explosives, liquid.* (a) Liquid explosives as defined in § 73.53 (e) must be packed in specification containers as follows:

(1) Spec. 15L (§ 78.176 of this chapter). Wooden boxes which must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end "High Explosives—Dangerous" in letters not less than 7/16 inch in height. The tops of boxes must be marked "This Side Up".

(2) Spec. MC–200 (§ 78.315 of this chapter). Motor vehicle container.

* * * * *

6. Amend § 73.63 paragraphs (d) (2) and (f) (17 F. R. 1559, Feb. 20, 1952) (15 F. R. 8288, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.63) to read as follows:

§ 73.63 *High explosive with liquid explosive ingredient.* * * *

(d) * * *

(2) Spec. 14, 15A, or 16A (§§ 78.165, 78.168, or 78.185 of this chapter). Wooden boxes, or spec. 23F or 23H (§§ 78.214 or 78.219 of this chapter) fiberboard boxes, with inside containers which must be cartridges not exceeding 12 inches in diameter or 50 pounds in weight with length not to exceed 36 inches, or bags not exceeding 12½ pounds each. Bags if not completely sealed against leakage by method of closure must be packed with filling holes up. Gross weight of fiberboard boxes not to exceed 65 pounds.

* * * * *

(f) Boxes containing high explosives must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end, except those made in compliance with spec. 23G which must be marked on the side or end, and kegs, drums, or barrels containing high explosives must be marked on both ends, "High Explosives—Dangerous" in letters not less than 7/16 inch in height. The tops of boxes except those made in compliance with spec. 23G, must be marked "This Side Up".

* * * * *

7. Amend § 73.64 paragraph (b) (15 F. R. 8289, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.64, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.64 *High explosives with no liquid explosive ingredient.* * * *

(b) Boxes containing high explosives must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end, except those made in compliance with spec. 23G which must be marked on the side or end, and kegs, drums, or barrels containing high explosives must be marked on both ends, "High Explosives—Dangerous" in letters not less than 7/16 inch in height.

* * * * *

8. Amend § 73.65 paragraph (i) (15 F. R. 8290, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.65, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.65 *High explosives with no liquid explosive ingredient nor any chlorate.* * * *

(i) Boxes containing high explosives must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end, except those made in compliance with spec. 23G which must be marked on the side or end, and kegs, drums, or barrels containing high explosives must be marked on both ends, "High Explosives—Dangerous" in letters not less than 7/16 inch in height. The tops of boxes, except those referred to in paragraph (a) (1) to (7) of this section, must be marked "This Side Up".

* * * * *

SUBPART C—FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS; DEFINITION AND PREPARATION

9. Amend § 73.119, introductory text of paragraph (a), introductory text of paragraph (b) and (b) (1) (15 F. R. 8298, 8299, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.119, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.119 *Flammable liquids not specifically provided for*—(a) *Flammable liquids with flash point 20° F. or below.* Flammable liquids with flash point 20° F. or below and having vapor pressure (Reid [1] test) not over 16 pounds per square inch, absolute, at 100° F., other than those for which special requirements are prescribed in this part, must be prepared for shipment in specification containers of a design and constructed of materials that will not react dangerously with or be decomposed by the chemical packed therein, as follows (see paragraphs (c) to (i) of this section for high pressure liquids, paragraphs (j) to (l) of this section for viscous liquids, and paragraph (m) of this section for flammable liquids which are also oxidizing materials or corrosive liquids):

* * * * *

(b) *Flammable Liquids with flash point above 20° F. to 80° F.* Flammable liquids with flash point above 20° F. to 80° F. and having vapor pressure (Reid [1] test) not over 16 pounds per square inch, aboslute, at 100° F., other than those for which special requirements are prescribed in this part, must be prepared for shipment in specification containers of a design and constructed of materials that will not react dangerously with or be decomposed by the chemical packed therein, as follows (see paragraphs (c) to (i) of this section for high pressure liquids and paragraph (m) of this section for flammable liquids which are also oxidizing materials or corrosive liquids):

(1) Containers as specified in paragraph (a) of this section, except that openings greater than 2.3 inches in diameter in barrels and drums are authorized when permitted by the specification, and also the following.

* * * * *

SUBPART D—FLAMMABLE SOLIDS AND OXIDIZING MATERIALS; DEFINITION AND PREPARATION

10. Amend § 73.154, introductory text of paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8303, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.154, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.154 *Flammable solids and oxidizing materials not specifically provided for.* (a) Flammable solids and oxidizing materials, as defined in §§ 73.150 and 73.151, other than those for which special packing requirements are prescribed, must be packed in specification containers of a design and constructed of materials that will not react dangerously with or be decomposed by the chemical packed therein, as follows:

* * * * *

11. Amend § 73.158 paragraph (a) (4) (17 F. R. 9837, Nov. 1, 1952) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.158) to read as follows:

§ 73.158 *Benzoyl peroxide, dry, lauroyl peroxide, dry, chlorobenzoyl peroxide (para), dry, or succinic acid peroxide, dry.* (a) * * *

(4) Spec. 12B (§ 78.205 of this chapter). Fiberboard boxes with inside fiber containers securely closed by taping or gluing, not over 1 pound capacity each. Each inside container must be surrounded by asbestos or fire-resistant cushioning material which will protect the contents with equal efficiency. Gross weight in spec. 12B65 boxes may be more than 65 but not more than 70 pounds provided net weight of contents does not exceed 50 pounds.

* * * * *

12. Amend § 73.217 introductory text of paragraph (a) (16 F. R. 11778, Nov. 21, 1951) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.217) to read as follows:

§ 73.217 *Calcium hypochlorite compounds, dry, and lithium hypochlorite compounds, dry.* (a) Calcium hypochlorite compounds, dry, containing more than 39 percent available chlorine,

and lithium hypochlorite compounds, dry, containing more than 39 percent available chlorine must be packed in specification containers as follows:

* * * * *

13. Amend § 73.233 paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) (17 F. R. 9837, Nov. 1, 1952) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.233) to read as follows:

§ 73.233 *Nickel catalyst, finely divided, activated or spent.* (a) * * *

(1) Spec. 15A or 15B (§§ 78.168 or 78.169 of this chapter). Wooden boxes with airtight metal inside containers which must have closing device fastened by positive means (not friction); or airtight glass inside containers of not over 1 quart capacity each, securely cushioned in asbestos wool, vermiculite, or equally efficient incombustible cushioning material.

(2) Spec. 12B (§ 78.205 of this chapter). Fiberboard boxes with airtight metal inside containers which must have closing device fastened by positive means (not friction); or airtight glass inside containers of not over 1 quart capacity each, securely cushioned in asbestos wool, vermiculite, or equally efficient incombustible cushioning material.

* * * * *

SUBPART E—ACIDS AND OTHER CORROSIVE LIQUIDS; DEFINITION AND PREPARATION

14. Amend § 73.245 introductory text of paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8313, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.245, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.245 *Acids or other corrosive liquids not specifically provided for.* (a) Acids or other corrosive liquids, as defined in § 73.240, other than those for which special requirements are prescribed, must be packed in specification containers of a design and constructed of materials that will not react dangerously with or be decomposed by the chemical packed therein, as follows:

* * * * *

15. Amend § 73.247 introductory text of paragraph (a), (a) (10) and add paragraph (a) (13) (15 F. R. 8313, 8314, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.247, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.247 *Acetyl chloride, antimony pentachloride, benzoyl chloride, benzyl chloride, pyro sulfuryl chloride, silicon chloride, sulfur chloride (mono and di), sulfuryl chloride, thionyl chloride, tin tetrachloride (anhydrous), and titanium tetrachloride.* (a) Acetyl chloride, antimony pentachloride, benzoyl chloride, benzyl chloride, pyro sulfuryl chloride, silicon chloride, sulfur chloride (mono and di), sulfuryl chloride, thionyl chloride, tin tetrachloride (anhydrous), and titanium tetrachloride, must, except as indicated, be packed in specification containers as follows:

* * * * *

(10) Spec. 5K (§ 78.88 of this chapter). Nickel drums, authorized for acetyl chloride, benzyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, pyro sulfuryl chloride, sulfuryl chloride, and thionyl chloride only. When shipped in unstabilized condition, the lading must be anhydrous and must be free from impurities such as iron.

* * * * *

(13) Spec. 103A or 103W (§ 78.266 or § 78.280 of this chapter). Tank cars, nickel clad at least 10 percent, authorized for acetyl chloride, benzyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, pyro sulfuryl chloride, sulfuryl chloride, and thionyl chloride only. When shipped in unstabilized condition, the lading must be anhydrous and must be free from impurities such as iron.

16. Add paragraphs (a) (8) and (9) to § 73.249 and amend paragraph (b) (15 F. R. 8314, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.249, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.249 *Alkaline corrosive liquids, n. o. s., alkaline caustic liquids, n. o. s., and alkaline battery fluids.* (a) * * *

(8) Spec. 12B (§ 78.205 of this chapter). Fiberboard boxes with inside containers of glass, polyethylene, or other material resistant to lading, having capacity not over 16 ounces each.

(9) Spec. 15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, or 19A (§§ 78.168, 78.169, 78.170, 78.185, or 78.190 of this chapter). Wooden boxes with inside containers of polyethylene having capacity not over 1 gallon each.

(b) Alkaline corrosive liquids, n. o. s., alkaline caustic liquids, n. o. s., and alkaline battery fluids when offered for transportation by rail express must be packed in specification containers as follows:

(1) In containers as prescribed in paragraph (a) (8) and (9) of this section.

(2) Spec. 5 or 5A (§§ 78.80 or 78.81 of this chapter). Metal barrels or drums, capacity not exceeding 10 gallons, with openings not exceeding 2.3 inches in diameter.

(3) Spec. 15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, or 19A (§§ 78.168, 78.169, 78.170, 78,185, 78.190 of this chapter). Wooden boxes with metal cans not over 2 gallons each.

* * * * *

17. Amend § 73.250 Introductory text of paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8314, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.250, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.250 *Automobiles or other self-propelled vehicles.* (a) Automobiles or other self-propelled vehicles equipped with charged electric storage batteries, or with charged electric storage batteries removed from vehicles; and charged electric storage batteries when included in carload or truckload shipments of automobile parts or assembled material are exempt from specification packaging, marking, and labeling requirements as follows: See also § 73.257 (b).

* * * * *

18. Add paragraphs (a) (8), (b) and (b) (1) to § 73.257 (15 F. R. 8315, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.257, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.257 *Electrolyte (acid) or corrosive battery fluid.* (a) * * *

(8) Spec. 1EX (§ 78.6 of this chapter). Carboys in plywood drums (single-trip).

(b) Shipments of electrolyte (acid) or corrosive battery fluid with self-propelled motor vehicles offered for transportation by, for, or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the United States Government are exempt from Parts 71–78 of this chapter when packed as follows:

(1) In one inside glass bottle of not over 1 gallon capacity, tightly and securely closed, packed in a strong outside container and cushioned therein on all sides with incombustible absorbent material in sufficient quantity to completely absorb liquid contents in event of breakage. Outside container must be so blocked, braced or stayed within the self-propelled vehicle that it cannot change position during transit.

19. Amend § 73.263 paragraph (a) (7) and add paragraph (a) (13) (16 F. R. 11778 Nov. 21, 1951) (15 F. R. 8317, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.263) to read as follows:

§ 73.263 *Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, hydrochloric acid mixtures, and sodium chlorite solution.* (a) * * *

(7) Spec. 1D, 1E, or 1EX (single-trip) (§§ 78.4, 78.7, or 78.6 of this chapter). Glass carboys in boxes or plywood drums, of not over 6.5 gallons nominal capacity. Means shall be provided so that accumulated total pressure in bottle shall not exceed 10 p. s. i. gauge at 130° F. or shall vent at a pressure not to exceed 10 p. s. i. gauge.

* * * * *

(13) Spec. 1G (§ 78.11 of this chapter). Polyethylene carboys in plywood or wooden boxes.

* * * * *

20. Amend § 73.264 paragraph (a) (16) (17 F. R. 7281, Aug. 9, 1952) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.264) to read as follows:

§ 73.264 *Hydrofluoric acid.* (a) * * *

(16) Spec. 1F or 1G (§§ 78.10 or 78.11 of this chapter). Polyethylene carboys in plywood boxes or drums, or wooden boxes. Authorized for acid not over 60 percent strength.

* * * * *

21. Amend § 73.271 paragraph (a) (9) (17 F. R. 7282, Aug. 9, 1952) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.271) to read as follows:

§ 73.271 *Phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus trichloride, and thiophosphoryl chloride.* (a) * * *

(9) Spec. 103A or 103A–W (§§ 78.266 or 78.281 of this chapter). Tank cars. Spec. 103A tanks must be of steel at least 10 percent nickel clad and Spec. 103A–W tanks must be of steel at least 20 percent nickel clad.

* * * * *

22. Amend § 73.289 paragraph (a) (4) (16 F. R. 11779, Nov. 21, 1951) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.289) to read as follows:

§ 73.289 *Formic acid and formic acid solutions.* (a) * * *

(4) Spec. MC 310 (§ 78.330 of this chapter). Tank motor vehicles.

* * * * *

SUBPART F—COMPRESSED GASES; DEFINITION AND PREPARATION

23. Amend § 73.312 paragraph (a) (1) (16 F. R. 9376, Sept. 15, 1951) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.312) to read as follows:

§ 73.312 *Liquefied petroleum gas.* (a) * * *

(1) Spec. 3,[1] 3A, 3AA, 3B, 3E, 4, 4A, 4B, 4BA (§§ 78.36, 78.37, 78.38, 78.42, 78.48, 78.49, 78.50, 78.51 of this chapter). 4B240X[1] (see appendix A to subpart C of Part 78 of this chapter), 4B240FLW or 9 (§§ 78.54 or 78.63 of this chapter), 25,[1] 26,[1] or 38.[1] Cylinders authorized under § 73.34 (a) to (e) may be used.

* * * * *

SUBPART G—POISONOUS ARTICLES; DEFINITION AND PREPARATION

24. Amend § 73.346 introductory text of paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8334, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.346, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.346 *Poisonous liquids not specifically provided for.* (a) Poisonous liquids as defined in § 73.343, other than those for which special requirements are prescribed, must be packed in specification containers of a design and constructed of materials that will not react dangerously with or be decomposed by the chemical packed therein, as follows:

* * * * *

25. Amend § 73.364 introductory text of paragraph (a) (16 F. R. 11780, Nov. 21, 1951) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.364) to read as follows:

§ 73.364 *Exemptions for poisonous solids, class B.* (a) Poisonous solids, class B, except cyanides, other than as specified in § 73.370 (b) and § 73.370 (d), and beryllium metal powder, in tightly closed inside containers, securely cushioned when necessary to prevent breakage and packed as follows, are exempt from specification packaging, marking, and labeling requirements for transportation by rail freight, rail express, or highway, but when for transportation by carrier by water they are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.

* * * * *

26. Amend § 73.365 introductory text of paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8336, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 73.365, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 73.365 *Poisonous solids not specifically provided for.* (a) Poisonous solids, as defined in § 73.343, other than those for which special requirements are prescribed, must be packed in specification containers of a design and constructed of materials that will not react dangerously with or be decomposed by the chemical packed therein, as follows:

* * * * *

27. Amend § 73.370 introductory text of paragraph (a), (a) (1), introductory text of paragraph (b) and add paragraphs (c) and (d) (16 F. R. 9379, Sept. 15, 1951) (15 F. R. 8337, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 73.370) to read as follows:

§ 73.370 *Cyanides, or cyanide mixtures, except cyanide of calcium and mixtures thereof.* (a) Cyanides, or cyanide mixtures (see paragraph (b) of this section for exemptions), except cyanide of calcium and mixtures thereof (see paragraph (c) of this section for packing requirements and paragraph (d) of this section for exemptions), if containing the cyanogen equivalent of 10 percent or more of potassium cyanide, must be packed in specification containers as follows:

(1) Spec. 15A, 15B, or 15C (§§ 78.168, 78.169, or 78.170 of this chapter). Wooden boxes with metal inside containers, spec. 2F (§ 78.25 of this chapter), not over 25 pounds capacity each; or hermetically sealed (soldered) metal lining, spec. 2F, or in glass bottles not over 5 pounds capacity each.

* * * * *

(b) *Cyanides, except cyanide of calcium and mixtures thereof; exemptions.* Cyanides, except cyanide of calcium and mixtures thereof (see paragraph (d) of this section), when packed and described as follows are exempt from specification packaging and labeling requirements:

* * * * *

(c) *Cyanide of calcium and mixtures thereof.* Cyanide of calcium and mixtures thereof must be packed in specification containers as follows:

(1) As prescribed in paragraph (a) (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), or (11) of this section.

(2) Spec. 15A, 15B, or 15C (§§ 78.168, 78.169, or 78.170 of this chapter). Wooden boxes with metal inside containers, spec. 2F, not over 25 pounds capacity each; or hermetically sealed (soldered) metal lining, spec. 2F (§ 78.25 of this chapter).

(d) *Cyanide of calcium and mixtures thereof; exemptions.* Cyanide of calcium and mixtures thereof when packed and described as follows are exempt from specification packaging and labeling requirements:

(1) Cyanide of calcium and mixtures thereof in tightly closed metal inside containers, not over 1 pound each, securely cushioned and packed in outside wooden or fiberboard boxes, or in wooden barrels. Net weight of cyanide of calcium or mixtures thereof in any outside container, not over 25 pounds.

(2) Cyanide of calcium or mixtures thereof in tightly closed metal inside containers, securely cushioned and packed in outside wooden or fiberboard boxes, or in wooden barrels. Net weight of cyanide of calcium or mixtures thereof in any outside container, not over 5 pounds.

PART 74—CARRIERS BY RAIL FREIGHT

1. Amend the headnote and introductory text of paragraph (a) and (a) (2) of § 74.506 (15 F. R. 8344, Dec. 2, 1950) to read as follows:

§ 74.506 *Improperly packed or damaged shipments in transportation.* (a) For the protection of the public against fire, explosion, or other, or further hazard with respect to shipments of explosives or other dangerous articles offered for transportation or in transit by any carrier by railroad, such carrier shall make immediate report to the Bureau of Explosives, 30 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y., for handling, any of the following emergency matters coming to their attention:

* * * * *

(2) Railroad wrecks or accidents involving damage to containers of explosives or other dangerous articles to such a degree as to necessitate repacking of the articles. (See § 74.588.)

* * * * *

SUBPART A—LOADING, UNLOADING, PLACARDING AND HANDLING CARS; LOADING PACKAGES INTO CARS

2. Amend § 74.525 paragraph (b) (9) (15 F. R. 8346, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 74.525, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 74.525 *Loading packages of explosives in cars, selection, preparation, inspection of car and certificate.* * * *

(b) * * *

(9) When packages of explosives are to be loaded over exposed draft bolts or king bolts, these bolts must have pieces of sound wood with beveled ends spiked to the floor over them (or empty wooden boxes of the same character as those used for the explosive may be used for this purpose) to prevent possibility of the bolts causing damage to the packages of explosives. Metal floor plates must be completely covered with wood, plywood, or fiber or composition sheets of adequate thickness and strength to prevent contact of the floor plates with the packages of explosives under conditions incident to transportation, except that the covering of metal floor plates is not necessary for carload shipments loaded by the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the United States Government provided the explosives are of such nature that they are not liable to leakage of dust, powder, or vapor which might become the cause of an explosion.

* * * * *

PART 75—CARRIERS BY RAIL EXPRESS

Amend § 75.660 paragraph (a) (3) (15 F. R. 8360, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 75.660, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 75.660 *Violations and accidents or fires must be reported.* (a) * * *

(3) Accidents or fires in connection with the transportation or storage on express or railway property of explosives or other dangerous articles. (See § 74.588 of this chapter.)

PART 76—RAIL CARRIERS IN BAGGAGE SERVICE

1. Amend § 76.701 paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8360, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 76.701, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 76.701 *Application.* (a) Parts 71–78 of this chapter apply to all shipments in rail baggage service of dangerous articles as prescribed in this part. Shipments of explosives, other than small arms ammunition, or any dangerous articles, except as provided in this part, must not be accepted for transportation in rail baggage service. The Commission will make provision as occasion and safety may require for dangerous articles other than those described in this part. Carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce must make the regulations in this part effective and must provide for the thorough instruction of their employees.

[1] Note 1 remains unchanged.

2. Amend § 76.707 paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8361, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 76.707, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 76.707 *Reporting violations and accidents or fires.* (a) Serious violations of the regulations in Parts 71–78 of this chapter, facts relating to leaking or broken containers, and accidents or fires in connection with the transportation or storage on railway property of explosives or other dangerous articles, must be reported promptly by the rail carrier in baggage service to the Bureau of Explosives, 30 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y. (See § 74.588 of this chapter.)

* * * * *

PART 77—SHIPMENTS MADE BY WAY OF COMMON, CONTRACT, OR PRIVATE CARRIER BY PUBLIC HIGHWAY

Amend § 77.807 introductory text of paragraph (a) and (a) (2) (15 F. R. 8362, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 77.807, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§77.807 *Improperly packed or damaged shipments in transportation* (a) For the protection of the public against fire, explosion, or other, or further hazard, with respect to shipments of explosives or other dangerous articles offered for transportation or in transit by any common or contract carrier by motor vehicle, such carrier shall make immediate report to the Bureau of Explosives, 30 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y., for handling, any of the following emergency matters coming to their attention (see also §§ 77,853 to 77.870 for handling shipments in transit):

* * * * *

(2) Motor carrier accidents involving damage to container of explosives or other dangerous articles to such a degree as to necessitate repacking of the articles. (See § 74.588 of this chapter.)

* * * * *

PART 78—SHIPPING CONTAINER SPECIFICATIONS

SUBPART A—SPECIFICATIONS FOR CARBOYS, JUGS IN TUBS, AND RUBBER DRUMS

1. Amend of § 78.6, § 78.6–9 and § 78.6–10 entire paragraph (d) (15 F. R. 8377, 8378, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 78.6, 78.6–9, 78.6–10, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 78.6 *Specification 1EX; glass carboys in plywood drums.* Single trip container.

* * * * *

§ 78.6–9 *Marking of outside container for use.* (a) Each outside container must also be plainly marked "Single-Trip Container" just above or below the mark specified in § 78.6–8 (a) (1) of this section.

§ 78.6–10 *Tests.* * * *

(d) *When required.* By each manufacturing and each filling plant: during each 6 months of each year, one series each year to be witnessed by representative of Bureau of Explosives; separate tests required for:

(1) New packages (those with new outside containers).

(2) Packages differing in kind of cushioning.

* * * * *

2. Add §§ 78.11 to 78.11–7 (15 F. R. 8379, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 78.11, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 78.11 *Specification 1G; polyethylene carboys in wooden or glued plywood boxes.*

§ 78.11–1 *Compliance.* (a) Required in all details.

§ 78.11–2 *Capacity and marking of carboy.* (a) Containers 5 to 16½ gallons capacity are classed as carboys. Actual capacity must be the marked capacity plus 5 percent minimum. Must be permanently marked to indicate capacity, maker, and month and year of manufacture; mark of maker to be registered with the Bureau of Explosives.

§ 78.11–3 *Polyethylene carboys.* (a) Carboys shall be fabricated from polyethylene of virgin quality and having no plasticisers or additives. Carboys must have a minimum weight and wall thickness after forming in accordance with the following table:

Marked capacity (not over)	Minimum wall thickness	Minimum weight of polyethylene carboy
Gallons	*Inch*	*Pounds*
8	0.125	8
15	.125	11½

(b) Closing device shall be of material resistant to the lading and adequate to prevent leakage.

(c) Each polyethylene carboy as manufactured shall be subjected to at least 7 pounds per square inch air pressure during which time all seams must be examined for leakage by application of soap suds or heavy oil, or submerged under water. Containers which show leakage in this test must be repaired in a workmanshiplike manner, after which they must be retested and show no leakage.

§ 78.11–4 *Outside containers.* (a) Wooden boxes, or glued-plywood boxes of not less than three plies, completely enclosing body and neck of carboy or completely enclosing the body of the carboy, shall be constructed in such manner and so formed that inside container cannot permanently change position and be of sufficiently strong wood or plywood to withstand prescribed tests without serious rupture of box or damage to inside container.

(b) Lumber to be well seasoned, commercially dry, and free from decay, loose knots, knots that would interfere with nailing, and other defects that would materially lessen the strength.

(c) Plywood sections used in construction of this container shall be firmly glued together with waterproof glue. A section of plywood from any part when immersed in water at room temperature for 48 hours shall show no delamination or separation of plies to qualify glue as waterproof.

§ 78.11–5 *Approval.* (a) Specifications for the outside container and inner carboy must be filed with and approved by the Bureau of Explosives.

§ 78.11–6 *Marking of outside container.* (a) Each outside container must be plainly marked with letters and figures at least ¾ inch high applied by hot branding iron or dark colored printing ink with pressure dies as follows:

(1) ICC–1G. This mark shall be understood to certify that the complete package complies with all specification requirements.

(2) Name or symbol (letters) of company setting up the package, or other party assuming responsibility for its compliance with the specification requirements; this must be registered with the Bureau of Explosives and located just above or below the mark specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

§ 78.11–7 *Tests.* (a) One sample, taken at random and with inner container filled to marked capacity with water and closed as for use, shall be capable of withstanding prescribed tests without leakage. Tests shall be made of each size by each company starting production. The type tests are as follows:

(1) Complete package must be capable of withstanding 2 drops from a height of 4 feet onto solid concrete, the first drop to be made diagonally so top corner will strike the concrete; the second drop onto a 2-inch by 6-inch timber resting on the concrete with the 6-inch leg vertical, the drop being made with the box in a horizontal position and at right angles to the timber so that impact is near the center of the box side-wall.

SUBPART D—SPECIFICATIONS FOR METAL BARRELS, DRUMS, KEGS, CASES, TRUNKS, AND BOXES

3. Amend § 78.90–10 introductory text of paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8440, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 78.90–10, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 78.90 *Specification 5M; monel drums.*

* * * * *

§ 78.90–10 *Marking.* (a) Marking on each container by embossing on head with raised marks, or by embossing or die stamping on footring on drums equipped with footings, or on metal plates se-

curely attached to drum by welding not less than 20 percent of the perimeter, as follows:

* * * * *

4. Amend § 78.117–8 paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8449, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 78.117–3, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 78.117 *Specification 17F; steel drums.* * * *

§ 78.117–8 *Rolling hoops and convex heads.* (a) Rolling hoops to be expanded. Alternate use of I-bar hoops authorized.

* * * * *

5. Amend § 78.125–4 paragraph (a) table (15 F. R. 8451, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 78.125–4, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 78.125 *Specification 37D; steel drums.* * * *

§ 78.125–4 *Weight of sheets.* (a) * * *

Gage, United States Standard (No.)	Standard weight per square foot	Authorized tolerances
	Pounds	*Percent*
12	4.375	5
13	3.750	5
14	3.125	5
15	2.8125	5
16	2.500	5
18	2.000	3½
19	1.750	3½
20	1.500	3½
22	1.250	3½
24	1.000	2½
26	.750	2½

6. Amend § 78.127–5 (17 F. R. 4297, May 10, 1952) (15 F. R. 8452, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 78.127–5) to read as follows:

§ 78.127 *Specification 37F; steel drums.* * * *

§ 78.127–5 *Parts and dimension.* (a) Parts and dimensions as follows:

Marked capacity not over (gallons)	Authorized gross weight not over (pounds)	Type of container	Welded side seam required	Minimum thickness in the blaek (gage, United States Standard)	
				Body sheet	Head sheet
55	80	Straight side	No	26	26
	160	do	No	26	26
	425	do	No	24	24
	480	do	Yes	24	24
	880	do	Yes	22	22

SUBPART F—SPECIFICATIONS FOR FIBERBOARD BOXES, DRUMS, AND MAILING TUBES

7. Amend § 78.218–10 introductory text of paragraph (a) (15 F. R. 8480, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 78.218–10, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 78.218 *Specification 23G; special cylindrical fiberboard box for high explosives.* * * *

§ 78.218–10 *Marking.* (a) On each container by symbol as follows:

ICC–23G * * *

* * * * *

SUBPART I—SPECIFICATIONS FOR TANK CARS

8. Amend § 78.271 item ICC–9 (17 F. R. 4298, May 10, 1952) (49 CFR 1950 Rev., 1952 Supp., 78.271) to read as follows:

§ 78.271 *Specification for tank cars having lagged forged lapwelded steel tanks class ICC–105A300.* * * *

ICC–9. *Gauging device, sampling valve and thermometer well.* (a) These fittings are not specification requirements. When used, they must be of approved design, made of metal not subject to rapid deterioration by lading, and must withstand a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch without leakage. Interior pipes of the gauging device and sampling valve must be equipped with check valves of an approved design. Interior pipe of thermometer well must be attached to eduction pipe in an approved manner to prevent breakage due to vibration. Thermometer well must be closed either by a screw plug or by an approved valve attached close to the dome cover plate and closed by a screw plug.

9. Amend § 78.277 item ICC–3 (c) (15 F. R. 8501, Dec. 2, 1950) (49 CFR 78.277, 1950 Rev.) to read as follows:

§ 78.277 *Specification for tank cars having seamless steel tanks Class ICC–107A.* * * *

ICC–3. *Thickness of wall.* * * *

ICC–3. (c) Measure at one end, in a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the tank and at least 18 inches from that end before necking down—

d = Maximum inside diameter (inches) for the location under consideration; to be determined by direct measurement to an accuracy of 0.05 inch.

t = Minimum thickness of wall for the location under consideration; to be determined by direct measurement to an accuracy of 0.001 inch.

Take $D = d + 2t$.

Calculate the value of $\frac{D^2 - d^2}{D^2 + d^2}$

Make similar measurements and calculation for a corresponding location at the other end of the tank.

Use the smaller result obtained, from the foregoing, in making calculation prescribed in paragraph ICC–3 (b).

[F. R. Doc. 52–13253; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[P. & S. Docket No. 1558]

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STOCKYARDS, INC.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR MODIFICATION OF RATE ORDER

Pursuant to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181 et seq.), an order was issued in this proceeding on December 27, 1951 (10 A. D. 1505), amending and extending prior orders and authorizing the respondent to assess the current rates and charges for stockyard services to and including March 15, 1953.

By a petition filed on December 2, 1952, and amended on December 8, 1952, the respondent requested authority to file an amendment to its current tariff establishing rates for yardage services as indicated under the heading "Proposed Rates" in the tabulation below. The respondent further requested that the proposed rates, if authorized, be made effective as soon as possible.

Per head	Current	Proposed rates
Yardage on all classes of original receeipts and resales in commission division:		
Bulls (800 pounds and over)	$1.25	$1.50
Cattle	.82	.90
Calves (under 400 pounds)	.49	.50
Hogs	.29	.30
Sheep and goats	.19	.20
Horses and mules	1.00	1.00
Livestock eonsigned direct to paekers:		
Bulls	.62	.62
Cattle	.40	.40
Calves (under 400 pounds)	.24	.24
Hogs	.15	.15
Sheep and goats	.09	.09
Livestoek resold by commission firms:		
Bulls	1.25	1.50
Cattle	.82	.90
Calves (under 400 pounds)	.49	.50
Hogs	.29	.30
Sheep and goats	.19	.20
Livestock resold for local delivery other than resales in eommission divisions:		
Bulls	.25	.25
Cattle	.20	.20
Calves (under 400 pounds)	.14	.14
Hogs	.08	.08
Sheep and goats	.06	.06
Livestock resold by dealer and shipped other than resales in eommission divisions:		
Bulls	.12	.12
Cattle	.10	.10
Calves (under 400 pounds)	.07	.07
Hogs	.05	.05
Sheep and goats	.05	.05

The respondent also requested authority to amend section 2, Feeding Charges, of its current tariff to read as follows:

All hay shall be billed at cost plus 60 cents per hundredweight, and corn at cost plus 50 cents per bushel.

The authorization, if granted, will produce additional revenue for the respondent and increase the cost of marketing livestock. Accordingly, it appears that this public notice of the filing of the petition and its contents should be given.

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

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

[SEAL] AGNES B. CLARKE, *Hearing Clerk.*

[F. R. Doc. 52–13236; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 906]

Handling of Milk in Tulsa, Okla., Marketing Area

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

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

Interested parties may file written exceptions to this recommended decision with the Hearing Clerk, Room 1353, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the close of business on the 5th day after the publication of this recommended decision in the Federal Register. Exceptions should be filed in quadruplicate.

Preliminary statement. The hearing, on the record of which the proposed amendment to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order, as amended, was formulated, was conducted at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on July 29–31, 1952, pursuant to notice thereof which was issued on July 9, 1952 (17 F. R. 6275).

A decision of the Secretary of Agriculture issued August 22, 1952, disposed of certain issues of the hearing with respect to the amount of the differential to be added to basic formula prices in determining the level of prices for Class I milk for the months of September through December 1952, and the period to be used in determining bases for producers. The remaining material issues of record to be considered related to:

1. The level of the Class I differentials for continuing use in determining prices for Class I milk, and a "supply-demand" adjustment of Class I milk prices;
2. Enlargement of the marketing area;
3. Pool plant requirements;
4. Location adjustments to handlers and to producers;
5. Classifications of aerated products containing milk or cream; and
6. The allocation of other source milk in periods of short supply.

The notice of hearing contained proposals that milk be priced on the basis of 3.5 percent butterfat rather than 4.0 percent, and that the maximum rate of assessment for administrative purposes be reduced. No testimony was introduced at the hearing in support of such proposals.

Findings and conclusions. The following findings and conclusions are supplementary to the findings and conclusions of the aforesaid decision, and are based upon the evidence introduced at the hearing and the record thereof.

1. No change should be made at this time in the amounts of the differentials added to basic formula prices to determine the prices for Class I milk; provision should, however, be made for automatic adjustment of Class I prices on the basis of the relationship of the supply of producer milk to Class I sales.

Except for a temporary increase for the months of September through December of this year made effective on the basis of drought conditions shown on this record, the prices for Class I milk under the Tulsa order is determined by adding $1.45 to a basic formula price for the months of April through June and adding $1.85 to the basic formula price for all other months. These differentials, which average $1.75 on an annual basis, have been in effect since April 1951. From the effective date of the order in May 1950 through March 1951 the differentials were $1.25 and $1.65 with the $1.25 figure applying to July in addition to the months for which the $1.45 now applies.

Producers proposed that the present differentials be increased by 20 cents for all months. In support of this proposal they contend that the market has not been adequately supplied with milk on a year around basis and that costs of dairy production have increased. Handlers proposed that the present annual average level of $1.75 in the differential should be maintained but that this should be accomplished through a $1.45 differential for the four months of May through August, with a differential of $1.90 for the other eight months of the year.

Supplies of producer milk have not been sufficient for Class I needs of the market during the past two winter seasons. In the months of October 1950 through February 1951 approximately 800,000 pounds of other source milk were allocated to Class I use. From October 1951 through March 1952, the figure was slightly more than 900,000 pounds. This represents in each case slightly more than one percent of annual Class I sales.

Supplies of producer milk have increased in the Tulsa market since the order became effective. Class I sales have, however, also increased and at a somewhat greater rate. While producer receipts for May 1952 were approximately 7 percent more than for May 1950 (the first month that the order was effective) Class I sales were 13 percent greater. For the first six months of 1952 production was 5 percent greater than for the same period of 1951 but sales were about 12 percent greater. The drought conditions noted in the previous decision issued on the record of this hearing have affected the rate of increase in production for months beginning with July.

It is evident that the prices of the order have not been sufficient to increase the milk supply rapidly enough to supply the expanding demand for milk. Such prices have, however, resulted in a steadily increasing supply, which were it not for the rapid rate of increase in demand, might be expected to be adequate for the needs of the market within a reasonable period. In view of the conclusions of this decison with respect to the inclusion of a supply-demand adjustment of Class I prices it is concluded that the annual level of the fixed differentials of the order should not be changed at this time. The supply-demand adjustment recommended herein will provide an increase in prices at this time so as to compensate for the imbalance of supply that has resulted from the rapid increase in sales. While the record indicates that such increases in sales have been characteristic in the Tulsa market for a considerable time, it does not appear wise to predicate the level of the fixed differential of the order on the indefinite continuation of this situation until there is opportunity to observe what adjustments in supply to demand result from the automatic adjustment features herein decided.

The handler proposal for changing the pattern of months for which seasonal changes in the differential apply should not be adopted. To some extent the standard utilization percentages adopted for the supply-demand adjustment and the time log involved in their application may tend to change the relationship of prices in April, July and August to that of the annual average of prices. This tendency should not be accentuated further by a change in the fixed differentials for these months.

Provision should be made for automatic adjustments of the Class I price in response to changes in the relationship between market supply and demand. It is extremely difficult to predict accurately the level of prices necessary to assure that the market will be supplied adequately but not excessively. Automatic changes in the Class I prices as the level of supply changes in relation to sales should avoid the necessity for frequent amendment hearings.

Many factors affect market supply and demand, but total producer receipts and gross Class I sales reflect the net effect of all these factors. Extension of recent experience appears to be the most accurate means of estimating current and prospective supply and demand conditions. It is concluded that the ratio of total producer receipts to gross Class I sales in the immediately preceding two-month period should be used as the measure by which to estimate the relationship in the month to be priced. If supplies in this recent period are less than a desirable level for these months the Class I price should be increased; conversely, oversupplies of milk indicate the propriety of a price decrease. Experience indicates that conditions in a recent period are more likely to be reflected in the current pricing period than are conditions in an earlier period.

Use of the experience of this recent two-month period requires that a representative ratios of supply to sales for successive two-month periods be established to serve as a standard from which the deviation of the actual experience may determine what change if any should be made in the Class I price. Since the Tulsa market has not been adequately supplied on a year-round basis these representative ratios must be constructed. Producers proposed a se-

ries of representative ratios which in general appear to approximate those that would result if fall and winter supplies were increased to a level of 110 percent of sales without increasing supplies in the flush production months. Considerable reduction in the seasonal variation of production is required to achieve such a standard. The adoption of such a standard will, however, provide considerable incentive to achieve this desirable pattern by increasing the seasonal variation in prices until it is achieved.

An analysis of the ratio of total approved supplies (local production plus approved imports) to sales over the past two winters indicates that somewhat less than 110 percent of sales are needed in the months of short supply. The representative ratio adopted reflects a supply equal to 106 percent of Class I sales for the month of November, and certain refinements of the proposal of producers based on an analysis of the seasonal pattern of both production and sales, after adjustment for the constant trend of increase shown by both. It is concluded that the standard utilization percentages for each two month period during a year should be as follows:

Month for which price applies	Months used in computation	Standard utilization percentage
January	November–December	108
February	December–January	110
March	January–February	112
April	February–March	114
May	March–April	117
June	April–May	129
July	May–June	137
August	June–July	137
September	July–August	134
October	August–September	128
November	September–October	119
December	October–November	109

If the current Class I utilization percentage for the first and second months preceding the month for which prices are being computed varies from the standard percentage the Class I price should be adjusted upward if the standard utilization percentage exceeds the current Class I utilization percentage, and downward if the reverse is true. For each percentage point of variation in excess of 2, the Class I price should change as follows: 2 cents upward and 4 cents downward for the months of April, May and June; 3 cents in either direction for the months of July, August, January, February and March; and 4 cents upward and 2 cents downward for the months of September through December. Such adjustments recognize that shortages indicated for fall months and excess supplies indicated for spring months require greater adjustment of prices than do the reverse relationships. The deduction of 2 percentage points from the variation will dampen the effects of certain variations in the current utilization percentage that are not indicative of actual trends. A maximum adjustment of 50 cents should also be provided. Any conditions which would indicate a continuing adjustment beyond this limit should be considered at a hearing.

The use of the experience of the immediately preceding month in the supply-demand adjustment requires that announcement of the Class I price be deferred until handlers' reports have been received and tabulated. Provision is made for the price to be announced on the 12th of the month instead of the 5th.

2. The marketing area should not be enlarged at this time.

The marketing area of the Tulsa order now consists of Tulsa County, Oklahoma, the city of Sapulpa and Sapulpa Township in Creek County, and a small portion of Osage County adjacent to the city of Tulsa. It was proposed that the marketing area be expanded to include all or significant portions of twelve counties in Northeastern Oklahoma.

In support of this proposal Tulsa handlers contend that they sell a majority of the milk in the area proposed for addition to the marketing area. In addition to the milk sold by Tulsa handlers, milk is sold in this area by five handlers with plants located in the proposed area, by three handlers not now under regulation whose plants are located outside the area proposed, by three handlers regulated by the order for the Neosho Valley marketing area, by two handlers regulated by the order for the Muskogee marketing area and by one handler regulated by the order for the Oklahoma City marketing area. These handlers dispute the contention that Tulsa handlers have a majority of the milk sales in the area but do not present as definite data concerning their volumes of sales as do the Tulsa handlers.

The evidence indicates that Tulsa handlers have in recent years expanded their volume of sales outside the Tulsa marketing area. Approximately 20 percent of total Class I sales of the Tulsa market are outside the presently defined marketing area. Since the Tulsa order has been in effect Tulsa handlers have increased their out-of-market area sales at about the same rate as total Class I sales of the market have increased.

The proposed expansion of the marketing area would for all practical purposes make the northern and northeastern boundaries of the Tulsa marketing area the Oklahoma state line. In this area this is the boundary of the Neosho Valley marketing area. Much of this area is nearer to the plants of Neosho Valley handlers than it is to the plants of Tulsa handlers. The situation of two immediately adjacent markets subject to different regulations would require particularly close alignment of the regulation between the markets. The Neosho Valley marketing area is an extensive area in which handlers compete for either production, sales, or both with the Greater Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita and Springfield markets in addition to the Tulsa market. Maintenance of particularly close alignment with a single market would inevitably result in greater variation with respect to other markets.

To include an area of this extent in the Tulsa marketing area at this time would involve pooling milk of some handlers located considerable distances from Tulsa whose distribution in the proposed area is a minor portion of their sales of Class I milk or would require alternative provisions in lieu of pooling such milk. Adoption of the proposal would probably result in further proposals for expansion of the marketing area in order to include the principal sales areas of handlers so situated.

On the whole it appears that additional problems would be created by adoption of the proposal which would be more serious than those encountered under the marketing area as presently defined. The proposal should therefore not be adopted at this time.

3. The order should not be amended at this time to restrict milk to be pooled to that received at approved plants from which a minimum percentage of receipts are disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

The order currently prices and includes in the computation of the uniform price to producers the qualified receipts of all plants approved by health authorities which operate routes in the marketing area or act as receiving stations for such plants. It was proposed that an approved plant be required to dispose of 20 percent of its qualified receipts as Class I milk in the marketing area in order for its receipts to be pooled.

There are currently no plants operating in the Tulsa market which would be affected by the proposal. The expressed purpose of the proponents was to prevent receipts of outside plants with considerable surplusses of milk from being pooled on the basis of token sales in the marketing area with a resulting reduction in the uniform price of the order. The record, however, shows little likelihood of such an occurrence in the near future. The need for the proposal shown on the record was to a considerable extent based on the situation that would have resulted from adoption of proposals to expand the marketing area. The base-excess plan of distributing returns to Tulsa producers would protect the returns of regular producers if plants with surplus production enter the market in April, May, or June.

4. Location adjustments to handlers and to producers should be modified with respect to the facilities at which they apply and to the method of determining the volume of milk for which adjustment credit to the handler shall be computed.

Under the present order location adjustments apply with respect to milk received from producers at receiving stations or receiving platforms located 35 or more miles from the city hall in Tulsa. There is no longer need for providing these adjustments at receiving platforms. The milk collected at such platforms is actually transported to Tulsa plants in the producer's cans and weighed and sampled there. There is, however, at least one case where milk collected at such platform has at times in the past been diverted directly to a manufacturing plant located in the immediate vicinity. In order to maintain returns to such producers relative to other producers on the basis presently provided for provision is included for location adjustments to producers on milk diverted to unapproved plants located 35 miles or more from Tulsa.

Location adjustments should apply to milk received at any approved plant, including a bottling plant, rather than be restricted to that received at receiv-

ing stations. At the present time, the only Tulsa plant now located more than 35 miles from the city hall in Tulsa is a receiving station. However, in the event a bottling plant so located should enter distribution in the Tulsa marketing area, the present provisions of the order would result in returns to producers delivering to such a plant differing from returns to producers delivering to a receiving station similarly located.

The present order provides that location adjustment credits to handlers be computed on the volume of milk moved from the receiving station at which the credit applies to an approved plant in the marketing area in the form of milk, skim milk or cream. If such adjustments are to apply at bottling plants located outside the marketing area some other basis must be considered for determining the volume for which credits should be computed for the handler.

The volume of milk classified as Class I milk provides an adequate basis for determining location adjustment credits due a handler with a bottling plant located in the area to which location adjustments apply. Accordingly provision is made that location adjustment credits to handlers apply on the volume of milk moved to and received at an approved plant located in the marketing area in the form of milk, skim milk or cream, and to that which is classified as Class I milk without such movement.

5. Aerated products containing milk or cream should be classified as Class II milk rather than as Class I milk.

Aerated products containing milk or cream are not now required by the health authorities of the Tulsa market to be made from inspected milk. Tulsa handlers secure these products in manufactured form from outside plants. It is concluded that such products should be classified as Class II milk with other manufactured dairy products for which local inspection is not required.

6. The order should not be amended to allocate increased amounts of other source milk to Class I in periods of short supply.

Current provisions of the Tulsa milk order allocate other source milk to Class I only after all receipts of producer milk (other than allowable plant loss) have been allocated to Class I. Handlers proposed that whenever producer receipts were less than Class I sales, other source milk in an amount equal to the difference between producer milk and 110 percent of Class I sales in a handler's plant should be allocated to Class I before producer milk was so allocated.

Much of the testimony offered in support of this proposal related to periods in which changes in supplies or sales within a month resulted in handlers importing supplies of approved other source milk during part of a month when producer receipts over the entire month were such that all Class I sales were allocated to producer milk. The proposal made would not, however, be effective under such circumstances.

Any proposal to allocate additional other source milk to Class I milk would reduce the uniform price of the order and therefore lessen the incentive to supply milk in the short season of the year. Such a provision should not be included in the Tulsa order under present supply conditions.

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

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

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

Rulings on proposed findings and conclusions. Briefs were filed on behalf of the Producers Association, handlers subject to the order and other interested parties.

The briefs contained statements of fact, proposed findings and conclusions, and arguments with respect to the provisions of the proposed amendments. Every point covered in the briefs was carefully considered along with the evidence in the record in making the findings and reaching the conclusions hereinbefore set forth. To the extent that the findings and conclusions proposed in the briefs are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions contained herein, the request to make such findings or to reach such conclusions in denied on the basis of the facts found and stated in connection with the conclusions in this recommended decision.

Recommended marketing agreement and amendments to the order. The following amendments to the order are recommended as the detailed and appropriate means by which the foregoing conclusions may be carried out. The recommended marketing agreement is not included in this decision because the regulatory provisions thereof would be identical with those contained in the order as hereby proposed to be amended.

1. Delete § 906.51 (a) and substitute therefor the following:

(a) *Class I milk.* The basic formula price plus $1.45 during the months of April, May and June and plus $1.85 during all other months: *Provided,* That for each of the months of September, October, November and December, such price shall not be less than that for the preceding month, and that for each of the months of April, May and June such price shall be not more than that for the preceding month. To this price add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed as follows:

(1) Divide the total receipts of producer milk in the first and second months preceding by the total gross volume of Class I milk (excluding interhandler transfers and sales by producer-handlers and handlers partially exempt from this order pursuant to § 906.61) for the same months, multiply the result by 100, and round to the nearest whole number. The result shall be known as the Class I utilization percentage;

(2) Compute a "net utilization percentage" by algebraically subtracting from the Class I utilization percentage computed pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the standard utilization percentage shown below:

Month for which price applies	Months used in computation	Standard utilization percentage
January	November–December	108
February	December–January	110
March	January–February	112
April	February–March	114
May	March–April	117
June	April–May	129
July	May–June	137
August	June–July	137
September	July–August	134
October	August–September	128
November	September–October	119
December	October–November	109

(3) For each minus percentage point in excess of 2 in the "net utilization percentage" the Class I price shall be increased 3 cents in January, February, March, July and August; 2 cents in April, May and June; 4 cents in September, October, and November and December; and for each plus percentage point in excess of 2 in the "net utilization percentage" the Class I price shall be decreased 3 cents in January, February, March, July and August; 4 cents in April, May and June; and 2 cents in September, October, November and December: *Provided,* That in no event shall an adjustment made pursuant to this subparagraph exceed 50 cents per hundredweight.

2. Amend § 906.22 (j) (1) to read as follows:

(1) On or before the 12th day of each month the minimum price for Class I milk computed pursuant to § 906.51 (a) and the Class I butterfat differential computed pursuant to § 906.52 (a) both for the current month; and on or before the 5th day of each month the minimum price for Class II milk pursuant to § 906.51 (b) and the Class II butterfat differential computed pursuant to § 906.52 (b), both for the previous month; and

3. Delete § 906.41 (a) and substitute therefor the following:

(a) Class I milk shall be skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture (except bulk ice cream mix) of cream and milk or skim milk, and all skim milk and butterfat not specifically accounted for under paragraph (b) of this section;

4. Delete § 906.53 and substitute therefor the following:

§ 906.53 *Location adjustment credit to handlers.* For that portion of milk which is (a) received directly from producers at an approved plant located 35 or more miles from City Hall in Tulsa by shortest hard-surfaced highway distance, as determined by the market administrator, and (b) is either (1) moved to and received at an approved plant located in the marketing area in the form of milk, skim milk or cream, or (2) is classified as Class I milk without such movement, the prices specified in § 906.51 shall be subject to a location adjustment credit to the handler, computed as follows:

Distance from the City Hall in Tulsa:	*Cents per Hundredweight*
35 to 50 miles	15
50.1 to 65 miles	17
65.1 to 80 miles	19
80.1 to 95 miles	21
95.1 miles or over	23

5. Delete § 906.81 and substitute therefor the following:

§ 906.81 *Location adjustment to producers.* In making payments to producers pursuant to § 906.80, each handler may deduct per hundredweight of milk received from producers at an approved plant, or diverted to an unapproved plant, either of which is located 35 or more miles from the City Hall in Tulsa by shortest hard-surfaced highway distance, as determined by the market administrator, the applicable amounts set forth below:

Distance from the City Hall in Tulsa:	*Cents per hundredweight*
35 to 50 miles	15
50.1 to 65 miles	17
65.1 to 80 miles	19
80.1 to 95 miles	21
95.1 miles or over	23

Filed at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of December 1952.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Assistant Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13326; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 9:00 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Production Authority

[Suspension Order 7; Docket No. 8]

M & B METAL PRODUCTS CO. ET AL.

ORDER OF MODIFICATION

This is a proceeding arising from an application by the respondents to revoke or modify Suspension Order No. 7, Docket No. 8. An oral argument was heard on this petition before me on December 3, 1952, there being present Mr. M. M. Magnus, a partner in the respondent firm, Mr. R. Ray Troutman, from the Consumers' Durable Goods Division of the National Production Authority, and Jonathan B. Rintels, Esquire, from the Office of General Counsel.

It appears that of the 548 tons ordered to be repaid to the national economy by the respondents there will remain 123 tons to be repaid after the end of the fourth quarter of 1952. The repayment to this point has proceeded in accordance with the terms of the suspension order, and it appears from a letter from Paul W. Jones, District Manager, to the National Production Authority, dated December 1, 1952, that the respondent has fully cooperated under the terms of the suspension order.

It was stated by Mr. Troutman, and agreed to by Mr. Magnus, that the respondents have received supplemental allotments during 1952 in accordance with a memorandum to that effect in the file, dated November 26, 1952. The total allotment for the year is as follows:

	Tons
First quarter	285
Second quarter	309
Third quarter	206
Fourth quarter	192
Total	992

Mr. Magnus pleads hardship on the ground that his plant has been closed for 24 weeks out of the current year, having last closed on November 13th. Without relief for the fourth quarter it must remain closed until the first of the year. He seeks total relief from the suspension order or such modification as might be possible. He pleads the loss of customers and difficulty in getting them back. He asserts that the mills have the wire and that he could get the wire if tickets were issued to him.

On the side of the Government it was asserted that there are no unused tickets and that any material released to the respondents by modifying the suspension order could not be made available. I see no reason to disbelieve this statement by Mr. Troutman and hence proceed on the assumption that no current relief is possible because the material is not available.

After the first of the year, however, the situation will be somewhat different. Respondents are in position to self-certify for 115 tons for the first quarter of 1953 and upon application should be able to receive a supplemental allotment of 137 tons. If the suspension order continued in its present terms, repayment would be completed by the middle of March.

The Government asserts, and I heard no contradiction, that steel is in short supply for everyone. In view of the fact that respondents have been closed for almost half of the year of 1952, I am of the opinion that some relief is in order. Since none is possible for the remainder of the current quarter, I think it would be equitable both to the respondents and to the national economy to extend the repayment period and reduce the amounts of repayment. This can be effected by spreading the final repayment of the remaining 123 tons over the next 2 quarters instead of over the next 1, and by requiring a repayment of 75 tons in each of the first 2 quarters of 1953 or until the amount of 123 tons has been repaid.

The suspension order is modified in accordance with the following:

Order. And now, this fourth day of December 1952, the respondents' allotment of iron and steel products is hereby reduced in the amount of 50,000 pounds, or 25 tons per month, or a total of 75 tons for the first quarter of 1953, and also for the second quarter of 1953, or until the total reduction of 123 tons remaining after the end of the fourth quarter of 1952 shall have been effected.

In all other respects Suspension Order No. 7 remains unmodified.

Dated December 4, 1952.

By CURTIS BOK,
Deputy Chief Hearing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13350; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 10:36 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

LEARNER EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

ISSUANCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1068, as amended; 29 U. S. C. and Sup. 214), and Part 522 of the regulations issued thereunder (29 CFR Part 522), special certificates authorizing the employment of learners at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rates applicable under section 6 of the act have been issued to the firms listed below. The employment of learners under these certificates is limited to the terms and conditions therein contained and is subject to the provisions of Part 522. The effective and expiration dates, occupations, wage rates, number or proportion of learners, and learning period for certificates issued under the general learner regulations (§§ 522.1 to 522.14) are as indicated below; conditions provided in certificates issued under special industry regulations are as established in these regulations.

Single Pants, Shirts and Allied Garments, Women's Apparel, Sportswear and Other Odd Outerwear, Rainwear, Robes and Leather and Sheep-Lined Garments Divisions of the Apparel Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.160 to 522.166, as amended December 31, 1951; 16 F. R. 12043; and June 2, 1952; 17 F. R. 3818).

Alcorn Manufacturing Co., Corinth, Miss., effective 12-5-52 to 4-12-53; 10 additional learners for expansion purposes (supplemental certificate) (sport shirts).

Angelica Uniform Co., Brunswick, Mo., effective 12–12–52 to 12–11–53; five learners (washable service apparel).

Anvil Brand, Inc., 146 South Hamilton Street, High Point, N. C., effective 12–13–52 to 12–12–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dungarees, overalls, etc.).

Blue Bell, Inc., Columbia City, Ind., effective 12–7–52 to 12–6–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dungarees).

Blue Buckle Overall Co., Inc., Fourteenth and Kemper Streets, Lynchburg, Va., effective 12–4–52 to 12–3–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dungarees).

Blue Ridge Manufacturers, Inc., 12 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md., effective 12–4–52 to 12–3–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dungarees).

Blue Ridge Manufacturers, Inc., Huntington, W. Va., effective 12–4–52 to 12–3–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dungarees).

Blue Ridge Manufacturers, Inc., Secretary, Md., effective 12–4–52 to 12–3–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dungarees).

Blue Ridge Manufacturers, Inc., Cambridge, Md., effective 12–4–52 to 12–3–53; 10 learners (dungarees).

Clark Manufacturing Co., Inc., 2315 Front Street, Meridian, Miss., effective 12–13–52 to 12–12–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (shirts and pants).

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Lewistown, Pa., effective 12–13–52 to 12–12–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (sport shirts).

Cluett Peabody, & Co., Inc., Corinth, N. Y., effective 12–13–52 to 12–12–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (fancy shirts).

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Buchanan, Ga., effective 12–13–52 to 12–12–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (white shirts).

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Fleetwood, Pa., effective 12–13–52 to 12–12–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (sport shirts).

Cowden Manufacturing Co., 109 Mackville Hill, Springfield, Ky., effective 12–4–52 to 6–3–53; 30 learners for expansion purposes (denim dungarees).

Duryea Sportswear, Inc., 726 Main Street, Duryea, Pa., effective 12–8–52 to 12–7–53; five learners (ladies' dresses).

Fern Glen Manufacturing Co., Fern Glen, Pa., effective 12–2–52 to 12–1–53; five learners (brassieres).

J. Freezer & Son, Inc., Floyd, Va., effective 12–14–52 to 12–13–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (sport shirts).

Albert Given Manufacturing Co., 1301 West Chicago Avenue, East Chicago, Ind., effective 12–4–52 to 12–3–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (men's and boys' sport and dress trousers).

Hubrite Informal Frocks, Inc., 791 Temont Street, Boston 18, Mass., effective 12–2–52 to 12–1–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dresses).

Edward Hyman Co., Hazlehurst, Miss., effective 12–4–52 to 12–3–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (washable service apparel).

Industrial Garment Manufacturing Co., Erwin, Tenn., effective 12–1–52 to 11–30–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (men's cotton work clothing).

Jinright Manufacturing Co., Coleman, Tex., effective 12–3–52 to 12–2–53; 10 learners (cotton sportswear and work clothes).

Kinston Shirt Co., Kinston, N. C., effective 12–7–52 to 12–6–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (shirts and pajamas).

Linda Lane, Inc., Excelsior Springs, Mo., effective 12–8–52 to 6–7–53; 25 learners for expansion purposes (slips and nurses' uniforms).

The Mack Shirt Corp., 412 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, effective 12–2–52 to 12–1–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dress shirts, sport shirts, ladies' blouses).

Maiden Form Brassiere Co., Inc., 2311 Adams Avenue, Huntington, W. Va., effective 12–1–52 to 11–30–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (brassieres).

Mammoth Cave Garment Co., Cave City, Ky., effective 12–11–52 to 12–10–53; 10 learners (dungarees).

May-Belle Co., 617 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo., effective 12–4–52 to 12–3–53; 10 learners (women's sportswear and dresses).

Mayfield Dress Co., 606 Poplar Street, Mayfield, Pa., effective 12–1–52 to 11–30–53; 5 learners (dresses).

Mayflower Manufacturing Co., 460–506 North Main Avenue, Scranton, Pa., effective 12–12–52 to 12–11–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (trousers).

Miller & Co., 1549 Lawrence Street, Denver 2, Colo., effective 12–13–52 to 12–12–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (men's, boys', and ladies' shirts).

Oshkosh B'Gosh, Inc., 33 Otter Street, Oshkosh, Wis., effective 12–4–52 to 12–3–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (single pants, overalls, overall jackets, etc.).

Princess Peggy, Inc., Items Division, Belleville, Ill., effective 12–5–52 to 12–4–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dresses).

R & G Corp., Parksley, Va., effective 12–8–52 to 12–7–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (sport shirts).

Reliance Manufacturing Co., "Dixie" Factory, 100 Ferguson Street, Hattiesburg, Miss., effective 12–5–52 to 6–4–53; 50 learners for expansion purposes (men's work shirts, work pants and flannel shirts).

Reliance Manufacturing Co., "Mountaineer" Factory, 622 Tenth Street, Huntington, W. Va., effective 12–7–52 to 12–6–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force. This certificate does not authorize the employment of learners at subminimum wage rates in the production of sport skirts and jumpers (women's dresses).

Salant & Salant, Inc., Henderson, Tenn., effective 12–13–52 to 12–12–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (cotton work shirts).

Salem Garment Co., Salem, W. Va., effective 12–4–52 to 6–3–53; 60 learners for expansion purposes (boys' cotton and rayon shirts).

The Shirtmaster Co., Inc., Abbeville, S. C., effective 12–7–52 to 12–6–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (sport shirts).

Smith Brothers Manufacturing Co., Carthage, Mo., effective 12–7–52 to 12–6–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (overalls, jeans, jackets).

Smith Brothers Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo., effective 12–7–52 to 12–6–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (bib overalls, pants, one piece suits, etc.).

Smith Brothers Manufacturing Co., Webb City, Mo., effective 12–7–52 to 12–6–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (shirts, cossack coats).

Smith Brothers Manufacturing Co., Smith and High Streets, Neosho, Mo., effective 12–7–52 to 12–6–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (ladies' jeans, pants).

Smith Bros. Manufacturing Co., Lamar, Mo., effective 12–7–52 to 12–6–53; 10 learners (blue jeans, cossack coats).

Southern Textiles, Inc., P. O. Box 334, Alamo, Tenn., effective 12–3–52 to 6–2–53; 10 learners for expansion purposes (foundation garments).

Thomson Co., Thomson, Ga., effective 12–8–52 to 12–7–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (sport and dress trousers).

Thomson Co., Millen, Ga., effective 12–12–52 to 12–11–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (trousers).

Trimble Manufacturing Corp., Trimble, Tenn., effective 12–6–52 to 12–5–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (men's, ladies' and children's jackets).

Wildwood Clothing Co., Inc., 112 East Schellenger Avenue, Wildwood, N. J., effective 12–8–52 to 12–7–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force, or 10 learners if total number of factory workers is less than 100 (men's trousers).

Wythe Manufacturing Corp., Wytheville, Va., effective 12–8–52 to 6–7–53; 60 learners for expansion purposes (men's and boys' knitted shirts).

Glove Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.220 to 522.231, as amended October 26, 1950; 15 F. R. 6888).

Lambert Manufacturing Co., Plant No. 3, 1006 Washington Street, Chillicothe, Mo., effective 12–5–52 to 12–4–53; 10 learners (leather and cotton work gloves).

Lambert Manufacturing Co., Plant No. 1, 501 Jackson Street, Chillicothe, Mo., effective 12–5–52 to 12–4–53; 10 learners (cotton and jersey work gloves).

Hosiery Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.40 to 522.51, as revised November 19, 1951; 16 F. R. 10733).

Prestige, Inc., Burdwyn Division, Pottstown, Pa., effective 12–3–52 to 8–2–53; eight learners for expansion purposes.

Washington Hosiery Mill, 1313 Clinton Street, Nashville, Tenn., effective 12–3–52 to 12–2–53; 1 learner.

Wright-Knit Hosiery Co., Inc., Box 716, Spruce Pine, N. C., effective 12–5–52 to 8–4–53; 12 learners.

Independent Telephone Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.82 to 522.93, as amended January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 398).

Alabama Telephone Co., Fayette, Ala., effective 12–5–52 to 12–4–53.

Alabama Telephone Co., Haleyville, Ala., effective 12–5–52 to 12–4–53.

Knitted Wear Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.68 to 522.79, as amended January 21, 1952; 16 F. R. 12866).

Taylor Manufacturing Co., Greensburg Road, Campbellsville, Ky., effective 12–5–52 to 4–21–53; 5 percent of the productive factory force (replacement certificate) (men's and boys' knit briefs and tee shirts).

Shoe Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.250 to 522.260, as amended March 17, 1952; 17 F. R. 1500).

B. E. Cole Co., Beal and Lynn Streets, Norway, Maine, effective 12–5–52 to 12–4–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force.

Francine Shoe Co., Beal Street., Norway, Maine, effective 12–5–52 to 12–4–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force.

E. C. Livingston, Inc., New Oxford, Pa., effective 12–5–52 to 12–4–53; 10 percent of the productive factory force.

The following special learner certificates was issued to the school-operated industries listed below:

Plainview Academy, Redfield, S. Dak., effective 9–1–52 to 8–31–53; broom shop; broom makers and related skilled and semi-skilled occupations; six learners; 150 hours at 55 cents per hour, 125 hours at 60 cents per hour, 125 hours at 70 cents per hour.

Walla Walla College, College Place, Wash., effective 9–1–52 to 8–31–53; print shop; compositor, pressman, bindery worker and related skilled and semiskilled occupations; 10 learners; 350 hours at 55 cents per hour, 325 hours at 60 cents per hour, 325 hours at 70 cents per hour; bookbindery; bookbinder, bindery worker and related skilled and semiskilled occupations; 25 learners; 200 hours at 55 cents per hour, 200 hours at 60 cents per hour, 200 hours at 70 cents per hour.

Each certificate has been issued upon the employer's representation that employment of learners at subminimum rates is necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, and that experienced workers for the learner occupations are not available.

The certificates may be cancelled in the manner provided in the regulations and as indicated in the certificates. Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof within fifteen days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER pursuant to the provisions of Part 522.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of December 1952.

ROBT. G. GRONEWALD,
Authorized Representative of the Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13226; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

ROZA IRRIGATION DISTRICT, YAKIMA PROJECT, ZILLAH, WASH.

IRRIGABLE AREAS OF LANDS

NOVEMBER 17, 1952.

The current lists and descriptions of irrigable lands of the Roza Division of the Yakima Project are hereby amended with respect to the lands listed under separate public notices as follows:

BLOCK 1

Public Notice No. 6—Description	Amendment No. 5—Irrigable area in acres, privately owned land	
	From—	To—
T. 12 N., R. 20 E., W. M.:		
Sec. 29:		
SW¼NW¼	28.3	29.8
SE¼NW¼	1.5	13.1
T. 14 N., R. 19E., W. M.:		
Sec. 32: NE¼SW¼	32.4	28.9

BLOCK 3

Public Notice No. 11—Description	Amendment No. 4	
	Farm unit	Irrigable area acres
Section 34, T. 11 N., R. 22 E., W. M.:		
Lot 4, W½SW¼	E	70.7
Lot 5, SE¼SW¼	F	62.8
Lot 6, SW¼SE¼	G	62.7
E½SE¼	H	77.9

BLOCK 4

Public Notice No. 12—Description	Amendment No. 4—Irrigable area in acres privately owned land	
	From—	To—
T. 10 N., R. 23 E., W. M.:		
Sec. 21: NW¼SE¼	12.0	7.0
T. 9 N., R. 23 E., W. M.:		
Sec. 12:		
SW¼SE¼	8.8	4.2
SE¼SE¼	29.5	28.5
T. 9 N., R. 24 E., W. M.:		
Sec. 7:		
NE¼SE¼	33.5	37.9
NW¼SE¼	33.5	40.2
SW¼SE¼	40.2	40.6
SE¼SE¼	39.3	40.4

Public Notice No. 13—Description	Farm unit	Amendment No. 1—Irrigable area in acres homestead land	
		From—	To—
T. 11 N., R. 21 E., W. M.:			
Sec. 22:			
SW¼SW¼	C	57.4	55.4
SE¼SW¼			

For each designated Block, the provisions of the public notices previously issued, pertaining to that Block, are hereby made equally applicable to the amended irrigable areas of the same Block.

ALFRED R. GOLZÉ,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13220; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. G-1142, G-1508, G-2019, G-2074]

UNITED GAS PIPE LINE CO.

ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE OF HEARING AND DENYING REQUEST FOR AMENDMENT OF ORDER ISSUED NOVEMBER 26, 1952, IN OTHER RESPECTS

DECEMBER 10, 1952.

On December 4, 1952, United Gas Pipe Line Company filed objections to paragraph (C) of the order issued November 26, 1952, requiring United to "go forward first with the presentation of its evidence" so far as the requirement relates to Docket No. G-1142.

On the same date United filed its motion for continuance of the hearing from December 15, 1952, to such date as may be just and proper under the circumstances referred to below.

It appears that prior to the issuance of the order in these proceedings the Louisiana Public Service Commission initiated a proceeding against United Gas Pipe Line Company respecting the rates of that company within the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Commission. The Louisiana Commission's proceeding is to be heard beginning December 15, 1952, which is the date fixed for the beginning of hearings in this Commission's proceedings.

By letter received December 5, 1952, the Louisiana Commission has requested that this Commission grant the postponement sought by United.

The Commission finds:

(1) Good cause has been shown for postponement of the hearing as hereinafter ordered.

(2) Orderly procedure requires that United shall go forward first with the presentation of its evidence in each of the dockets involved in these proceedings.

The Commission orders:

(A) The hearing now set for December 15, 1952, in the above-entitled matters be and the same is hereby postponed to February 2, 1953, said postponed hearing to be held in the Commission's Hearing Room, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., beginning at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t.

(B) United Gas Pipe Line Company's request for amendment of paragraph (C) of the order issued November 26, 1952, be and the same is hereby denied.

Date of issuance: December 11, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13243; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-1985, G-2013]

OHIO FUEL GAS CO.

ORDER DENYING REQUESTS FOR SHORTENED PROCEDURE, CONSOLIDATING PROCEEDINGS AND FIXING DATE OF HEARING

DECEMBER 9, 1952.

On June 30, 1952, the Ohio Fuel Gas Company (Applicant), an Ohio corporation having its principal place of business at Columbus, Ohio, filed an application in Docket No. G-1985, which was supplemented on September 29, 1952, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural-gas facilities required in connection with the expansion of Applicant's underground storage operations, all as more fully described in said application, as supplemented, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission.

On July 28, 1952, Applicant filed an application in Docket No. G-2013, which was supplemented on September 25, 1952, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of approximately 34.5 miles of natural-gas transmission pipeline consisting of 20-inch pipe and extending from a point of connection with the facilities of Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation near Johnstown, Ohio, and partially looping Applicant's existing Lines "B" and B-100 all as more fully described in said application, as supplemented, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Due notice of the filing of said applications has been given, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 17, 1952 (Docket No. G-1985) (17 F. R. 6572), and on August 20, 1952 (Docket No. G-2013) (17 F. R. 7610).

Applicant has requested that its applications be heard under the shortened procedure provided by § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) for noncontested proceedings.

It appears that the above-entitled proceedings involve common questions of law and fact with respect to the operation and expansion of Applicant's proposed Holmes Storage Area.

The Commission finds:

(1) Good cause has not been shown for granting Applicant's request that its applications in Docket Nos. G-1985 and G-2013 be heard under the shortened

procedure as provided by the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, and said request should be denied as hereinafter ordered.

(2) It is appropriate for carrying out the provisions of the Natural Gas Act and good cause exists for consolidating the above proceedings for purpose of hearing.

The Commission orders:

(A) The Ohio Fuel Gas Company's request that its applications in Docket Nos. G–1985 and G–2013 be heard under the shortened procedure provided by § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure [18 CFR 1.32 (b)] be and the same hereby is denied.

(B) The aforesaid proceedings in Docket Nos. 1985 and G–2013 be and the same hereby are consolidated for purpose of hearing.

(C) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a public hearing be held commencing on January 6, 1953, at 10:00 a. m., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented in said applications, as supplemented.

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

Date of issuance: December 11, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13221; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G–2090]

CHICAGO DISTRICT PIPELINE CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

DECEMBER 10, 1952.

Take notice that on November 18, 1952, Chicago District Pipeline Company (Applicant), an Illinois corporation having its principal place of business in Joliet, Illinois, filed an application pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural-gas transmission pipeline facilities and for an order authorizing the abandonment of certain other such facilities, all as more fully hereinafter described.

The facilities which Applicant seeks authorization to construct and operate are as follows: (1) A section of 36-inch pipeline to be constructed from a point at the city limits of the City of Chicago and on Applicant's right-of-way, at which point said pipeline will connect with a 36-inch pipeline to be constructed by Peoples Gas from its Crawford Station, thence southwesterly from said point approximately 3.4 miles to a point on its right-of-way near the east bank of the Des Plaines River; (2) a 24-inch submerged pipeline to be constructed across the Des Plaines River, approximately .3 mile; (3) a section of 30-inch pipeline to be constructed from a point of connection with said 24-inch river crossing near the west bank of the Des Plaines River southwesterly to the junction of Applicant's Crawford and Calumet pipelines in Will County, Illinois, approximately 31.2 miles; (4) moving the Weber Road Regulating Station to Willow Springs (5) installing additional regulating and metering facilities at Crawford Station delivery point to Peoples Gas. The proposed new facilities will also include cross connections with the present dual Crawford pipeline at seven locations and the appropriate valves in connection therewith.

The facilities which Applicant seeks to abandon includes the following: Approximately 3.4 miles of 20-inch pipeline extending east from the Des Plaines River to the city limits of the City of Chicago, Illinois, and the existing 0.3 mile overhead 20-inch pipeline across the Des Plaines River.

Applicant's proposed new construction will enlarge the capacity of its existing transportation system and will enable the Applicant to meet increasing gas requirements of existing customers.

The estimated cost of Applicant's proposed facilities approximates $5,500,000 which will be financed through funds to be borrowed from its parent company, The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company.

Applicant has requested that its application be heard under the shortened procedure pursuant to § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 29th day of December 1952. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13222; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[Project No. 2114]

PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 2 OF GRANT COUNTY, EPHRATA, WASH.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PRELIMINARY PERMIT

DECEMBER 11, 1952.

Public notice is hereby given that Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Ephrata, Washington, has made application for preliminary permit under the provisions of the Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 791–825r) for a proposed hydroelectric project, designated as Project No. 2114 and to be known as the Priest Rapids Project, to be located on the Columbia River, in Chelan, Douglas Kittitas, Grant, Yakima, and Benton Counties, Washington, and affecting lands of the United States. The project would comprise a dam across Columbia River at about mile 397, forming a reservoir extending upstream about 56 miles to the tailwater of Rock Island Project; a concrete spillway occupying the present channel, a stilling pool, and sluiceways through the dam; provisions for future installation of navigation locks; suitable fish ladders for passing migratory fish; a powerhouse to contain an initial installation of 23 turbine-generator units of 75,000 horsepower capacity each and ultimate installation of 30 turbine-generator units aggregating 2,250,000 horsepower (1,590,000 kw); and appurtenant facilities.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure of the Commission (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before February 5, 1953. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13223; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

THE RENEGOTIATION BOARD

STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL BOARD

Paragraph (b) (4) of the Statement of Organization, as amended in the issue of December 3, 1952 (F. R. Doc. 52–12760; 17 F. R. 10916), is hereby corrected to read as follows:

(4) Los Angeles Regional Renegotiation Board, 5504 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles 28, Calif.

Dated: December 11, 1952.

JOHN T. KOEHLER,
Chairman,
The Renegotiation Board.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13224; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70–2960]

GULF POWER CO.

ORDER GRANTING AUTHORITY TO ISSUE AND SELL SHORT TERM UNSECURED NOTES

DECEMBER 10, 1952.

Gulf Power Company ("Gulf Power"), a public utility subsidiary of the Southern Company, a registered holding company, having filed a declaration pursuant to sections 6 (a) and 7 of the act and Rules U-20, U-23 and U-24, promulgated thereunder, with respect to the following proposed transactions:

Gulf Power proposes to issue and sell from time to time prior to June 1, 1953, up to $4,000,000 principal amount of short term bank loan notes to fifteen banks, whose participations are designated in the filing. The notes will mature not later than nine months from the dates of issue and will bear interest at the current rate for nine-month bank loans at the time of their issuance, which rate is 3 percent at the present time. In the event that the interest rate is in

excess of 3¼ percent per annum at the time any of said notes is to be issued, Gulf will file an amendment to this filing stating the rate of interest and other details of the note or notes at least 5 days prior to the execution and delivery thereof.

Declarant states that the proceeds to be derived from the sale of these notes will be used to finance improvements, extensions and additions to its utility plant or to reimburse its treasury, in part, for expenditures incurred for such purposes. Gulf proposes to retire the notes out of the proceeds from the sale of additional securities of a type and in an amount not yet determined.

It is represented that no State Commission or any other Federal Commission has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions.

Declarant estimates that the expenses in connection with the proposed transactions will not exceed $500.

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

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, that said declaration be, and it hereby is, permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13237; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[File No. 812-813]

PORTSMOUTH STEEL CORP.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

DECEMBER 11, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that Portsmouth Steel Corporation (Portsmouth) has filed an application pursuant to section 6 (c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for exemption from the provisions of section 7 (a) of the act with respect to those acts or practices which, if done or performed by a registered investment company, would not violate or contravene any of the provisions of the Act, subject to the condition under section 6 (e) of the act that Portsmouth shall be subject to the provisions of sections 9 (except that subsections 9 (a) (2) and 9 (a) (3) shall apply only with respect to an injunction based upon acts committed after the entry of an order hereunder), 10 (f), 17 (a), (b) and (e) (to the extent only of transactions involving the cash or securities owned by Portsmouth or any securities issued by Portsmouth), 17 (f) through (i), 20 (a), 21, 25, 30 (d) (to the extent that reports shall be filed annually rather than semi-annually), 30 (f), 36, 37 and 47, and subject to the further condition that for the purpose of the exemption herein requested those acts and practices relating to the negotiation and/or consummation of a transaction which, if consummated, would remove Portsmouth from the definition of an investment company or would entitle it to an exemption from the Act, should not be deemed to violate or contravene sections 13 (a) (4), 23 (a) (2) or 23 (b) (if the transaction involves an issue of securities for property other than cash or securities within the meaning of section 23 (a) (2)).

The application states as a basis for the requested exemptions, as follows:

Portsmouth was incorporated under the laws of Ohio on May 23, 1946. It commenced business on July 1, 1946, by the purchase of the Portsmouth Works of the Wheeling Steel Corporation which it continued to operate until the sale of such facilities late in 1949 to Detroit Steel Corporation (Detroit). The sale to Detroit was finally completed on or about February 15, 1950, when the final adjustment was made in the purchase price on the basis of book values as reflected by a year end audit. Portsmouth received for such physical assets 289,289 shares of Detroit common stock, having a market value at December 31, 1949, of $6,653,647, and cash in the amount of $5,805,939.

The decision to sell Portsmouth's physical assets arose from a conclusion (supported by an independent engineering firm) that it would be highly desirable to procure additional steel finishing facilities. As part of the agreement of sale Detroit agreed to carry out the expansion program initiated by Portsmouth, has greatly expanded the Portsmouth Works and is presently engaged in a large additional program of expansion.

Portsmouth owns 24.4 percent of Detroit's common stock and three of the nine members of Detroit's board of directors were nominated by Portsmouth including William R. Daley, a director and vice president and treasurer of Portsmouth. No other stockholder of Detroit owns more than 11 percent of its stock. Portsmouth owns 10.4 percent of the outstanding common stock of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company (Cleveland-Cliffs) and Cyrus S. Eaton, Chairman of the Board and President of Portsmouth, is one of the 14 members of the Board of Directors of Cleveland-Cliffs. Portsmouth purchased 2,500 shares of the Series B, 5 percent cumulative convertible preferred stock of Steep Rock Iron Mines, Ltd. (Steep Rock), a Canadian corporation, pursuant to a contract made in July 1949. Payments and deliveries were made for 1,250 shares in August 1949, 625 shares in March 1950, and 625 shares in March 1952. All of these companies are connected with the steel and iron business and Portsmouth's officers and directors spend probably a major portion of their time working on matters pertaining to them.

At the time of Portsmouth's organization its authorized common stock was 2,500,000 shares of which 1,327,500 shares were sold for cash at $10 a share to net Portsmouth approximately $12,150,000 or about $9.15 a share. At the end of 1949 the net worth of Portsmouth, as an operating steel company, had increased to $21,750,000. Based upon the market values of security investments, including the Detroit stock, Portsmouth's net worth was $23,031,168 at the end of 1949 and $25,801,499 at the end of 1951. The 1,246,010 common shares outstanding at the end of 1951 thus had a net worth of about $20.71 a share. Included in the net worth at the end of 1951 were Portsmouth's holdings, valued at market, of Detroit stock in the amount of $9,582,698, Cleveland-Cliffs in the amount of $5,627,672, and Steep Rock in the amount of $390,625 (1,875 shares). Dividends aggregating $4,244,918 were paid to the end of 1949 and an additional aggregate of $3,755,835 was paid to the end of 1951. Portsmouth has 6,900 stockholders and approximately 25 percent of its stock is held by officers, directors or interests with which they are associated.

It was the intention of the management of Portsmouth at time of organization to enter the steel business and it is now its intention to reenter the steel or some other related or unrelated business. It was never management's intention for Portsmouth to become an investment company, it has never held Portsmouth out as an investment company, and it has repeatedly disclaimed such intention. Pursuant to this policy, Portsmouth's management has from time to time considered and is continually alert and on the lookout for, other opportunities.

Aside from the Steep Rock acquisition pursuant to prior commitment as noted above, Portsmouth has, since the completion of the sale of its physical assets, done the following acts:

1. In January 1951, Portsmouth settled with the holders of approximately 12,540 shares of its common stock who had dissented to the sale of its physical assets to Detroit and had filed suit for recovery of the fair market value of their shares, pursuant to the laws of Ohio. This involved the purchase and retirement of these shares and was in settlement of a statutory right of the stockholders incident to and connected with the sale of Portsmouth's physical assets to Detroit.

2. Held annual meetings of its stockholders in April, 1950, 1951, and 1952 and in connection therewith mailed to its stockholders the necessary notices and proxy solicitations.

3. Voted its stock in Detroit and Cleveland-Cliffs at stockholders' meetings.

4. Received dividends from its stock in Detroit and Cleveland-Cliffs.

5. Declared and paid dividends to its own stockholders.

6. Considered and negotiated concerning several proposals for reentering the steel or some related or unrelated business. As indicated, none of such proposals has yet been consummated.

7. Rendered financial assistance to the employees of the Cincinnati Inquirer in the purchase of that newspaper from the trustee under the will of John R. McLean.

Portsmouth contends that it is not an investment company within the meaning

of section 3 (a) (3) of the act although admittedly Portsmouth's assets, exclusive of cash items and government securities, are more than 40 percent investment securities. Portsmouth submitted its application without prejudice to its right later, either before the Commission or other competent tribunal, to assert that it has not by any of the above-mentioned acts violated the provisions of section 7 (a) of the act.

Portsmouth is not aware of any circumstances which might furnish a possible occasion for injunctions of the type referred to in section 9 (a) (2) and (3) of the act other than (a) the injunction obtained in SEC v. Otis & Co., Civil Action No. 5433 (N. D. Ohio, E. D., 1936); (b) any injunction heretofore or hereafter obtained in SEC v. Otis & Co., Civil Action No. 28371 (N. D. Ohio, E. D. 1951); and (c) any possible injunction which might grow out of the controversy with respect to the 1948 Kaiser-Frazer underwriting.

Section 6 (c) of the act provides that the Commission, by order upon application, may conditionally or unconditionally exempt any person, security or transaction from any provision of the act, if and to the extent that such exemption is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the act.

Section 6 (e) of the act provides that in connection with any order exempting an investment company from any provisions of section 7, the Commission may specify that certain provisions of the act pertaining to registered investment companies shall be applicable in respect of such company, and to other persons in their transactions and relations with such company, as though such company were a registered investment company, if the Commission deems it necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

For a more detailed statement of the matters of fact and law asserted, all persons are referred to said application on file in the offices of the Commission in Washington, D. C.

Notice is further given that an order granting the application in whole or in part and upon such conditions as the Commission may deem necessary or appropriate may be issued by the Commission on or at any time after December 31, 1952, unless prior thereto a hearing upon the application is ordered by the Commission as provided in Rule N-5 of the general rules and regulations promulgated under the act. Any interested person may submit to the Commission in writing, not later than December 29, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., his views or any additional facts bearing upon this application or the desirability of a hearing thereon, or request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held thereon. Any such communication or request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C., and should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person submitting such information or requesting a hearing, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law raised by the application which he desires to controvert.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13238; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

[Region IV, Redelegation of Authority No. 2, Revision 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION IV, RICHMOND, VA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. IV, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 8, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 10748), this Revision 1 to Region IV Redelegation of Authority No. 2 (16 F. R. 12446) is hereby issued.

Redelegation of Authority No. 2 is revised to read as follows:

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IV, to take appropriate action under sections 15 (c), 23, 26, 26a, 27, 27a, 27b, 27c, 28, 28b, and 28c of CPR 14, sections 21a, 26, 26a, 27 and 30 (b) of CPR 15 and sections 22 (b), 24, 24a, and 26 (b) of CPR 16.

This Revision 1 to Redelegation of Authority No. 2 shall take effect on December 22, 1952.

W. F. BAILEY,
Regional Director, Region IV.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13259; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:40 p. m.]

[Region IV, Redelegation of Authority No. 48]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION IV, RICHMOND, VA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 5 OF CPR 61

By virtue of the authority vested in me as the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. IV, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 82 (17 F. R. 10525), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 of CPR 61.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IV, to receive and examine reports filed under the provisions of section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 61; to ascertain whether such reports conform to requirements of Ceiling Price Regulation 61; and to take all steps necessary to assure that such reports are corrected in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 61.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect on December 22, 1952.

W. F. BAILEY,
Regional Director, Region IV.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13260; Filed, Dec. 12. 1952; 4:40 p. m.]

[Region IV, Redelegation of Authority No. 49]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION IV, RICHMOND, VA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS FOR CHANGING AND ESTABLISHING SERVICE CHARGES FOR BANKS UNDER SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATION 22 TO CPR 34

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. IV, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 83 (17 F. R. 10525), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under Supplementary Regulation 22 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IV, to accept applications, establish, approve or disapprove ceiling prices or changes in banking practices or to require further information under the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 22 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect on December 22, 1952.

W. F. BAILEY,
Regional Director, Region IV.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13261; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:40 p. m.]

[Region IV, Redelegation of Authority No. 50]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION IV, RICHMOND, VA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 5 OF SR 110 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. IV, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 84 (17 F. R. 10748), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 of SR 110 to the GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IV, to act on filings of reports required under section 5 of SR 110 to the GCPR.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect on December 22, 1952.

W. F. BAILEY,
Regional Director, Region IV.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13262; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:40 p. m.]

[Region IV, Redelegation of Authority No 51]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION IV, RICHMOND, VA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 14 OF SR 87 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. IV, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 85 (17 F. R. 10748), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 14 of SR 87 to the GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IV, to process, in the respects indicated herein, applications for percentage markups filed under section 14 of SR 87 to the GCPR:

(a) To approve, disapprove, or revise downward proposed percentage markups.

(b) To request additional information with respect to proposed percentage markups.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect on December 22, 1952.

W. F. BAILEY,
Regional Director, Region IV.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13263; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:40 p. m.]

[Region V, Redelegation of Authority No. 19, Revision 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION V, ATLANTA, GA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO TAKE CERTAIN ACTIONS UNDER DR 1, REVISION 1

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region V, Atlanta, Georgia, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 11, Revision 2 (17 F. R. 10911), this Revision 1 of Redelegation of Authority No. 19 is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of, the Columbia, South Carolina; Jackson, Mississippi; Jacksonville, Florida; Montgomery, Alabama and Nashville, Tennessee District Offices of Price Stabilization to take any action provided for by Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1, with respect to Class 2 or Class 2A slaughterers.

2. This Redelegation of Authority No. 19, Revision 1, supersedes Redelegation of Authority No. 19, issued March 19, 1952, and all amendments thereto.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of December 3, 1952.

CHARLES B. CLEMENT,
Acting Director of Regional Office V.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13264; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:40 p. m.]

[Region V, Redelegation of Authority No. 53]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION V, ATLANTA, GA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 5 OF CPR 61

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region V, Atlanta, Georgia, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 82 (17 F. R. 10525), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Columbia, South Carolina; Jackson, Mississippi; Jacksonville, Florida; Montgomery, Alabama and Nashville, Tennessee District Offices of Price Stabilization to receive and examine reports filed under the provisions of section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 61; to ascertain whether such reports conform to requirements of Ceiling Price Regulation 61; and to take all steps necessary to assure that such reports are corrected in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 61.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of December 1, 1952.

CHARLES B. CLEMENT,
Acting Director of Regional Office V.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13265; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:40 p. m.]

[Region V, Redelegation of Authority No. 54]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION V, ATLANTA, GA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS FOR CHANGING AND ESTABLISHING SERVICE CHARGES FOR BANKS UNDER SR 22 TO CPR 34

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region V, Atlanta, Georgia, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 83 (17 F. R. 10525), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Columbia, South Carolina; Jackson, Mississippi; Jacksonville, Florida; Montgomery, Alabama and Nashville, Tennessee District Offices of Price Stabilization to accept applications, establish, approve or disapprove ceiling prices or changes in banking practices or to require further information under the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 22 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect on December 1, 1952.

CHARLES B. CLEMENT,
Acting Director of Regional Office V.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13266; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:41 p. m.]

[Region V, Redelegation of Authority No. 55]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION V, ATLANTA, GA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region V, Atlanta, Georgia, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 8, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 10748), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Columbia, South Carolina; Jackson, Mississippi; Jacksonville, Florida; Montgomery, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee District Offices of Price Stabilization to take appropriate action under sections 15 (c), 23, 26, 26a, 27, 27a, 27b, 27c, 28, 28b, and 28c of CPR 14, sections 21a, 26, 26a, 27, and 30 (b) of CPR 15, and sections 22 (b), 24, 24a, and 26 (b) of CPR 16.

2. This redelegation of authority supersedes Region V Redelegation of Authority No. 2, Redelegation of Authority No. 9, Redelegation of Authority No. 10, and Redelegation of Authority No. 11.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of December 2, 1952.

CHARLES B. CLEMENT,
Acting Director of Regional Office V.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13267; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:41 p. m.]

[Region V, Redelegation of Authority No. 56]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION V, ATLANTA, GA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 5 OF SR 110 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region V, Atlanta, Georgia, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 84 (17 F. R. 10748) this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Columbia, South Carolina; Jackson, Mississippi; Jacksonville, Florida; Montgomery, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee, District Offices of Price Stabilization to act on filings of reports required under section 5 of SR 110 to the GCPR.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of December 2, 1952.

CHARLES B. CLEMENT,
Acting Director of Regional Office V.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13268; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:41 p. m.]

[Region V, Redelegation of Authority No. 57]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION V, ATLANTA, GA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 14 OF SR 87 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region V, Atlanta, Georgia, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 85 (17 F. R. 10748) this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Columbia, South Carolina; Jackson, Mississippi; Jacksonville, Florida; Montgomery, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee, District Offices of Price Stabilization to process, in the respects indicated herein, applications for percentage markups filed under section 14 of SR 87 to the GCPR:

(a) To approve, disapprove, or revise downward proposed percentage markups.

(b) To request additional information with respect to proposed percentage markups.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of December 2, 1952.

CHARLES B. CLEMENT,
Acting Director of Regional Office V.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13269; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:41 p. m.]

[Region VI, Redelegation of Authority No. 1, Revision 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VI, CLEVELAND, OHIO

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. VI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 8, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 10748), this Revision 1 to Redelegation of Authority No. 1 (16 F. R. 6639) is hereby issued.

Redelegation of Authority No. 1 is revised to read as follows:

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization located at Detroit, Michigan, and Louisville, Kentucky, to take appropriate action under sections 15 (c), 23, 26, 26a, 27, 27a, 27b, 27c, 28, 28b, and 28c of CPR 14; sections 21a, 26, 26a, 27, and 30 (b) of CPR 15; and sections 22 (b), 24, 24a, and 26 (b) of CPR 16.

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

SYDNEY A. HESSE,
Regional Director, Region VI.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13270; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:41 p. m.]

[Region VI, Redelegation of Authority No. 48]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VI, CLEVELAND, OHIO

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 5 OF CPR 61

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. VI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 82 (17 F. R. 10525), this Redelegation of Authority No. 48 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 of CPR 61.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization located at Detroit, Michigan, and Louisville, Kentucky, to receive and examine reports filed under the provisions of section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 61; to ascertain whether such reports conform to requirements of Ceiling Price Regulation 61; and to take all steps necessary to assure that such reports are corrected in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 61.

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

SYDNEY A. HESSE,
Regional Director, Region VI.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13271; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:41 p. m.]

[Region VI, Redelegation of Authority No. 49]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VI, CLEVELAND, OHIO

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS FOR CHANGING AND ESTABLISHING SERVICE CHARGES FOR BANKS UNDER SR 22 TO CPR 34

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. VI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 83 (17 F. R. 10525), this Redelegation of Authority No. 49 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under Supplementary Regulation 22 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization located at Detroit, Michigan, and Louisville, Kentucky to accept applications, establish, approve or disapprove ceiling prices or changes in banking practices or to require further information under the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 22 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

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

SYDNEY A. HESSE,
Regional Director, Region VI.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13272; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:41 p. m.]

[Region VI, Redelegation of Authority No. 50]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VI, CLEVELAND, OHIO

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 5 OF SR 110 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. VI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 84 (17 F. R. 10748), this Redelegation of Authority No. 50 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 of SR 110 to the GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization located at Detroit, Michigan, and Louisville, Kentucky, to act on filings of reports required under section 5 of SR 110 to the GCPR.

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

SYDNEY A. HESSE,
Regional Director, Region VI.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13273; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:41 p. m.]

[Region VI, Redelegation of Authority No. 51]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VI, CLEVELAND, OHIO

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 14 OF SR 87 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization No. VI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 85 (17 F. R. 10478), this Redelegation of Authority No. 51 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 14 of SR 87 to the GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization located at Detroit, Michigan, and Louisville, Kentucky, to process, in the respects indicated herein, applications for percentage mark-ups filed under section 14 of SR 87 to the GCPR:

(a) To approve, disapprove, or revise downward proposed percentage mark-ups.

(b) To request additional information with respect to proposed percentage mark-ups.

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

SYDNEY A. HESSE,
Regional Director, Region VI.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13274; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:41 p. m.]

[Region VII, Redelegation of Authority No. 3, Revision 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VII, CHICAGO, ILL.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. VII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 8, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 10748), this Revision 1 to Redelegation of Authority No. 3 is hereby issued.

Redelegation of Authority No. 3 is revised to read as follows:

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization located at Indianapolis, Indiana, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to take appropriate action under sections 15 (c), 23, 26, 26a, 27, 27a, 27b, 27c, 28, 28b and 28c of CPR 14, sections 21a, 26, 26a, 27, and 30 (b) of CPR 15, and sections 22 (b), 24, 24a, and 26 (b) of CPR 16.

This Redelegation of Authority No. 3, Revision 1, shall take effect on December 13, 1952.

B. EMMET HARTNETT,
Director of Regional Office No. VII.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13275; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:42 p. m.]

[Region VIII, Redelegation of Authority No. 4, Revision 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VIII, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 8, Revision 1, dated November 25, 1952 (17 F. R. 10748), this revised redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the District Directors, Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, to take appropriate action under sections 15 (c), 23, 26, 26a, 27, 27a, 27b, 27c, 28, 28b, and 28c of CPR 14, sections 21a, 26, 26a, 27, and 30 (b) of CPR 15, and sections 22 (b), 24, 24a, and 26 (b) of CPR 16.

This revised redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 29, 1952.

JOSEPH ROBBIE, Jr.,
Regional Director, Region VIII.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13276; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:42 p. m.]

[Region VIII, Redelegation of Authority No. 50]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VIII, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 5 OF SR 110 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 84, dated November 25, 1952 (17 F. R. 10748), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 of SR 110 to the GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the District Directors, Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, to act on filings of reports required under section 5 of SR 110 to the GCPR.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 29, 1952.

JOSEPH ROBBIE, Jr.,
Regional Director, Region VIII.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13277; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:42 p. m.]

[Region VIII, Redelegation of Authority No. 51]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VIII, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 14 OF SR 87 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 85, dated November 25, 1952 (17 F. R. 10748), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 14 of SR 87 to the GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the District Directors, Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, to process, in the respects indicated herein, applications for percentage markups filed under section 14 of SR 87 to the GCPR:

(a) To approve, disapprove, or revise downward proposed percentage markups.

(b) To request additional information with respect to proposed percentage markups.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 29, 1952.

JOSEPH ROBBIE, Jr.,
Regional Director, Region VIII.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13278; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:42 p. m.]

[Region X, Redelegation of Authority No. 2, Revision 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION X, DALLAS, TEX.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. X, Dallas, Texas, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 8, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 10748), this revised redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices, Office of Price Stabilization, Region X, to take appropriate action under sections 15 (c), 23, 26, 26a, 27, 27a, 27b, 27c, 28, 28b, and 28c of CPR 14, sections 21a, 26, 26a, 27, and 30 (b) of CPR 15, and sections 22 (b), 24, 24a, and 26 (b) of CPR 16.

This revised redelegation of authority shall take effect as of December 8, 1952.

B. FRANK WHITE,
Acting Director
of Regional Office No. X.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13279; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:42 p. m.]

[Region X, Redelegation of Authority No. 51]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION X, DALLAS, TEX.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 5 OF SR 110 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. X, Dallas, Texas, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 84 (17 F. R. 10748), this Region X Redelegation of Authority No. 51 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 of SR 110 to the GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices, Office of Price Stabilization, Region X, to act on filings of reports required under section 5 of SR 110 to the GCPR.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of December 8, 1952.

B. FRANK WHITE,
Acting Director of Regional Office No. X.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13280; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:42 p. m.]

[Region X, Redelegation of Authority No. 52]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION X, DALLAS, TEX.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 14 OF SR 87 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. X, Dallas, Texas, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 85 (17 F. R. 10748), this Region X Redelegation of Authority No. 52 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 14 of SR 87 to the GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices, Office of Price Stabilization, Region X, to process, in the respects indicated herein, applications for percentage markups filed under section 14 of SR 87 to the GCPR:

(a) To approve, disapprove, or revise downward proposed percentage markups;

(b) To request additional information with respect to proposed percentage markups.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of December 8, 1952.

B. FRANK WHITE,
Acting Director of Regional Office No. X.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13281; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:42 p. m.]

[Region XI, Redelegation of Authority No. 56]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XI, DENVER, COLO.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 5 OF CPR 61 (EXPORTS)

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. 82 (17 F. R. 10525) this Redelegation of Authority No. 56 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 of CPR 61.* Authority is hereby redelegated to each of the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region XI;

(a) To receive and examine reports filed under the provisions of section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 61;

(b) To ascertain whether such reports conform to requirements of Ceiling Price Regulation 61.

(c) To take all steps necessary to assure that such reports are corrected in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 61.

This Redelegation of Authority No. 56 shall take effect as of November 29, 1952.

DELBERT M. DRAPER,
Regional Director.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13282; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:42 p. m.]

[Region XI, Redelegation of Authority No. 57]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICERS, REGION XI, DENVER, COLO.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SR 22 TO CPR 34, AS AMENDED (SERVICES)

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. 83 (17 F. R. 10525) this Redelegation of Authority No. 57 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under Supplementary Regulation 22 to CPR 34, as amended.* Authority is hereby redelegated to each of the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region XI to accept applications, establish, approve or disapprove ceiling prices or changes in banking practices or to require further information under the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 22 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

This Redelegation of Authority No. 57 shall take effect as of November 25, 1952.

DELBERT M. DRAPER,
Regional Director.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13283; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:43 p. m.]

[Region XIII, Redelegation of Authority No. 24, Revision 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XIII, SEATTLE, WASH.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER CPR 135

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. XIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 60, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 8784), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, and Spokane District Offices of Price Stabilization, respectively:

(a) To fix ceiling prices upon application under sections 2.4 and 3.3 of Ceiling Price Regulation 135.

(b) To adjust ceiling prices under sections 2.12 and 2.13 of Ceiling Price Regulation 135.

(c) To request, under section 4.3, further information concerning any ceiling price reported pursuant to the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 135, or concerning any application for a ceiling price made pursuant to the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 135.

(d) To disapprove or reduce at any time, under section 4.3, ceiling prices determined, reported or proposed under Ceiling Price Regulation 135.

This redelegation of authority shall become effective as of December 4, 1952.

HAROLD WALSH,
Regional Director, Region XIII.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13284; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:43 p. m.]

[Region XIII, Redelegation of Authority No. 39]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XIII, SEATTLE, WASH.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROCESS REPORTS OF PROPOSED PRICE DETERMINING METHODS UNDER SECTIONS 6 AND 8 OF CPR 83, REVISION 1

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. XIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 73 (17 F. R. 7757), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, and Spokane District Offices of Price Stabilization, respectively, to approve, pursuant to sections 6 and 8 of CPR 83, Revision 1, a price determining method for sales by a seller under CPR 83, Revision 1, disapprove such a proposed price determining method, modify such a proposed price determining method, or request further information concerning such a price determining method.

This redelegation of authority shall become effective as of December 4, 1952.

HAROLD WALSH,
Regional Director, Region XIII.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13285; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:43 p. m.]

[Region XIII, Redelegation of Authority No. 40]

DIRECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XIII, SEATTLE, WASH.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS FOR CEILING PRICES OF NEW COMMODITIES BY MANUFACTURERS HAVING ANNUAL SALES OF LESS THAN $250,000 UNDER CPR 161

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. XIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 75 (17 F. R. 8131), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, and Spokane District Offices of Price Stabilization, respectively, to process in the respects indicated herein ceiling price applications for new commodities filed under CPR 161, by manufacturers whose gross sales for their last complete fiscal year of commodities manufactured by them were less than $250,000;

(a) To approve, or disapprove proposed ceiling prices for new commodities under sections 3, 4 and 5 of CPR 161;

(b) To issue letter orders as provided in section 6 of CPR 161, establishing ceiling prices of new commodities for which a ceiling cannot be calculated under sections 3, 4 and 5 of CPR 161;

(c) To issue letter orders disapproving or revising downward, ceiling prices reported or proposed as provided in section 9 of CPR 161;

(d) To request additional information, as provided in section 15 of CPR 161, where applicants submit proposed ceiling prices for new commodities under sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of CPR 161.

This redelegation of authority shall become effective as of December 4, 1952.

HAROLD WALSH,
Regional Director, Region XIII.

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13286; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 4:43 p. m.]

CERTAIN REGIONS

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

The following orders under General Overriding Regulation 24 were filed with the Division of the Federal Register on December 10, 1952.

REGION V

Nashville Order 1–G1–1, Amendment 3, filed 9:02 a. m.; 1–G1–1, Amendment 5, filed 9:04 a. m.; 1–G2–1, Amendment 3, filed 9:02 a. m.; 1–G2–1, Amendment 5, filed 9:04 a. m.; 1–G3–1, Amendment 3, filed 9:02 a. m.; 1–G3–1, Amendment 5, filed 9:04 a. m.; 1–G3A–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:03 a. m.; 1–G3A–1, Amendment 3, filed 9:04 a. m.; 1–G4–1, Amendment 3, filed 9:03 a. m.; 1–G4–1, Amendment 5, filed 9:05 a. m.; 1–G4A–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:03 a. m.; 1–G4A–1, Amendment 3, filed 9:05 a. m.

REGION VI

Cleveland Order 1–G1–2, Amendment 4, filed 9:05 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 4, filed 9:06 a. m.; 1–G3–2, Amendment 4, filed 9:06 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 4, filed 9:06 a. m.; IV–G1–1, filed 9:07 a. m.; IV–G2–1, filed 9:07 a. m.; IV–G3–1, filed 9:07 a. m.; IV–G4–1, filed 9:08 a. m.

Detroit Order 1–G1–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:08 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:08 a. m.; 1–G3–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:09 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:09 a. m.; II–G1–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:09 a. m.; II–G2–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:09 a. m.; III–G1–1, filed 9:10 a. m.; III–G2–1, filed 9:10 a. m.; III–G3–1, filed 9:11 a. m.; III–G4–1, filed 9:11 a. m.

REGION VII

Chicago Order 1–G3A–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:13 a. m.; 1–G4A–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:13 a. m.; 1–G1–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:11 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:12 a. m.; 1–G3–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:12 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:13 a. m.

REGION VIII

Minneapolis Order 1–G4A–1, Amendment 2, filed 9:14 a. m.; 1–G1–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:14 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:14 a. m.; 1–G3–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:14 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:15 a. m.; II–G1–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:15 a. m.; II–G2–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:15 a. m.; II–G3–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:16 a. m.; II–G4–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:16 a. m.

Fargo Order IV–G1–2, filed 9:17 a. m.; IV–G2–2, filed 9:17 a. m.; IV–G3–2, filed 9:17 a. m.; IV–G4–2, filed 9:18 a. m.

Sioux Falls Order 1–G1–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:18 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:18 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:19 a. m.; 1–G4A–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:19 a. m.; II–G1–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:19 a. m.; II–G2–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:19 a. m.; II–G3–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:20 a. m.; II–G4–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:20 a. m.

REGION IX

St. Louis Order 1–G1–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:20 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:20 a. m.; 1–G3–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:21 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:21 a. m.

Wichita Order 1–G1–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:22 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:22 a. m.; 1–G3–2, Amendment 4, filed 9:22 a. m.

REGION X

New Orleans Order 1–G4A–1, Amendment 3, filed 9:22 a. m.; 1–G1–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:23 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:23 a. m.; 1–G3–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:23 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:24 a. m.

REGION XI

Denver Order 1–G1–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:24 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:24 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:24 a. m.; II–G1–1, filed 9:25 a. m.; II–G2–1, filed 9:25 a. m.; III–G1–1, filed 9:26 a. m.; III–G2–1, filed 9:26 a. m.

Cheyenne Order 1–G1–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:26 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 2, 9:27 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:27 a. m.; 1–G4A–2, Amendment 2, filed 9:27 a. m.; II–G1–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:27 a. m.; II–G2–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:27 a. m.; II–G4–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:27 a. m.; II–G4–1, Amendment 2, filed 9:28 a. m.; III–G1–1, filed 9:28 a. m.; III–G2,–1, filed 9:29 a. m.; III–G4–1, filed 9:29 a. m.

Salt Lake City Order II–G1–1, Amendment S1, filed 9:30 a. m.; II–G2–1, Amendment S1, filed 9:30 a. m.; II–G4–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:31 a. m.; II–G4–1, Amendment S1, filed 9:31 a. m.

REGION XII

San Francisco Order II–G1–15, Amendment 4, filed 9:32 a. m.; II–G2–15, Amendment 4, filed 9:32 a. m.; II–G4–15, Amendment 4, filed 9:32 a. m.; II–G4A–15, Amendment 4, filed 9:33 a. m.

REGION XIII

Seattle Order 1–G1–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:33 a. m.; 1–G1–2, Amendment 4, filed 9:33 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:34 a. m.; 1–G2–2, Amendment 4, filed 9:34 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:34 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 4, filed 9:35 a. m.; 1–G4A–2, Amendment 3, filed 9:35 a. m.; 1–G4A–2, Amendment 4, filed 9:35 a. m.; II–G4–1, Amendment 3, filed 9:36 a. m.; II–G4–1, Amendment 4, filed 9:36 a. m.

Portland Order 1–G4–2, Amendment 4, filed 9:41 a. m.; III–G1–1, filed 9:37 a. m.; III–G2–1, filed 9:37 a. m.; III–G4–1, filed 9:37 a. m.; III–G4A–1, filed 9:38 a. m.; IV–G4–1, filed 9:39 a. m.

Spokane Order 1–G1–1, Amendment 4, filed 9:39 a. m.; 1–G2–1, Amendment 4, filed 9:40 a. m.; 1–G4–2, Amendment 1, filed 9:40 a. m.; 1–G4A–1, Amendment 4, filed 9:41 a. m.; II–G1–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:41 a. m.; II–G2–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:41 a. m.; II–G4A–1, Amendment 1, filed 9:41 a. m.

Copies of any of these orders may be obtained in any OPS Office in the designated city.

JOSEPH L. DWYER,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13242; Filed, Dec. 12, 1952; 11:28 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 27617]

GRAIN FROM KANSAS AND MISSOURI TO PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 12, 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 Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company, for itself and on behalf of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company and other carriers.

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

From: Points on the M–K–T RR. in Kansas and Missouri.

To: Port Arthur, Tex., for export.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: M–K–T RR. tariff I. C. C. No. 1510, Supp. 12.

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

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13244; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27618]

CARBON DIOXIDE (DRY ICE) FROM CHICAGO, AND PEORIA, ILL., TO SOUTHERN TERRITORY

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. G. Raasch, Agent, for carriers parties to schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Carbon dioxide, solidified (dry ice), carloads.

From: Chicago and Peoria, Ill.

To: Southern territory.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: R. G. Raasch, Agent, I. C. C. No. 741, Supp. 31; R. G. Raasch, Agent, I. C. C. No. 699, Supp. 53.

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

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13245; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27619]

SODA ASH FROM LOUISIANA AND TEXAS TO LAWRENCE AND TOPEKA, KANS.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

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

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Soda ash, carloads.

From: Lake Charles and West Lake Charles, La., Corpus Christi and Houston, Tex.

To: Lawrence and Topeka, Kans.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3967, Supp. 187; F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3906, Supp. 157.

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

before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13246; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27620]

LIQUID OR INVERT SUGAR FROM PORT OF PALM BEACH, FLA., TO POINTS IN FLORIDA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and other carriers.

Commodities involved: Liquid or invert sugar, in tank-car loads.

From: Port of Palm Beach, Fla. (import traffic).

To: Points in Florida.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: W. P. Emerson, Jr.'s tariff I. C. C. No. 380, Supp. 157.

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

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13247; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27621]

SUGAR FROM VIRGINIA TO KINSTON, NEW BERN, AND NEWPORT, N. C.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for the Atlantic and East Carolina Railway Company and other carriers.

Commodities involved: Sugar, carloads.

From: Norfolk, Newport News, Pinners Point, Portsmouth, and Richmond, Va.

To: Kinston, New Bern, and Newport, N. C.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: W. P. Emerson, Jr., Agent, I. C. C. No. 380, Supp. 157.

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

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13248; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27622]

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, AND PORTSMOUTH, VA., TO HILL TOP, VA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 12, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and other carriers.

Commodities involved: Gasoline and other petroleum products, in tank-car loads.

From: Norfolk, Newport News, and Portsmouth, Va.

To: Hill Top, Va.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 1253, Supp. 70.

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

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13249; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[No. 31163]

LOUISIANA INTRASTATE FREIGHT RATES AND CHARGES

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 1, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of December A. D. 1952.

It appearing, that in the proceedings listed in Appendix A hereto the Commission authorized carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act parties thereto to make certain increases in their freight rates and charges for interstate application throughout the United States, and that increases under such authorizations have been made;

It further appearing, that a petition, dated October 16, 1952, has been filed on behalf of certain common carriers by railroad operating to, from and between points in the State of Louisiana, averring that the Louisiana Public Service Commission, by various orders in its cases Nos. 4763, 5068, and 5700, has refused to authorize or permit, in whole or in part, petitioners to apply to their rates on the commodities and services described in Appendix A hereto, increases corresponding to those increases approved for interstate applications in the proceedings listed; and alleging that such refusal causes and results in undue and unreasonable advantage, preference, and prejudice as between persons and localities in intrastate commerce, on the one hand, and interstate commerce, on the other hand, and in undue, unreasonable and unjust discrimination against interstate commerce in violation of sections 3, 13, and 15 (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act;

And it further appearing, that there have been brought in issue by the said petition rates and charges made or imposed by authority of the State of Louisiana; and that the Louisiana Public Service Commission, on November 10, 1952, filed an answer to said petition, and that the investigation hereinafter instituted responsive to the requirements of section 13 of the act is without prejudice to subsequent appropriate consideration on their merits of the arguments made in said answer:

It is ordered, That in response to the said petition, an investigation be, and it is hereby, instituted, and that a hearing be held therein for the purpose of receiving evidence from the respondents hereinafter designated and any other persons interested to determine whether

the said rates and charges of the common carriers by railroad, or any of them, operating in the State of Louisiana, for intrastate transportation of property, made or imposed by authority of the State of Louisiana, cause or will cause, by reason of the failure of such rates and charges to include increases corresponding to those permitted by this Commission for interstate traffic in the proceedings listed in Appendix A hereto, any undue or unreasonable advantage, preference, or prejudice, as between persons or localities in intrastate commerce, on the one hand, and interstate or foreign commerce, on the other hand, or any undue, unreasonable, or unjust discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce; and to determine what rates and charges, if any, or what maximum, or minimum, or maximum and minimum rates and charges shall be prescribed to remove the unlawful advantage, preference, prejudice, or discrimination, if any, that may be found to exist;

It is further ordered, That all common carriers by railroad operating within the State of Louisiana which are subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission be, and they are hereby, made respondents to this proceeding; that a copy of this order be served upon each of the said respondents; and that the State of Louisiana be notified of the proceeding by sending copies of this order and of said petition by registered mail to the Governor of the said State and to the Louisiana Public Service Commission at Baton Rouge, La.;

It is further ordered, That notice of this proceeding be given to the public by depositing a copy of this order in the office of the Secretary of the Commission, at Washington, D. C., for public inspection, and by filing a copy with the Director, Division of the Federal Register, Washington, D. C.;

And it is further ordered, That this proceeding be, and the same is hereby, assigned for hearing February 5, 1953, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., U. S. Standard Time, at the rooms of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, Baton Rouge, La., before Examiner George B. Vandiver.

By the Commission, Division 1.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX A

Ex Parte No. 168, Increased Freight Rates, 1948, 272 I. C. C. 695, and 276 I. C. C. 9.

Specific exceptions made by Louisiana Public Service Commission:

Pulpwood.[1]
Asphalt.*
Brick, common building or face, and hollow building tile.*
Cattle feed, consisting of not less than 65 percent of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls or soybean meal, carloads.
Cottonseed, cottonseed cake, meal, hulls and bran, carloads.*
Soybeans, soybean cake or meal, carloads.*
Sand, gravel, and related commodities (this includes shells, asphalt-coated rock, etc.).
Sugar, raw and refined, sugar cane and bagasse.*

[1] Petitioners specifically except from this petition the Ex Parte 168 (8 percent) increases on pulpwood and tarwood, or wastewood, save as to the extent of switching and accessorial charges on cars, containing these commodities.

*These commodities were the subject of a thirteenth section order in I. C. C. Docket No. 30783, Louisiana Intrastate Rates and Charges, dated February 15, 1952, following which exception was removed from the following but retained on all others previously excepted:

Bagasse.
Asphalt between New Orleans on the one hand and Baton Rouge, North Baton Rouge, Norco and Destrehan on the other.
Cottonseed and cottonseed cake, meal and hulls, west of the Mississippi River.
Soybeans, and soybean cake and meal, west of the Mississippi River.
Brick and tile and related commodities, west of the Mississippi River.

Ex Parte No. 175, Increased Freight Rates, 1951, 281 I. C. C. 557 and 284 I. C. C. 589.

Pulpwood.
Tarwood.
Asphalt.
Brick, common building or face, and hollow building tile.
Cattle feed, consisting of not less than 65% cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls or soybean meal, carloads.
Cottonseed, cottonseed cake, meal, hulls and bran, carloads.
Soybeans, soybean cake or meal, carloads
Sand, gravel, and related commodities (this includes shells, asphalt-coated rock, etc.).
Sugar, raw and refined.
Sugar cane.
Bagasse.
Cement.
Petroleum products.
Clay and shale cinders.
Fertilizer and fertilizer materials.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Molasses.

[F. R. Doc. 52–13251; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

[No. 31164]

MISSISSIPPI INTRASTATE FREIGHT RATES AND CHARGES

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 1, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 5th day of December A. D. 1952.

It appearing, that a petition, dated October 16, 1952, as amended by petition dated November 21, 1952, has been filed on behalf of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company and other common carriers by railroad operating to, from and between points in the State of Mississippi, in interstate and intrastate commerce, averring that in Ex Parte No. 175, Increased Freight Rates, 1951, 280 I. C. C. 179, 281 I. C. C. 557, and 284 I. C. C. 589, the Commission authorized carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act parties thereto to make certain increases in their freight rates and charges for interstate application throughout the United States; and that increases under such authorizations have been made;

It further appearing, that the petitioners allege that the Mississippi Public Service Commission, by various orders, has refused to authorize or permit them to apply to the transportation of the following commodities, moving intrastate by railroad in Mississippi, increases in carload line-haul freight rates and charges thereon corresponding to those approved for interstate application in the proceeding above cited:

Cottonseed and products thereof.
Soya beans and products thereof.
Cattle feed made 65 percent or more of cottonseed or soya bean products.
Fertilizer and fertilizer materials.
Lumber and articles listed as taking the lumber rates.
Pulpwood.
Sand and gravel.
Cement.
Brick and related articles in brick list.
Refined petroleum in tank cars.

It further appearing, that the petitioners allege that such refusal causes and results in undue and unreasonable advantage, preference, and prejudice as between persons and localities in intrastate commerce, on the one hand, and interstate commerce, on the other hand, and in undue, unreasonable and unjust discrimination against interstate commerce in violation of section 13 (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act;

And it further appearing, that there have been brought in issue by the said petition, as amended, rates and charges made or imposed by authority of the State of Mississippi:

It is ordered, That, in response to the the said petition, an investigation be, and it is hereby, instituted, and that a hearing be held therein for the purpose of receiving evidence from the respondents hereinafter designated and any other persons interested to determine whether the rates and charges of the common carriers by railroad, or any of them, operating in the State of Mississippi for intrastate transportation of property, made or imposed by authority of the State of Mississippi, cause or will cause, by reason of the failure of such rates and charges to include increases corresponding to those permitted by this Commission for interstate traffic in said Ex Parte No. 175, Increased Freight Rates, 1951, supra, any undue or unreasonable advantage, preference, or prejudice, as between persons or localities in intrastate commerce, on the one hand, and interstate or foreign commerce, on the other hand, or any undue, unreasonable, or unjust discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce; and to determine what rates and charges, if any, or what maximum, or minimum, or maximum and minimum rates and charges shall be prescribed to remove the unlawful advantage, preference, prejudice, or discrimination, if any, that may be found to exist;

It is further ordered, That all common carriers by railroad operating within the State of Mississippi which are subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission be, and they are hereby, made respondents to this proceeding; that a copy of this order be served upon each of the said respondents; and that the State of Mississippi be notified of the proceeding by sending copies of this order and of said petition by registered mail to the Governor of the said State and to the Mis-

sissippi Public Service Commission at Jackson, Mississippi;

It is further ordered, That notice of this proceeding be given to the public by depositing a copy of this order in the office of the Secretary of the Commission, at Washington, D. C., for public inspection, and by filing a copy with the Director, Division of the Federal Register, Washington, D. C.;

And it is further ordered, That this proceeding be, and it is hereby, assigned for hearing February 2, 1953, 9:30 o'clock a. m., U. S. Standard Time, at the rooms of the Mississippi Public Service Commission, Woolfolk State Office Building, Jackson, Mississippi, before Examiner George B. Vandiver.

By the Commission, Division 1.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13250; Filed, Dec. 16, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]