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Washington, Wednesday, December 10, 1952

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10418

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10321[1] AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sections 55 (a), 508, 603, 729 (a), and 1204 of the Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 29, 111, 171, 54 Stat. 989, 1008, 55 Stat. 722; 26 U. S. C. 55 (a), 508, 603, 729 (a), and 1204), Executive Order 10321, dated January 24, 1952, is hereby amended by striking out "1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "1951".

This Executive order shall be effective upon its filing for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 6, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13061; Filed, Dec. 8, 1952; 12:55 p. m.]

TITLE 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 6—EXCEPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, subparagraph (5) of § 6.112 (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 6.112 *Department of Commerce*—(a) *General.* * * *

(5) NC/PD. Agents to take and transmit meteorological observations in connection with airways whose duties require only part of their time, and whose compensation does not exceed $190 a month; for such employment in isolated locations in Alaska the compensation may not exceed $210 a month.

(R. S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 631, 633. E. O. 9830, Feb. 24, 1947, 12 F. R. 1259; 3 CFR 1947 Supp. E. O. 9973, June 28, 1948, 13 F. R. 3600; 3 CFR 1948 Supp.)

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13019; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

[1] 17 F. R. 791.

NOTICE

The National Archives Building will be officially closed on Monday, December 15, 1952, between 8:45 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. Notice is hereby given that no documents will be filed with the Federal Register Division, or made available for public inspection, during those hours.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch), Department of Agriculture

Subchapter B—Sugar Requirements and Quotas

[Sugar Reg. 811]

PART 811—SUGAR REQUIREMENTS, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

REQUIREMENTS FOR 1953

Basis and purpose. The determination set forth below is made pursuant to section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1948. The act requires that the Secretary of Agriculture make such determination for the calendar year 1953 during December of 1952. The determination has been based, insofar as required by section 201 of the act, on official statistics of the Department of Agriculture and statistics published by other agencies of the Federal Government. The purpose of such determination is to provide the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1953. The determination provides a basis for the establishment of sugar quotas for such year pursuant to section 202 of the act.

Prior to the issuance of this determination, notice was given (17 F. R. 9564) that the Secretary of Agriculture was preparing, among other things, to determine the sugar requirements for the calendar year 1953 and that any interested person might present any data, views, or arguments with respect thereto at a public hearing to be held in Washington, D. C., on November 13, 1952. In addition, the notice stated that

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any interested person might present any data, views, or arguments with respect thereto in writing not later than November 26, 1952. In making this determination due consideration has been given to the data, views and arguments expressed at the hearing held on November 13, 1952, and the data, views and arguments submitted in writing on or before November 26, 1952, in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237).

Since the Sugar Act of 1948 requires that the Secretary of Agriculture determine sugar requirements for the calendar year 1952 during the month of December 1952, it is not possible to comply with the 30-day effective date requirement of the Administrative Procedure Act. Accordingly, this determination shall be effective when published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 811.4 *Sugar requirements 1953.* (a) The amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1953 is hereby determined to be 7,800,000 short tons, raw value.

Statement of bases and considerations. Section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1948 reads as follows:

> The Secretary shall determine for each calendar year, beginning with the calendar year 1948, the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States; such determinations shall be made during the month of December in each year for the succeeding calendar year (in the case of the calendar year 1948, during the first ten days thereof) and at such other times during such calendar year as the Secretary may deem necessary to meet such requirements. In making such determinations the Secretary shall use as a basis the quantity of direct consumption sugar distributed for consumption, as indicated by official statistics of the Department of Agriculture, during the twelve-month period ending October 31 next preceding the calendar year for which the determination is being made, and shall make allowances for a deficiency or surplus in inventories of sugar, and for changes in consumption because of changes in population and demand conditions, as computed from statistics published by agencies of the Federal Government; and, in order that such determinations shall be made so as to protect the welfare of consumers and of those engaged in the domestic sugar industry by providing such supply of sugar as will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry, the Secretary, in making any such determination, in addition to the consumption, inventory, population, and demand factors above specified and the level and trend of consumer purchasing power, shall take into consideration the relationship between the prices at wholesale for refined sugar that would result from such determination and the general cost of living in the United States as compared with the relationship between prices at wholesale for refined sugar and the general cost of living in the United States obtaining during 1947 prior to the termination of price control of sugar as indicated by the Consumers' Price Index as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

(b) Pursuant to the provisions of this section the determination of sugar requirements has been based upon the following:

(1) *Distribution of sugar for consumption during the twelve-month period ended October 31, 1952.* For the twelve months ended October 31, 1952, the quantity of sugar distributed for consumption in the continental United States was approximately 8,069,000 short tons, raw value.

(2) *Inventories of sugar.* (i) Sugar inventories of wholesalers, retailers and industrial consumers on September 30, 1952, were 41,000 short tons lower than a year earlier. Thus, adjusting the distribution shown above for the change in these inventories, the use of sugar in the twelve months ended October 31, 1952, approximated 8,100,000 tons. Unless distribution of sugar in December is abnormally high, a further reduction in inventories will take place by the end of 1952, probably to a level no higher than that which prevailed on January 1, 1952. Refiners' and importers' stocks of sugar on October 31, 1952, were about 124,000 tons lower than a year earlier. Stocks of Gulf refiners on December 31, 1952, may be higher than a year ago due to the size of the mainland cane crop but stocks of other refiners and importers may be lower.

(ii) Larger stocks of sugar in the hands of refiners, importers, other distributors and users would be desirable from many points of view. However, experience demonstrates that larger supplies, because they induce anticipation of lower prices, fail to encourage, and may actually discourage, such accumulation of stocks. Therefore, quota increases to provide for stocks in excess of the quantities necessary to maintain stable rates of refining and distribution are not appropriate until prevailing prices and the rates of movement of sugar indicate that larger stocks will be acquired and held at prices consistent with the objectives of the Sugar Act. Accordingly, neither a deficiency nor a surplus in inventories at the end of the quota year is anticipated and the small allowance that is made is to account for the difference between distribution and estimated use of sugar in the twelve months ended October 31, 1952.

(3) *Population and demand conditions.* The population of the continental United States on July 1, 1953, is now estimated by the Bureau of the Census to be about 1.4 percent greater than on July 1, 1952. About 100,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, should be required by this increase and an allowance is made accordingly. The purchasing power of consumers is not expected to differ from that of the base period sufficiently to significantly affect the demand for sugar.

(4) *Relationship between wholesale sugar prices and cost of living.* (i) During the First ten months of 1952 the wholesale price of refined sugar averaged about 1.31 cents per pound less than the price necessary to maintain the relationship between the price of sugar and the Consumers' Price Index that existed during the last ten months of price control in 1947. In October 1952, the latest month for which the index is available, a price of 9.97 cents per pound would have been required to maintain such relationship. The current wholesale price of 8.8 cents per pound in the East and on the West Coast, therefore, is 1.17 cents per pound below the level required to be considered in making this determination. Since lower prices prevail in the Midwest and South Central States, an even greater divergence exists in those areas. Average quoted prices of refined sugar during the first 10 months of 1952 were about 4 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1947, whereas prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes and wage rates, increased about 21 percent in the same period. The acreage planted to sugar beets was reduced in 1951 and 1952. Data for the first 10 months of 1951 and 1952 show increases in sugar prices and in prices paid by farmers that were about equal.

(ii) Sugar prices followed a slowly rising trend through most of 1952 in contrast with the rapid rise and fall in 1951. However, the average prices for the two years, together with current "futures" quotations for 1953, show that strong measures are necessary to achieve the price objectives of the act. Accordingly, a reduction of 400,000 short tons, raw value, is made in the determination as a price stimulus.

(iii) The allowances stated in this section when applied to distribution in the base period result in 7,800,000 short tons, raw value, as the level of requirements determined in this section.

It is hereby found and concluded that the determination made above will meet the requirements of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

(Secs. 201, 403, 61 Stat. 923, 932; 7 U. S. C., Sup. 1111, 1153)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of December 1952. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13039; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

[Sugar Reg. 813]

PART 813—SUGAR QUOTAS AND PRORATIONS OF QUOTA DEFICITS

QUOTAS AND DEFICITS, 1953

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (61 Stat. 922, as amended by 65 Stat. 318) and the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), the regulations of this part are hereby made, prescribed and published to be in force and effect for the calendar year 1953 or until amended or superseded by regulations hereafter made during the calendar year 1953.

Basis and purpose. The sugar quotas set forth below have been established pursuant to section 202 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (hereinafter called the "act") in terms of short tons of sugar, raw value, equal to the quantity determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1953. The purpose of Sugar Regulation 813 is to establish quotas representing the quantities of sugar which the producing areas may supply to the continental United States market during the calendar year 1953. Prior to the issuance of this regulation, notice was given (17 F. R. 9564) that the Secretary of Agriculture was preparing, among other things, to establish sugar quotas for the calendar year 1953 and to determine whether any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, or Cuba would be unable to market the full quota for such area in 1953 and to re-allot any quota deficit so determined. In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act due consideration has been given to the data, views and arguments submitted in writing by interested persons and to the data, views and arguments expressed at the public hearing held on November 13, 1952, in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of affording interested persons an opportunity to express their views with respect to the establishment of sugar quotas for the calendar year 1953.

Since the sugar quotas for some areas are relatively small, thereby making it possible for such areas to exceed their quotas within a few days after the beginning of the quota year, it is not possible to comply with the 30-day effective date requirement of the Administrative Procedure Act. Accordingly, §§ 813.41 through 813.48 will become effective January 1, 1953.

Sec.
813.41 Basic quotas for domestic areas.
813.42 Basic quotas for other areas.
813.43 [Reserved.]
813.44 Proration of quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines.
813.45 Direct-consumption portion of quotas or prorations.
813.46 Liquid sugar quotas.
813.47 Restrictions on marketing and shipment.
813.48 Inapplicability of quota regulations.

AUTHORITY: §§ 813.41 to 813.48 issued under sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932, as amended; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1153. Interpret or apply secs. 202, 204, 207, 208, 209, 210 and 212, 61 Stat. 924, 925, 927, 928, as amended, 929; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1112, 1114, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1122.

§ 813.41 *Basic quotas for domestic areas.* There are hereby established pursuant to subsection (a) of section 202 of the act, for domestic sugar producing areas for the calendar year 1953, the following quotas:

Area:	Quotas in terms of short tons, raw value
Domestic beet sugar	1,800,000
Mainland cane sugar	500,000
Hawaii	1,052,000
Puerto Rico	1,080,000
Virgin Islands	12,000

§ 813.42 *Basic quotas for other areas.* There are hereby established, pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of section 202 of the act, for foreign countries for the calendar year 1953 the following quotas:

Area:	Quotas in terms of short tons, raw value
Republic of the Philippines	974,000
Cuba	2,286,720
Other foreign countries	95,280

§ 813.43 [Reserved.]

§ 813.44 *Proration of quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines*—(a) *Basic prorations.* The quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines is hereby prorated, pursuant to subsection (c) of section 202 of the act, among such countries as follows:

Country:	Proration in short tons, raw value
Dominican Republic	23,661
El Salvador	3,545
Haiti	2,290
Mexico	9,810
Nicaragua	6,706
Peru	44,504
Subtotal	90,516
Not prorated	4,764
Total	95,280

The portion of the quota established in § 813.42 for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines which is not prorated may be filled by countries not receiving specific prorations or quotas, but no such country shall enter a quantity in excess of one per centum of such quota (952.8 short tons, raw value).

§ 813.45 *Direct-consumption portion of quotas or prorations*—(a) *Domestic areas.* Pursuant to subsections (a), (b) and (c) of section 207 of the act, the quotas established in § 813.41 for the following listed areas may be filled by direct-consumption sugar not in excess of the following amount for each such area:

Area:	Direct-consumption sugar, short tons, raw value
Hawaii	29,616
Puerto Rico	126,033
Virgin Islands	0

(b) *Other areas.* (1) Pursuant to subsections (d), (e) and (h) of section 207 of the act, the quotas established in § 813.42 for the following listed areas may be filled by direct-consumption

sugar not in excess of the following amount for each such area:

Area:	Direct-consumption sugar, short tons, raw value
Republic of the Philippines	59,920
Cuba	375,000
Other foreign countries	32,395

(2) Notwithstanding the foregoing limitation, the following listed countries may enter within the limits of the prorations established in § 813.44 a minimum quantity of sugar for direct consumption equal to the quantities listed below for each such country:

Country:	Direct-consumption sugar, pounds, raw value
Canada	7,552
China and Hongkong	42,987
Colombia	857
Costa Rica	2,168
Dominican Republic	2,400,958
El Salvador	4,041,686
Haiti	376,163
Mexico	1,276,612
Nicaragua	9,059,531
Peru	4,377,617
United Kingdom	144,490

§ 813.46 *Liquid sugar quotas.* There are hereby established, pursuant to section 208 of the act, for foreign countries for the calendar year 1953 quotas for liquid sugar as follows:

Country:	Liquid sugar, wine gallons, 72 percent total sugar content
Cuba	7,970,558
Dominican Republic	830,894
British West Indies	300,000
Other foreign countries	0

§ 813.47 *Restrictions on marketing and shipment.* Pursuant to section 209 of the act, all persons are hereby prohibited, during the calendar year 1953 from:

(a) Bringing or importing into the continental United States from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands; or foreign countries, (1) any sugar or liquid sugar after the applicable quota, or the proration of any such quota, has been filled, or (2) any direct-consumption sugar after the direct-consumption portion of any such quota or proration thereof has been filled.

(b) Shipping, transporting, or marketing in interstate commerce, or in competition with sugar or liquid sugar shipped, transported, or marketed in interstate or foreign commerce, any sugar or liquid sugar produced from sugar beets or sugarcane grown in either the domestic beet sugar area or the mainland cane sugar area after the quota for such area has been filled.

§ 813.48 *Inapplicability of quota regulations.* Pursuant to section 212 of the act, §§ 813.41 to 813.47 shall not apply to (a) the first ten short tons, raw value, of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines, in the calendar year 1953; (b) the first ten short tons, raw value, of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines, in the calendar year 1953, for religious, sacramental, educational, or experimental purposes; (c) liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines, in individual sealed containers not in excess of one and one-tenth gallons each; or (d) any sugar or liquid sugar imported, brought into, or produced or manufactured in the United States for the distillation of alcohol, or for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed.

STATEMENT OF BASES AND CONSIDERATIONS

The basic quotas established for domestic areas are in amounts specified in the act. Section 202 of the act provides that the quota for the Republic of the Philippines shall be 952,000 short tons "as specified in section 211 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946." Quotas under the Sugar Act are established in terms of "short tons, raw value." On the basis of the average polarization of Philippine sugar brought into the continental United States during the four years 1948–51 and the first ten months of 1952, the statutory quota of 952,000 short tons is equivalent to 974,000 short tons, raw value. The portion of this quota which may be imported as direct-consumption sugar, established as 56,000 short tons in subsection (d) of section 207 of the act, may be filled entirely with refined sugar and is, therefore, determined to be equivalent to 59,920 short tons, raw value.

The basic quotas for other foreign countries have been established by applying the statutory percentages to the difference between the consumption estimate and the sum of the quotas established for domestic areas and the Republic of the Philippines. In accordance with subsection (c) of section 202 of the act, ninety-five percent of the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines has been prorated to those countries which entered more than two percent of the average importations within the quotas for the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 on the basis of the average quantity imported from each such country within the quotas for those years. The remaining five percent of the quotas has not been prorated to specific countries and may be filled by countries not receiving specific prorations. The amounts of the quotas and prorations which may be filled by direct-consumption sugar are as specified in the act. The liquid sugar quotas equal those specified in the act.

Current crop estimates from both official and trade sources make it appear that the sugar industry of the Republic of the Philippines will most likely be able to fill the quota for 1953 so a deficit proration for that area is not warranted at this time. Levels of production attained during the past two years in the domestic beet area raises the possibility of a deficit in 1953 for this area. However, no information will be available even for planting intentions for 1953 for some time, and the 1953-crop production is of primary significance to the question of how large a deficit, if any, may occur.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of December 1952. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13040; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

Subchapter H—Determination of Wage Rates

[Sugar Determination 864.5]

PART 864—SUGARCANE (PRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION), LOUISIANA

CALENDER YEAR 1953

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on July 31, 1952, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 864.5 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production and cultivation of sugarcane in Louisiana during the calendar year 1953*—(a) *Requirements.* The requirements of section 301 (c) (1) of the act shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the production and cultivation of sugarcane in Louisiana during the calendar year 1953, if the producer complies with the following:

(1) *Wage rates.* All persons employed on the farm in the production and cultivation of sugarcane shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the laborer but, after the date of issuance of this section, not less than the following:

(i) *Basic wage rates and adjustments for sugar price changes.* When the average price of raw sugar is within the base price range of $5.60 to $6.00, inclusive, per one hundred pounds for the four-week period immediately preceding the four-week period during which the work is performed, and for each full 10 cents that such price shall average more than $6.00 or less than $5.60, the basic day wage rates in the following table shall be applicable:

TABLE OF RAW SUGAR PRICE RANGES AND APPLICABLE BASIC WAGE RATES [1]

Operations	Price ranges: 4-week average price of 100 pounds of raw sugar						
At least But not more than	$5.201 $5.300	$5.301 $5.400	$5.401 $5.500	$5.501 $6.099	$6.100 $6.199	$6.200 $6.299	$6.300 $6.399
				Basic price range; $5.60–$6			
Adult tractor drivers, per 9-hour day	$3.900	$3.950	$4.000	$4.050	$4.125	$4.200	$4.275
All other adult workers, per 9-hour day	3.100	3.150	3.200	3.250	3.325	3.400	3.475
Workers between 14 and 16 years of age per 8-hour day	2.400	2.450	2.500	2.550	2.625	2.700	2.775

[1] For each successive full 10-cent price change above $6.30 or below $5.30, the basic wage rates shall be increased or decreased, correspondingly, by the same amounts as shown above for each full 10-cent price change.

(ii) *Hourly rates.* Where workers are employed on an hourly basis, the basic wage rate per hour shall be determined by dividing the applicable basic day wage rate in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph by 9 in the case of adult workers, and by 8 in the case of workers between 14 and 16 years of age.

(iii) *Piecework rates.* The piecework rate for any class of work shall be that agreed upon between the producer and worker: *Provided,* That the hourly rate of earnings for each worker for the time involved on each separate unit of work for which a piecework rate is agreed upon shall be not less than the applicable hourly rate specified in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(iv) *Determination of average sugar prices.* The four-week average price of raw sugar shall be determined by taking the simple average of the daily "spot" quotations of 96° raw sugar of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., converted to a one hundred pound basis, except that if the Director of the Sugar Branch determines that for any four-week period such average price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, the Director may designate the average price to be effective under this section. For the purpose of this section, the average price of raw sugar prevailing during the period from November 14 through December 11, 1952, shall determine the wage rates from January 1 through January 8, 1953, and thereafter the wage rates in successive four-week work periods shall be determined by the average price of raw sugar prevailing in the immediately preceding four-week period.

(2) *Perquisites.* In addition to the foregoing, the producer shall furnish to the laborer, without charge, the perquisites customarily furnished by him, such as a habitable house, medical attention, and similar items.

(b) *Subterfuge.* The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined in this section through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

(c) *Claim for unpaid wages.* Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this section may file a wage claim with the local county Production and Marketing Administration Committee against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Such claim must be filed within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was performed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available at the office of the local county PMA Committee. Upon receipt of a wage claim the county PMA Committee shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the laborer, and, after making such investigation as it deems necessary, notify the producer and laborer in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If either party is not satisfied with the recommended settlement, an appeal may be made to the State Production and Marketing Administration Committee, 1517 Sixth Street, Alexandria, Louisiana, which shall likewise consider the facts and notify the producer and laborer in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the State PMA Committee is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All such appeals shall be filed within 15 days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the respective committee, otherwise such recommended settlement will be applied in making payments under the act. If a claim is appealed to the Director of the Sugar Branch, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the act are concerned.

STATEMENT OF BASES AND CONSIDERATIONS

(a) *General.* The foregoing determination provides fair and reasonable wage rates which a producer must pay, as a minimum, for work performed by persons employed in the production and cultivation of sugarcane in Louisiana during the calendar year 1953 as one of the conditions for payment under the act.

(b) *Requirements of the act and standards employed.* In determining fair and reasonable wage rates, the act requires that a public hearing be held, that investigations be made, and that consideration be given to (1) the standards formerly established by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and (2) the differences in conditions among various sugar producing areas.

A public hearing was held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on July 31, 1952, at which interested persons presented tesimony with respect to fair and reasonable wage rates for production and cultivation work during the calendar year 1953. In addition, investigations have been made of the conditions affecting wage rates in Louisiana. In this determination consideration has been given to testimony presented at the hearing and to the information resulting from investigations. The primary factors which have been considered are (1) cost of living; (2) prices of sugar and byproducts; (3) income from sugarcane; (4) cost of production; and (5) relationship of labor cost to total cost. Other economic influences also have been considered.

(c) *1953 wage determination.* This determination differs from the 1952 production and cultivation determination in the following respects: (1) Minimum wage rates for male workers are increased approximately five percent; (2) the wage differential of 50 cents per day heretofore provided between adult male and adult female workers is eliminated; (3) the average price and wage periods of the wage-price escalator is extended from two weeks to four weeks; and (4) wage classifications involving no differences in wage rates are consolidated.

At the public hearing, representatives of sugarcane producers recommended no change in the wage rates from those provided in the 1952 production and cultivation determination. Producer representatives also recommended that the wage-price escalator be applicable to a four-week rather than a two-week period. Representatives of workers cited the low standard of living of persons employed in Louisiana sugarcane fields and recommended minimum wages of 75 cents per hour for unskilled and $1.00 per hour for skilled workers.

An examination of data available to the Department concerning costs, returns and profits of sugarcane producers in Louisiana indicates that producers' income, despite the adverse effects in recent years of climatic conditions, low yields and other physical factors, will permit a small increase in the wage determination rate levels. However, the economic position of the average grower does not permit an increase of the proportions recommended by representatives of the workers. The wage increase provided in this determination, together with those made in recent years, have somewhat more than offset increases in living costs which have occurred in either the last year or the last three years. The slight improvement in the standard of living in this area where field wages are low is consistent with producers' limited ability to pay higher wages.

The discontinuance of the differential in wage rates for adult male and female workers is in accordance with general policy to eliminate distinction in wage payments for work of similar classification. This action completes the elimination of the female wage differential from all Sugar Act wage determinations.

As in previous wage determinations, in addition to cash wages, the worker must be furnished, without charge, customary perquisites such as habitable housing, medical attention and similar items. After consideration of all pertinent factors, the wages in this determination are deemed to be fair and reasonable.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing wage determination will effectuate the wage provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1131)

Issued this 4th day of December 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13041; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:57 a. m.]

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

PART 993—DRIED PRUNES PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA

APPROVAL OF BUDGET OF EXPENSES OF PRUNE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1952–53 CROP YEAR AND FIXING RATE OF ASSESSMENT FOR SUCH YEAR

Notice was published in the November 20, 1952, issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER (17 F. R. 10602) that the Secretary of Agriculture was considering a pro-

posed rule to approve a budget of expenses for the Prune Administrative Committee for the 1952–53 crop year, and fix a rate of assessment for such year, as hereinafter set forth. Such budget and rate of assessment were proposed after consideration of the recommendation submitted by the said committee and other information available to the Secretary, in accordance with the applicable provisions of Marketing Agreement No. 110, as amended, and Order No. 93, as amended (7 CFR, 1951 Supp. Part 993) regulating the handling of dried prunes produced in California, effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.). In said notice, opportunity was afforded all interested persons to file written data, views, or arguments with respect thereto. No such written data, views, or arguments were filed within the period provided therefor.

After consideration of all matters pertaining thereto, including the recommendations of the Prune Administrative Committee, it is hereby found and determined, and it is, therefore, ordered, that the budget of expenses for the Prune Administrative Committee, and the rate of assessment, for the crop year beginning August 1, 1952, shall be as follows:

§ 993.303 *Budget of expenses of the Prune Administrative Committee and rate of assessment for the 1952–53 crop year*—(a) *Budget of expenses.* Expenses in the amount of $87,100 are reasonable and are likely to be incurred by the Prune Administrative Committee for its maintenance and functioning for the crop year beginning August 1, 1952.

(b) *Rate of assessment.* (1) Each handler shall pay to the Prune Administrative Committee, in accordance with the amended marketing agreement and the amended order, an assessment rate of 65 cents for each ton of salable tonnage prunes handled by him as the first handler thereof and on all prunes sold to him from surplus tonnage for resale to other than Federal governmental agencies, during the crop year beginning August 1, 1952, which assessment rate is hereby fixed as each handler's pro rata share of the aforesaid expenses.

(2) Notwithstanding the approval of the aforesaid expenses, none of such funds may be used to pay any wage or salary that is inconsistent with the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order No. 10161, or any supplementary order, directive, or regulation pursuant thereto.

It is hereby found and determined that good cause exists for not postponing the effective time of the order with respect to the aforesaid budget of expenses and rate of assessment for 30 days, or any lesser period, after publication of it in the Federal Register (see section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) in that: (1) The rate of assessment hereby fixed is applicable to all dried prunes handled during the currrent crop year; (2) handlers have for several months been receiving deliveries of dried prunes from producers which receipts are, by the terms of the amended marketing agreement and amended order, subject to he assessments set forth hereinabove; (3) it is essential that the Prune Administrative Committee be enabled to obtain assessment funds promptly to defray expenses of administering the program; and (4) compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of handlers.

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

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of December 1952, to become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-12997; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket 5967]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

TILLER-FAITH PIANO CO., INC., ET AL.

Subpart—*Advertising falsely or misleadingly:* § 3.90 *History of product or offering;* § 3.155 *Prices—Exaggerated as regular and customary; Forced or sacrifice sales; Usual as reduced, special, etc.;* § 3.205 *Scientific or other relevant facts;* § 3.240 *Special or limited offers;* § 3.260 *Terms and conditions.* Subpart—*Misbranding or mislabeling:* § 3.1280 *Price.* Subpart—*Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Goods:* § 3.1650 *History of product;* § 3.1740 *Scientific or other relevant facts; Prices:* § 3.1805 *Exaggerated as regular and customary;* § 3.1810 *Fictitious marking;* § 3.1825 *Usual as reduced or to be increased.* Subpart—*Offering unfair, improper and deceptive inducements to purchase or deal:* § 3.1950 *Forced sale and price concessions;* § 3.2063 *Scientific or other relevant facts;* § 3.2070 *Special offers, savings and discounts;* § 3.2080 *Terms and conditions.* In connections with the solicitation or the offering for sale, sale and distribution of pianos in commerce, representing, (1) that respondents are forced to sell their pianos; (2) that pianos offered for sale have been repossessed from the purchasers thereof or obtained in any manner other than through normal channels of purchase when such pianos have not in fact been so repossessed or obtained; (3) that any amount has been paid by others on the purchase price of said pianos; (4) that prices at which respondents' pianos are offered for sale are special or reduced prices when such prices are in fact the regular and customary prices at which such pianos are sold by respondents; or, (5) that the customary or regular prices at which respondents' pianos are sold by the respondents are in excess of the prices at which such pianos are advertised or offered for sale; prohibited. (Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45) [Cease and desist order, Tiller-Faith Piano Company, Inc., et al., Evansville, Ind., Docket 5967, October 3, 1952]

In the Matter of Tiller-Faith Piano Co., Inc., a Corporation; B. T. Faith Piano Co., Inc., a Corporation; and Benjamin T. Faith, Armand A. Tiller, Mary Woodburn Faith, and Mona Frances Tiller, Individually and as Officers of Said Corporations

This proceeding was instituted by complaint which charged respondents with the use of unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce and unfair methods of competition therein, in violation of the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

It was disposed of, as announced by the Commission's "Notice," dated October 9, 1952, through the consent settlement procedure provided in Rule V of the Commission's rules of practice as follows:

The consent settlement tendered by the parties in this proceeding, a copy of which is served herewith,[1] was accepted by the Commission on October 3, 1952, and ordered entered of record as the Commission's findings as to the facts, conclusion, and order in disposition of this proceeding.[1]

The time for filing report of compliance pursuant to the aforesaid order runs from the date of service hereof.

Said order to cease and desist, thus entered of record, following the findings as to the facts and conclusions, reads as follows:

It is ordered, That respondent Tiller-Faith Piano Company, Inc., a corporation, Armand A. Tiller, and Mona Frances Tiller, individually and as officers of said corporate respondent, and respondents' representatives, agents, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the solicitation or the offering for sale, sale, and distribution of pianos in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from representing:

1. That they are forced to sell their pianos;
2. That pianos offered for sale have been repossessed from the purchasers thereof or obtained in any manner other than through normal channels of purchase when such pianos have not in fact been so repossessed or obtained;
3. That any amount has been paid by others on the purchase price of said pianos;
4. That prices at which their pianos are offered for sale are special or reduced prices when such prices are in fact the regular and customary prices at which such pianos are sold by respondents;
5. That the customary or regular prices at which their pianos are sold by the respondents are in excess of the prices at which such pianos are advertised or offered for sale.

It is further ordered, That the complaint, insofar as it affects B. T. Faith Piano Company, Inc., a corporation, Benjamin T. Faith, and Mary Woodburn Faith, be, and it hereby is, dismissed.

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[1] Filed as part of the original document.

It is further ordered, That the respondent, Tiller-Faith Piano Company, Inc., a corporation, and Armand A. Tiller, and Mona Frances Tiller, individually and as officers of said corporation shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with this order.

By direction of the Commission.

Issued: October 9, 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13011; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury

[T. D. 53150]

PART 8—LIABILITY FOR DUTIES, ENTRY OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE

RELEASE OF PACKAGES; NOTICE TO IMPORTER OF PROBABLE UNPAID DUTIES OR TAXES

It has come to the attention of the Bureau that there is a lack of uniformity in interpreting the provisions of § 8.29 (c), Customs Regulations of 1943, relating to a notice to be furnished the importer of record that the examiner believes that unpaid duties or taxes will be found due with respect to imported merchandise covered by an invoice before the examiner. This notice is to be given to the importer of record regardless of the place of examination and whether or not the examiner reaches his conclusion prior to or after the release of the examination packages.

Section 8.29 (c), Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR 8.29 (c)), as amended, is, therefore, further amended to read as follows:

(c) If the examiner believes that increased or additional duties or taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation will be found due in respect of any merchandise in the shipment, he shall indicate the reason by means of an explanatory notation, such as "Rate Advance," "Value Advance," "Excess," etc. If the estimated aggregate of the increase is over $50, the notation shall so state. This notation shall be on or accompany the delivery permit if it involves packages designated for examination at the appraiser's stores and the examiner is in possession of information indicating a probable increase in duties or taxes prior to issuance of the permit. Otherwise, the notation shall be furnished, on such form as may be appropriate at the port, to the importer of record promptly upon receipt of such information, whether the merchandise has been examined at the appraiser's stores or elsewhere.

(Sec. 505, 46 Stat. 732, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 19 U. S. C. 1505, 1624)

[SEAL] C. A. EMERICK, *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

Approved: November 28, 1952.

JOHN S. GRAHAM, *Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-12987; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

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

Subchapter E—Administrative Provisions Common to Various Taxes

[T. D. 5955]

PART 458—INSPECTION OF RETURNS

INSPECTION OF INCOME, EXCESS-PROFITS, DECLARED VALUE EXCESS-PROFITS, CAPITAL STOCK, ESTATE, AND GIFT TAX RETURNS BY SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

PARAGRAPH 1. Pursuant to the provisions of sections 55 (a), 508, 603, 729 (a), and 1204 of the Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 29, 111, 171, 54 Stat. 989, 1008, 55 Stat. 722; 26 U. S. C. 55 (a), 508, 603, 729 (a), and 1204) and of the Executive order of this date issued thereunder,[1] Treasury Decision 5878, approved on January 24, 1952 (26 CFR 458.310) is hereby amended by striking out "1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "1951".

PAR. 2. Because of the necessity of the immediate application of the aforementioned amendment, it is found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to issue this Treasury decision with notice and public procedure thereon under section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, or subject to the effective date limitation of section 4 (c) of said act.

PAR. 3. This Treasury decision shall be effective upon its filing for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

JOHN W. SNYDER, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Approved: December 6, 1952.

HARRY S. TRUMAN, *The White House.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-13062; Filed, Dec. 8, 1952; 12:55 p. m.]

[1] See Title 3, Executive Order 10418, *supra.*

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Amdt. 6 to Supplementary Regulation 4]

CPR 7—RETAIL CEILING PRICES FOR CERTAIN CONSUMER GOODS

SR 4—UNIFORM CEILING PRICES FOR BRANDED ARTICLES

EXTENSION OF TERMINAL DATES OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment to Supplementary Regulation 4 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Amendment 4 to Supplementary Regulation 4 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 extended to January 2, 1953 the automatic revocation dates of certain special orders issued under section 43 of CPR 7 which remained unrevoked as of September 1, 1952. That extension was granted because of studies which were being made in various commodity areas in connection with possible suspension or decontrol. The extension relieved the holders of unexpired section 43 orders from the burden of applying for SR 4 authorizations in view of the fact that at some later date the commodities covered by many of the orders might be suspended or decontrolled.

A number of the studies have been completed and many commodities have, in consequence, been decontrolled or have been suspended from price control. Other studies are still to be completed. Due to the indefiniteness of the time when a decision will be made regarding the suspension or decontrol of the commodities involved in these studies, the Director of Price Stabilization deems it advisable at this time to indefinitely extend the automatic revocation dates of all unexpired section 43 orders. The reasons for granting the extension set forth in the Statement of Considerations accompanying Amendment 4 to SR 4 are equally applicable in connection with the action now being taken.

The effect of this amendment is to indefinitely extend the automatic revocation date of all section 43 orders bearing order numbers 206 and higher. At such time as the Director of Price Stabilization considers it appropriate to reestablish specific automatic revocation dates for these orders, dates will be fixed to give the holders of unexpired orders ample opportunity to make applications under SR 4.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISION

Section 10 (a) (1) of Supplementary Regulation 4 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 10. *Orders under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7*—(a) *Expiration of orders.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), each special order issued to a manufacturer or wholesaler and in effect under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 (including orders amended as provided in paragraph (c) of this section) shall continue in effect but shall expire and be deemed revoked on the date uniform ceiling prices for any of his articles covered by that order are authorized under this supplementary regulation or on the following applicable date, whichever is earlier:

For orders numbered—
1 through 206:
Expiration date is Sept. 1, 1952.
206 and following:
Specific expiration date, or dates, to be subsequently fixed by the Director of Price Stabilization.

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

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

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 9, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13085; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 12:13 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 46, Collation 1]

CPR 46—COPPER SCRAP AND COPPER SCRAP ALLOY

COLL. 1—INCLUDING AMENDMENTS 1-2

Ceiling Price Regulation 46 is republished to incorporate the text of Amendments 1 and 2. Ceiling Price Regulation 46 was issued June 21, 1951 (16 F. R. 5932). Statements of Consideration for Ceiling Price Regulation 46 and for Amendments 1 and 2, as previously published, are applicable to this republication. The effective dates of this regulation and of the amendments are shown in a note preceding the first section of this regulation.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. Products covered by this regulation.
2. Transactions covered by this regulation.
3. Persons covered.
4. Geographical applicability.
5. Exemptions.
6. Prohibitions.
7. Permission to carry out certain prior contracts.
8. General pricing provisions.
9. Ceiling base prices.
10. Quantity premiums.
10a. Premiums for dealer-to-dealer transactions.
11. Preparation premiums for sales of prepared scrap not used in the production of refined copper or brass or bronze ingots.
12. Other premiums.
13. Ceiling delivered prices.
14. Definitions.
15. Excise, sales, and similar taxes.
16. Record-keeping requirements.

Sec.
17. Penalties.
18. Petitions for amendment.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 18 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110. E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

DERIVATION: Sections 1-18 contained in Ceiling Price Regulation 46, June 21, 1951 (16 F. R. 5932), except as otherwise noted in brackets following text affected.

EFFECTIVE DATES: CPR 46, June 26, 1951, 16 F. R. 5932. Amendment 1, August 6, 1951. However, until August 13, 1951, any person may deliver copper alloy scrap at a price in excess of the applicable ceiling price established by this amendment in order to carry out any contract entered into before July 31, 1951, if the material so delivered was purchased at a price in excess of the ceiling price established by this amendment and if before July 31, 1951, it was received by, or was in transit to, the person making delivery, 16 F. R. 7591, 7825. Amendment 2, March 12, 1952, 17 F. R. 2051.

SECTION 1. *Products covered by this regulation.* This regulation establishes ceiling prices for all grades of copper scrap and copper alloy scrap. Copper scrap or copper alloy scrap does not include:

(a) Cupro-nickel scrap, other than copper-nickel solids and borings;

(b) Brass mill scrap. Such scrap includes all kinds and grades of nonferrous scrap materials which are the waste or by-product of any kind of fabrication of new sheet, tube, wire, rod or other brass mill products; uncontaminated, fired or demilitarized brass cartridge and artillery cases; and any new sheet, tube, wire, rod or other brass mill products sold for remelting purposes, whether such products are in the form originally sold by the brass mill or have been further fabricated, processed, altered or assembled. Brass mill scrap does not include, however, any material which meets the foregoing requirements but which is unsuitable for brass mill use.

(c) Copper-bearing material, such as ashes, skimmings, buffings, grindings, spatters, washings, mud and all similar residues containing copper, and irony brass or similar material which does not meet the specifications herein for any grade of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap.

SEC. 2. *Transactions covered by this regulation.* (a) This regulation applies to sales and deliveries of copper scrap and copper alloy scrap by any person, including importers and exporters, except as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdt. 2]

(b) This regulation does not apply to sales and deliveries of copper scrap and copper alloy scrap in connection with the conversion of railroad scrap, or to sales and deliveries of used railroad bearings made in connection with the purchase of new railroad bearings.

[Paragraph (b) amended by Amdt. 2]

(c) For the purposes of this section the term "Conversion of railroad scrap" means a transaction, consummated pursuant to a written agreement, in which all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) A person owning, operating, or maintaining railroad rolling stock sells or delivers to a foundry copper scrap or copper alloy scrap generated from such person's use or processing of castings or other products of the type produced by the foundry;

(2) The foundry converts copper scrap or copper alloy scrap into castings or other products of the type from which the scrap was generated; and

(3) The foundry returns to the person from whom it obtained such scrap an equivalent amount of castings or other products of the type from which the scrap was generated.

SEC. 3. *Persons covered.* This regulation applies to any person who engages as a seller in any of the transactions covered by this regulation. It also applies to any person who in the regular course of trade or business buys or receives copper scrap or copper alloy scrap from such seller.

SEC. 4. *Geographical applicability.* This regulation applies in the forty-eight States of the United States, its Territories and Possessions, and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. *Exemptions.* Notwithstanding the provisions of any price regulation or order heretofore or hereafter issued by the Office of Price Stabilization, except an amendment to this regulation, all transactions described in section 2 (b) of this regulation are exempt from price control.

SEC. 6. *Prohibitions* — (a) *Against transactions above ceiling prices.* Regardless of any contract or other obligation (except as provided in section 7 of this regulation), on and after the effective day of this regulation no person covered by this regulation shall sell or deliver, or buy or receive in the regular course of trade or business, any copper scrap or copper alloy scrap at a price in excess of the applicable ceiling price set forth in this regulation. No person shall offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do any of the foregoing.

Lower prices than those set forth in this regulation may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

(b) *Against tie-in transactions.* No person covered by this regulation shall sell copper scrap or copper alloy scrap on condition (1) that the buyer purchase from any person any commodity or service, or (2) that the buyer sell to any person any commodity or service. No person covered by this regulation who buys copper scrap or copper alloy scrap in the regular course of trade or business shall participate in any such tie-in transaction.

(c) *Against evasion.* No person covered by this regulation shall evade or circumvent the provisions of this regulation by direct or indirect methods in connection with the sale, purchase, delivery or transfer of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap, alone or in conjunction with any other product, or by way of any commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or discount, premium, or other trade understanding or otherwise.

SEC. 7. *Permission to carry out certain prior contracts.* Regardless of any provisions of this regulation, until July 10, 1951, any person covered by this regulation may deliver copper scrap or copper alloy scrap at a price in excess of the applicable ceiling price established herein in order to carry out any contract entered into before June 21, 1951, if the material so delivered was purchased at a price in excess of the ceiling price established herein and if before June 21, 1951, it was received by, or was in transit to, the person making delivery.

SEC. 8. *General pricing provisions*—(a) *Pricing basis.* Section 9 of this regulation sets forth ceiling base prices for various grades of copper scrap and copper alloy scrap. Sections 10, 11 and 12 of this regulation set forth certain premiums which may be charged, when applicable, in addition to the ceiling base prices.

The ceiling base prices in section 9 of this regulation apply f. o. b. point of shipment, but the delivered price (price f. o. b. point of shipment plus transportation costs paid by the buyer) may not exceed the ceiling delivered price set forth in section 13 of this regulation.

When copper scrap or copper alloy scrap is sold on a "where is" basis, the applicable ceiling base price in section 9 must be reduced by an amount no less than the cost to the buyer of loading such material on the conveyance in which it is transported to the buyer's receiving point.

(b) *Mixed shipments.* When grades of copper scrap and copper alloy scrap having different ceiling prices under the provisions of this regulation are shipped in one vehicle, the ceiling price for the entire shipment shall be the ceiling price applicable to the lowest priced grade contained therein unless each grade is invoiced separately and is so loaded in the vehicle that it can be readily distinguished and separately weighed.

SEC. 9. *Ceiling base prices.* The ceiling base price, f. o. b. point of shipment, for each grade of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap listed in Table A is the applicable price set forth in that table.

Payment shall be made on the basis of the weight and classification of material determined at the buyer's receiving point.

Unless otherwise specified in Table A, borings and turnings shall be classified on the basis of button analysis in accordance with accepted laboratory standards and payments shall be computed on the basis of the wet or natural analysis. Solids shall be classified on the basis of analysis in accordance with accepted laboratory standards.

The following deductions, when applicable, must be made in the applicable price set forth in Table A:

(a) For each grade preceded by an asterisk, a deduction of not less than .25 cents per pound for each .10 percent or fraction thereof of the following impurities, singly or combined, in excess of the allowable percentage stated in the specifications: Antimony, alloyed iron, aluminum, silicon and manganese.

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdt. 2]

(b) For copper alloy borings and turnings containing more than 3 percent free iron which can be removed by magnetizing, a deduction of not less than .15 cents per pound for each 1 percent or fraction thereof of iron in excess of 3 percent;

(c) Borings and turnings containing more than 10 percent free iron or containing any free iron which cannot be removed by magnetizing shall be classified as refinery brass if they meet the specifications set forth in Table A for that grade.

TABLE A

GROUP I. COPPER SCRAP AND REFINERY BRASS

Grade	Specifications	Price (cents per pound of scrap unless otherwise indicated)
No. 1 heavy copper and No. 1 copper wire.	Consists of unalloyed clean, unsweated copper wire, copper cable, and pieces, having a copper content of not less than 98.5 percent. Must be free of wire and cable smaller than 16 B & S wire gauge; ashy wire and cable; burnt wire and cable which is brittle; and brazed, soldered, tinned, plated and painted material.	19.25 For No. 1 heavy copper, a deduction of not less than 0.25 cent per pound must be made for the weight of all pieces which exceed 12 inches in width or diameter or 48 inches in length.
No. 2 copper wire and mixed heavy copper.	Consists of copper wire, cable and pieces having a copper content of not less than 95 percent. Must be free of silicon bronze, aluminum bronze, and copper-nickel alloys.	17.75 For mixed heavy copper, a deduction of not less than 0.25 cent per pound must be made for the weight of all pieces which exceed 12 inches in width or diameter or 48 inches in length. For copper content less than 96 percent a deduction of not less than 0.242 cent per pound must be made. For copper content in excess of 96 percent an addition of 0.242 cent per pound may be made for each 1 percent or fraction thereof of copper in excess of 96 percent.
Copper tuyeres	Consists of copper tuyeres, including Bosh plates.	17.50 A deduction of not less than 0.242 cent per pound must be made for each 1 percent or fraction thereof of adhering iron and non-metallics in excess of 5 percent.
Light copper	Consists of miscellaneous copper having a copper content of not less than 90 percent. Must be free of radiators, gaskets, bronze and brass screens, and electrotype shells.	16.50 For copper content less than 92 percent, a deduction of not less than 0.242 cent per pound must be made for each 1 percent or fraction thereof of copper below 92 percent. For copper content in excess of 92 percent, an addition of 0.242 cent per pound may be made for each 1 percent or fraction thereof of copper in excess of 92 percent.
No. 1 copper borings	Consists only of unalloyed copper borings and turnings, having a copper content of not less than 98.5 percent. Must be free of all other material and contamination other than free iron, oil, moisture and non-metallics.	19.25
No. 2 copper borings	Consists of copper borings and turnings having a copper content of not less than 95 percent. Must be free of silicon bronze borings, aluminum bronze borings and copper-nickel alloy borings.	17.75 For copper content less than 96 percent, a deduction of not less than 0.242 cent per pound must be made. For copper content in excess of 96 percent, an addition of 0.242 cent for each 1 percent or fraction thereof of copper in excess of 96 percent may be made. In the case of shipments of less than 5,000 pounds, a flat price of 16 cents per pound of material may be charged.
Lead-covered copper wire and cable.	Consists of tinned and untinned copper wire and cable covered with a sheathing of lead. May contain rubber, plastic, fabric and paper insulation, but must be free of steel-armored and other metallically armored material.	The ceiling price is the sum of: the ceiling price set forth in this table for the copper scrap content; plus the ceiling price for the lead scrap content; minus 0.75 cent per pound of material. In the case of shipments of less than 5,000 pounds, a flat price of 11.25 cents per pound of material may be charged.
Insulated copper wire and cable.	Consists of tinned and untinned copper wire, cable and pieces covered with rubber, plastic, paint, enamel, fabric, and other insulation. Must be free of steel-armored and other metallically armored material, asbestos covering, and porcelain.	The ceiling price is the ceiling price set forth in this table for the copper scrap content minus 0.75 cent per pound of material. In the case of shipments of less than 5,000 pounds, a flat price of 8.25 cents per pound of material may be charged.
Refinery brass	Consists of any copper scrap which has a dry copper content of 50 percent or more but which fails to meet the specifications for any other grade of copper scrap set forth in this table.	17.25 cents per pound of dry copper content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60 percent. 17 cents per pound of the dry copper content for material having a dry copper content of 50 to 60 percent, inclusive. For shipments of less than 10,000 pounds a deduction of $15 per shipment must be made. In case of shipments of less than 2,000 pounds, a flat price of 8.25 cents per pound of material may be charged.
Conductivity bronze	Consists of wire and cable having a copper content of not less than 98 percent, balance tin, cadmium and silicon. Must be free of burnt wire, and brazed, soldered, plated and printed material. Includes trolley wire.	19.25

TABLE A—Continued

GROUP II. COPPER ALLOY SCRAP

All moisture, oil, grease, free iron, dirt, pulp and other non-metallics must first be deducted before determining the weight of any of the following grades of scrap for pricing purposes

Grade	Specifications	Price (cents per pound of scrap unless otherwise indicated)
Bellmetal	Must have a copper content of not less than 80 percent, a tin content of not less than 16 percent, and a lead content of not more than 1 percent.	31.75
High grade bonze gears	Must have a copper content of not less than 87 percent, a tin content of not less than 9 percent, and a lead content of not more than 1 percent.	26.75
*Tinny phosphor bronze solids and borings.	Must have a copper content of not less than 88 percent, a tin content of not less than 3 percent, a lead content of not more than 1 percent. Combined silicon, manganese, and aluminum must not exceed 0.10 percent.	20.25 cents per pound of copper content plus 94 cents per pound of tin content. In the case of shipments of less than 5,000 pounds, a flat price of 21.25 cents per pound of scrap may be charged if the buyer determines by inspection that the material meets the specification.
*High grade low lead bronze solids and borings.	Must have a copper content of not less than 75 percent, a tin content of not less than 5 percent and a lead content of not more than 3 percent. May not contain more than 0.40 percent antimony, 0.40 percent alloyed iron, or 0.35 percent aluminum, manganese, and silicon combined.	For material with a lead content of 1 percent or less: 20.25 cents per pound of copper content. 94 cents per pound of tin content. For material with a lead content of 1.01 percent to 2 percent: 19.75 cents per pound of copper content. 84 cents per pound of tin content. For material with a lead content of 2.01 percent to 3 percent: 19.25 cents per pound of copper content. 76 cents per pound of tin content. In case of shipments of less than 5,000 pounds, a flat price of 20.25 cents per pound of scrap may be charged if the buyer determines by inspection that the material meets the specification.
*High lead bronze solids and borings.	Must have a copper content of not less than 70 percent, a tin content of not less than 5 percent and a zinc content of not more than 4 percent. May not contain more than 0.50 percent antimony, 0.50 percent alloyed iron, or 0.35 percent aluminum, silicon, and manganese combined.	19.25 cents per pound of copper content plus 73 cents per pound of tin content. In the case of shipments of less than 5,000 pounds, a flat price of 19 cents per pound of scrap may be charged if the buyer determines by inspection that the material meets the specification.
Soft red brass solids (No. 1).	Consists of clean red brass castings having a copper content of not less than 82 percent and a tin content of not less than 4 percent.	18.50
*Soft red brass borings (No. 1 composition borings).	Must have a copper content of not less than 77 percent, a tin content of not less than 3 percent, and a lead content of not more than 6 percent. May not contain more than 0.35 percent antimony, 0.35 percent alloyed iron, or 0.35 percent aluminum, manganese, and silicon combined.	19.25 cents per pound of copper content plus 63 cents per pound of tin content. In the case of shipments of less than 5,000 pounds, a flat price of 15.25 cents per pound of material may be charged.
*Mixed brass borings and solids.	Must have a copper content of not less than 70 percent and a tin content of not less than 2 percent. May not contain more than 0.35 percent antimony, 0.35 percent alloyed iron, or 0.35 percent aluminum, manganese, and silicon combined.	19.25 cents per pound of copper content plus 60 cents per pound of tin content. In the case of shipments of less than 2,000 pounds, a flat price of 12.75 cents per pound may be charged.
Copper-nickel solids and borings.	Consists of solids, borings, and turnings having a copper content of not less than 95 percent, balance nickel.	17.75
Bronze paper mill wire cloth.	Consists of bronze Fourdrinier wire cloth and screen, having a copper content of not less than 83 percent, a tin content of not less than 3 percent, and a lead content of not more than 1 percent.	20.75

TABLE A—Continued

GROUP II. COPPER ALLOY SCRAP—continued

Grade	Specifications	Price (cents per pound of scrap unless otherwise indicated)
Ford aluminum bronze gears.	Consists of clean aluminum bronze Ford gears.	18.25
Aluminum bronze solids and turnings.	Consists of aluminum bronze solids, other than Ford gears.	17.25 cents per pound of dry copper content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60 percent. 17 cents per pound of the dry copper content for material having a dry copper content of 50 to 60 percent, inclusive. For shipments of less than 10,000 pounds a deduction of $15 per shipment must be made. In the case of shipments of less than 5,000 pounds, a flat price of 11.25 cents per pound of material may be charged.
Contaminated gilding metal solids and turnings.	Must have a copper content of not less than 88 percent.	17.25
Unlined standard red car boxes.	Consists of clean standard unlined railroad boxes free of yellow boxes and iron-backed boxes.	18.25
Lined standard red car boxes.	Consists of clean standard lined railroad boxes free of yellow boxes and iron-backed boxes.	17.25
Cocks, faucets, and fittings.	Consists of clean mixed red and yellow cast cocks and faucets, red hose couplings, and red pipe fittings. Must be free of yellow gas cocks and yellow brass valves. The cocks and faucets must contain a minimum of 35 percent red cocks and faucets, and must be free of zinc die cast cocks and faucets.	16.00
Mixed brass screens	Consists of all clean copper and brass screens, other than bronze paper mill wire-cloth, having a copper content of not less than 75 percent.	16.00
Zincy bronze solids and borings.	Must have a copper content of not less than 78 percent. Must not contain more than 2 percent impurities (including lead and tin). Balance zinc.	16.25
Red brass breakage (irony composition).	Consists of irony red brass castings, including red brass carburetors, free of aluminum and zinc die cast attachments. May not contain more than 10 percent adhering iron.	15.25
Automobile radiators	Consists of mixed copper and brass unsweated automobile and truck radiators.	14.75
Nickel silver solids and turnings.	Consists of nickel silver having a minimum copper content of 55 percent and minimum nickel content of 8 percent. Must be free of stainless steel and all foreign material.	14.25
*Copper lead solids and borings.	Must have a copper content of not less than 40 percent. Must not contain more than 1 percent antimony and 1 percent other impurities combined. Balance lead.	14.00
Heavy yellow brass solids.	Consists of clean yellow brass solids free of silicon bronze, aluminum bronze, manganese bronze, and iron.	13.50
Yellow brass borings	Consists of yellow brass borings. May not contain more than 0.25 percent antimony, 0.50 percent alloyed iron, and 0.35 percent aluminum, manganese, and silicon combined.	12.50

TABLE A—Continued

GROUP II. COPPER ALLOY SCRAP—continued

Grade	Specifications	Price (cents per pound of scrap unless otherwise indicated)
Manganese bronze propellers.	Consists of clean manganese bronze propellers having a minimum copper content of 55 percent and a maximum lead content of 0.40 percent.	16.75 A deduction of not less than 1 cent per pound must be made for the weight of material exceeding 3½ feet in any dimension.
Manganese bronze solids.	Consists of clean manganese bronze solids, having a minimum copper content of 55 percent and a maximum lead content of 0.40 percent. Must be free of aluminum bronze, silicon bronze and adhering iron.	15.50 A deduction of not less than 1 cent per pound must be made for the weight of material exceeding 3½ feet in any dimension.
Manganese bronze borings.	Shall consist of borings, turnings, and chips having a copper content of not less than 55 percent and a lead content of not more than 0.40 percent. Must be free of aluminum bronze and silicon bronze.	14.75
Fired rifle shells	Consists of contaminated fired rifle shells free of gun powder, bullets, and iron.	18.25
Brass pipe	Consists of brass pipe and tubing free of Muntz metal, Admiralty tubing, soldered, tinned, plated, corroded, and aluminum-painted material, and material with cast brass connections.	16.50
Admiralty condenser tubes.	Consists of clean Admiralty condenser tubing, plated or unplated, free of nickel, silver, cupro-nickel, and corroded material.	15.50
Muntz metal condenser tubes.	Consists of clean Muntz metal condenser tubes, plated or unplated. Must be free of nickel silver, cupro-nickel, and corroded material.	15.25
Old rolled brass	Consists of old sheet brass free of soldered, tinned, plated, corroded and aluminum-painted material, and free of Muntz metal.	15.50
Plated rolled brass sheet, pipe and reflectors.	Consists of clean plated brass sheet, pipe, tubing, and reflectors. Must be free of Muntz metal, Admiralty tubing, soldered, tinned, corroded, and aluminum-painted material, and material with cast brass connections.	15.25

[Table A amended by Amdts. 1 and 2]

(d) *Unlisted grades.* (1) The ceiling price for a kind or grade of copper or copper alloy scrap not listed in Table A is the price established by the OPS upon application by the seller. Any such application must be filed with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., and must contain the following information: The name and address of the seller; a description of the kind and analysis of the scrap for which a ceiling price is to be established; a proposed ceiling price; and a statement of the reasons why the applicant believes such price to be in line with the ceiling prices for copper and copper alloy scrap otherwise established in this regulation.

(2) Any ceiling price established by OPS pursuant to this paragraph (d) will be in line with the ceiling price for copper and copper alloy scrap otherwise established in this section.

(3) After receipt of an application pursuant to this paragraph (d), OPS may approve or disapprove the proposed ceiling price or request additional information. Pending any such action, the proposed ceiling price may be charged provided that the seller agrees with the buyer to refund the amount, if any, by which the price charged exceeds the ceiling price established by OPS.

(4) If a seller of copper or copper alloy scrap is required to file an application by this paragraph (d) and fails to do so, OPS may issue an order establishing a ceiling price for him. The ceiling price set forth in such order will be in line with the ceiling price for copper and copper alloy scrap otherwise established in this regulation and will apply to all deliveries for which a ceiling price was not otherwise established in this regulation, including deliveries completed prior to the date of the order. The issuance of such an order will not relieve the seller of his obligation to comply with the requirements of this paragraph (d) or of the various penalties for his failure to do so.

[Paragraph (d) added by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 10. *Quantity premiums.* In addition to the applicable ceiling base price determined in accordance with sections 8 and 9 of this regulation, a quantity premium may be charged in accordance with the provisions of this section.

No quantity premium may be charged for any scrap for which a preparation premium is charged in accordance with section 11 of this regulation.

(a) *Delivery period.* The applicable quantity premium set forth in Table B below may be charged if the seller delivers, within a period of three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays), the specified quantity of material (1) to a public carrier for transportation to the buyer, (2) to the buyer at his receiving point by a carrier owned or controlled by the seller, or (3) upon a conveyance owned or controlled by the buyer. The amount of material delivered during any one day may be counted only once in determining whether a quantity premium may be charged and paid.

TABLE B

Quantity	Premium (cents per pound)
40,000 pounds or more of either group I or Group II material, singly or combined	1¼
60,000 pounds or more of either Group I or Group II material	1¾

(b) *Determination of weight.* Whether a delivery or series of deliveries qualifies for a quantity premium shall be determined on the basis of the weight of the scrap determined at the buyer's receiving point and the following shall be deducted from the total weight of the material delivered:

[Above paragraph amended by Amdt. 1]

(1) The weight of all containers, dunnage, and other tare;

(2) The weight of insulation on insulated copper wire and cable;

(3) The weight of all material which is not copper scrap or copper alloy scrap;

(4) The weight of all copper scrap and copper alloy scrap for which a preparation premium is charged in accordance with section 11 of this regulation.

SEC. 10a. *Premiums for dealer-to-dealer transactions.* In addition to the ceiling prices set forth in Table A, a maximum premium of 1.75 cents per pound may be charged or paid when a dealer sells any quantity of a kind or grade of copper or copper alloy scrap to another dealer. No quantity or preparation premium may be charged or paid for any such scrap for which a premium is charged in accordance with this section.

[Section 10a added by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 11. *Preparation premiums for sale of prepared scrap not used in the production of refined copper or brass or bronze ingots*—(a) *Ordinary preparation.* In addition to the applicable ceiling base price determined in accordance with sections 8 and 9 of this regulation, a preparation premium may be charged for copper and copper alloy scrap in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, when the scrap is not to be used in the production of refined copper or brass or bronze ingots.

The premiums set forth in Tables C and D may be charged only for:

(1) Solids in crucible shapes or briquettes; and

(2) Borings which have been demagnetized and do not contain more than 0.25 percent free iron.

TABLE C

The premiums set forth herein apply to deliveries in any quantity:

Grade of scrap:	Premium (cents per pound)
No. 1 heavy copper and No. 1 copper wire	3.75
No. 2 copper wire and mixed heavy copper	3.50
No. 1 copper borings	2.50
High grade low lead bronze solids	3.25
High grade low lead bronze borings	2.50
High lead bronze solids	3.25
High lead bronze borings	2.50
Soft red brass solids	3.25
Soft red brass borings	2.50
Unlined standard red car boxes	2.50
Cocks, faucets and fittings	3.00

Grade of scrap—Continued	Premium (cents per pound)
Heavy yellow brass solids	3.25
Yellow brass borings	2.50
Manganese bronze propellers	3.25
Manganese bronze solids	4.00
Aluminum bronze solids	4.00
Conductivity bronze	3.75

TABLE D

The premiums set forth herein apply only to deliveries of 40,000 pounds or more of one or more of the specific grades.

Grade of scrap:	Premium (cents per pound)
Brass pipe	2.75
Admiralty condenser tubes	2.75
Muntz metal condenser tubes	2.75
Old rolled brass	2.75
Plated rolled brass sheet, pipe, and reflectors	2.75

(b) *Special preparation.* Any consumer of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap who desires to purchase such scrap prepared to his specifications in a form not covered in paragraph (a) of this section and who has authorization from the National Production Authority shall apply to the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for the establishment of a preparation premium. No application may be made if the copper or copper alloy scrap is to be used in the production of refined copper or brass or bronze ingots.

Any such application shall set forth the following information: The name and address of the applicant; the nature of the applicant's business; the purpose for which the specially prepared material will be used; the name and address of the person or persons from whom the applicant will buy such material; the date and number of the authorization from the National Production Authority permitting the applicant to purchase copper scrap or copper alloy scrap; a statement of the specifications for the specially prepared material; a description of the manner in which such material will be prepared; if the applicant previously purchased similar material, the price last paid prior to the issuance of this regulation; and a proposed preparation premium.

The premium established by the Office of Price Stabilization shall be in line with the preparation premiums otherwise established in this regulation.

(c) *Export packing and preparation premium.* Any person other than an exporter who packs in bales, drums, or other containers, or prepares in briquettes, copper scrap or copper alloy scrap for export may charge a premium of 2.75 cents per pound in addition to the applicable ceiling base price determined in accordance with sections 8 and 9 of this regulation.

No quantity or preparation premium (except as provided in this paragraph) may be charged for copper scrap or copper alloy scrap sold to an exporter.

[Section 11 amended by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 12. *Other premiums*—(a) *Exporter premiums.* In addition to the applicable ceiling base price determined in accordance with sections 8 and 9 of this regulation, an exporter of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap may charge the following premiums:

(1) The amount of any export packing or preparation premium, as provided for in paragraph (c) of section 11 of this regulation, paid to another person;

(2) An amount not to exceed 5 percent of the applicable ceiling base price.

No quantity or preparation premiums (except as provided in this paragraph) may be charged by an exporter.

(b) *Premiums for gold and silver content.* Any person who sells copper scrap or copper alloy scrap containing gold or silver to a refiner who customarily recovers such precious metals may charge a premium not exceeding the ceiling price for the gold and silver content of the scrap in addition to the applicable ceiling price otherwise established in this regulation.

SEC. 13. *Ceiling delivered prices.* The ceiling delivered price for copper scrap or copper alloy scrap is the applicable ceiling base price, f. o. b. point of shipment, determined in accordance with sections 8 and 9 of this regulation, plus the applicable premiums determined in accordance with sections 10, 11 and 12 of this regulation, plus whichever of the following transportation charges is applicable:

(a) When delivery is made to the buyer's receiving point by a public (common or contract) carrier, an amount not in excess of the actual charge (including transportation taxes) made by such carrier;

(b) When delivery is made to the buyer's receiving point by a vehicle owned or controlled by the seller, an amount not in excess of the lowest published and applicable motor common carrier charge (not including transportation taxes) for transporting the quantity of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap being priced from the point, or points, of shipment to the buyer's receiving point. In the case of a series of deliveries which qualifies for a quantity premium, the published and applicable motor common carrier charge shall be determined on the basis of the total quantity involved even though separate deliveries are made in lesser quantities, and such charge shall be prorated over the quantities contained in each delivery.

SEC. 14. *Definitions.* When used in this regulation, the term:

(a) "Briquette" means any power compressed, self-adhering bundle whose measurements do not exceed 16 x 10 x 12 inches.

(b) "Consumer" includes any person whose business consists, in whole or in part, of smelting, refining, melting, or otherwise processing copper scrap or copper alloy scrap into a form other than scrap or having such scrap so processed for his account by another person under a toll or conversion agreement. Any parent or subsidiary of a consumer and any person owned, operated, affiliated with, under common control with, or otherwise controlled by an officer, director, partner, or proprietor of a consumer, shall also be considered to be a consumer for the purposes of this regulation even though such person may act as dealer.

(c) "Copper alloy scrap" refers to the grades of scrap listed in Group II in Table A.

(d) "Copper bearing material" includes ashes, skimmings, buffings, grindings, spatters, washings, mud and all other similar residues which contain copper. It also includes irony brass and any similar material which does not meet the specifications for any grade of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap.

(e) "Copper scrap" refers to the grades of scrap listed in Group I in Table A.

(f) "Crucible shape" means clean scrap of uniform grade in lengths not exceeding 16 inches, containing no free iron or other harmful material, and suitable for direct use by the consumer without further preparation.

(g) "Dealer" means any person whose business includes the acquisition of any material for the purpose of sale as waste, scrap or salvage materials.

(h) "Dealer affiliated with a consumer" means a dealer who is the parent or subsidiary of a consumer, who is owned or operated by, or under common control with, a consumer, or who is owned, operated, or controlled by an officer, director, or partner of a consumer. It also includes any dealer who owns or operates a consumer or who has an officer, director, or partner who owns, operates, or controls a consumer.

(i) "Dry Copper Content" means the copper content as determined by electrolytic assay less 1.3 units (26 pounds of copper per net ton of material).

(j) "Exporter" means a person who last sells copper scrap or copper alloy scrap which is transported from a point in the United States, its Territories and Possessions to a point outside thereof.

(k) "Importer" means a person who first sells copper scrap or copper alloy scrap which is transported, either before or after such sale, from a point outside the United States, its Territories and Possessions to a point inside thereof.

(l) "Industrial producer" means any person engaged in manufacturing, fabricating, repairing, mining, or refining or in furnishing communication or transportation services, who produces copper scrap or copper alloy scrap as a by-product of such operations or from obsolescence.

(m) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing; the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government or any of its political subdivisions or any agency of any of the foregoing.

(n) "Point of shipment" means the point from which copper scrap or copper alloy scrap is loaded on a conveyance for shipment to buyer's receiving point. In the case of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap sold by an importer and delivered into the continental United States, its Territories or Possessions by water, the point of shipment means the place within the continental United States, its Territories or Possessions where the material is loaded on a conveyance for transportation directly to the buyer's receiving point. In the case of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap sold by an

importer and transported to the buyer overland from Mexico or Canada the point of shipment means the freight station in the United States at or nearest the point at which the material first enters the United States.

(o) "Scrap" includes all materials which are the waste or by-product of any kind of metal working or processing and articles which have been discarded on account of obsolescence, failure, or other reasons. It does not include copper bearing materials, nor does it include articles which are still useful in their existing state when sold and purchased for re-use in such state.

SEC. 15. *Excise, sales and similar taxes.* Any person may collect, in addition to the ceiling prices established by this regulation, any excise, sales or similar tax imposed upon him by reason of his sales of scrap covered by this regulation if he is not prohibited by law from making such collection and if he states separately from his selling price the tax collected.

SEC. 16. *Record-keeping requirements.* Every person purchasing or selling the scrap materials covered by this regulation shall keep for inspection by the Director of Price Stabilization, for a period of two years, complete and accurate records of each purchase and sale showing: The date thereof, the name and address of the seller and buyer; the quantity and analysis of each grade of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap sold or purchased; the price charged or paid, f. o. b. point of shipment, for each such grade of scrap; the premiums, if any, charged or paid; the point, or points, of shipment and the buyer's receiving point; and the disposition of transportation charges.

SEC. 17. *Penalties.* Persons violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall be subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions and suits for damages provided for in the Defense Production Act of 1950.

SEC. 18. *Petitions for amendment.* Any person seeking an amendment of any provision of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation No. 1.

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

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.
By JOSEPH L. DWYER,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13086; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 12:13 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 61, Collation 1]

CPR 61—EXPORTS

COLLATION 1—INCLUDING AMENDMENTS 1-4

Ceiling Price Regulation 61 is republished to incorporate the texts of Amendments 1 through 4, inclusive. Ceiling Price Regulation 61 was issued July 30, 1951 (16 F. R. 7597). Statements of Consideration for Ceiling Price Regulation 61, and for Amendments 1-4, inclusive, as previously published, are applicable to this republication. The effective dates of this regulation, and of the amendments, are shown in a note preceding the first section of the regulation.

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9. Duties and taxes.
10. Records.
11. Exemptions and suspensions.
12. Evasion.
13. Enforcement.
14. Petitions for amendment.
15. Definitions.
16. Reports.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 16 issued under 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

DERIVATION: Sections 1 to 16 contained in Ceiling Price Regulation 61, July 30, 1951 (16 F. R. 7597), except as otherwise noted in brackets following text affected.

EFFECTIVE DATES: CPR 61, August 6, 1951, "or any earlier date at which you file information in accordance with section 5 (d)" (16 F. R. 7597).

Amendment 1, August 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8798.

Amendment 2, January 16, 1952, 17 F. R. 390, 721.

Amendment 3, November 22, 1952, 17 F. R. 10509.

Amendment 4, November 22, 1952, 17 F. R. 10545.

ARTICLE I—SCOPE OF REGULATION

SECTION 1. *What this regulation does.* This regulation provides a formula for computing ceiling prices for commodities which are exported or sold for export from the continental United States.

[Section 1 amended by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 2. *Applicability and prohibitions*—(a) *Applicability.* This regulation is applicable to the exportation of commodities from the continental United States. Exports from a territory or possession of the United States are not covered by this regulation, as amended. Such exports from a territory or possession are subject to the General Ceiling Price Regulation unless they are now, or until they are hereafter, covered by a numbered ceiling price regulation.

This regulation applies to all export sales and sales for export except those sales specifically exempt from price control under any regulation issued by the Director of Price Stabilization. However, the provisions of the following enumerated regulations and of all subsequent regulations will continue in effect insofar as they expressly may apply to export sales or sales for export:

Section 14 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation; Supplementary Regulation 8 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, dealing with coal exporters; Supplementary Regulation 9 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, dealing with export commitments entered into before February 2, 1951; Supplementary Regulation 34 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, dealing with beef sausage; Ceiling Price Regulation 5 on iron and steel scrap; Ceiling Price Regulation 8 on upland cotton; Ceiling Price Regulation 19 on tungsten concentrates; Ceiling Price Regulation 24 on wholesale beef; Ceiling Price Regulation 28 on new cotton, linen and underwear cuttings; Ceiling Price Regulation 29 on scrap materials containing nickel; Ceiling Price Regulation 33 on tungsten products; Ceiling Price Regulation 36 on used steel drums; Ceiling Price Regulation 43 on zinc scrap; Ceiling Price Regulation 46 on copper and copper alloy scrap; Ceiling Price Regulation 47 on brass mill scrap; Ceiling Price Regulation 49 on wood pulp; Ceiling Price Regulation 53 on lead scrap; Ceiling Price Regulation 54 on aluminum scrap; Ceiling Price Regulation 59 on scrap rubber; and Ceiling Price Regulation 74 on pork sold at wholesale.

(b) *Prohibitions.* On and after the effective date of this regulation, (1) you shall not export or sell for export any commodities covered by this regulation at prices higher than the ceiling prices fixed by this regulation; (2) you shall not buy or receive for export in the course of trade or business any commodity covered by this regulation at prices higher than the ceiling prices fixed by this regulation; and (3) you shall not agree, offer, solicit or attempt to do anything prohibited in this regulation. Nothing in this regulation shall prohibit your use of any customary and reasonable invoicing practice: *Provided,* That (i) you do not retain for your own account, directly or indirectly, any amount in excess of the ceiling price allowed under this regulation and (ii) you first obtain written approval from the OPS National Office for the invoicing to your foreign buyer's customer or anyone else of a price which exceeds your ceiling price under this regulation.

(c) *Sales between companies under common control.* Except in respect to companies integrated or related solely for the purposes of the Webb-Pomerene Act (Act of April 10, 1918, c. 50, 40 Stat. 516; 15 U. S. C. sec. 61-65) this regulation permits integrated or related companies, which are domiciled in the continental United States, when the companies are either directly or indirectly under common control, or when their relationship is that of parent and subsidiary to: (1) Notify the OPS National Office in writing that they choose to consider all of such integrated or related companies as a unit so that inter-company transactions will not be subject to the provisions of this regulation; or (2) continue such inter-company transactions on the same basis as though each

company in the group were independent and in all respects subject to the provisions of this regulation. If integrated or related companies choose option (1) under this section then this regulation applies to the sale or shipment by such integrated or related companies to the first subsidiary, related or independent company or buyer, domiciled outside the continental United States.

[Paragraph (c) added by Amdt. 2, as corrected]

[Section 2 amended by Amdt. 2]

ARTICLE II—PRICING METHOD

SEC. 3. *Formula for export sales*—(a) *Merchant exporters.* If you are a merchant exporter, your ceiling price on the export sale of any commodity covered by this regulation to any class of buyer shall be either (1) the domestic ceiling price of your supplier applicable to you at point of delivery, plus a percentage markup used in the base period, January 1, 1949–June 30, 1950, calculated in accordance with section 5 of this regulation, or (2), your domestic ceiling price to a buyer of the same class. You may add to either of these prices, the costs of exportation incurred by you in connection with such sale.

If you made no base period sales of the commodity or product line you are pricing to buyers of the class for which you are pricing, your base period percentage markup, when allowed under this section, shall be calculated in accordance with, and otherwise be subject to, section 6 of this regulation.

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdt. 2]

(b) *Producer exporters.* (1) If you are a producer exporter, your ceiling price for the export sale of any commodity covered by this regulation to any class of foreign buyer, shall be either your domestic ceiling price, at point of delivery, applicable to a sale of the commodity for domestic consumption to a buyer of the same class as the buyer for which you are pricing, or your domestic ceiling price, at point of delivery, to your largest buying class of domestic purchaser. To the domestic ceiling price chosen by you, add a percentage markup used in the base period January 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, calculated in accordance with section 5 of this regulation, plus costs of exportation actually incurred by you in connection with such sale. If you made no base period sales of the commodity or product line you are pricing to foreign buyers of the class for which you are pricing, your markup shall be calculated in accordance with section 5 of this regulation but shall be based on other base period sales as provided for in section 6 of this regulation.

[Subparagraph (1) amended by Amdt. 1]

(2) If you are a producer exporter who sells the commodity you are pricing exclusively in the export trade, and you have no domestic ceiling price for it, you shall determine your export ceiling price in one of the following ways:

(i) You may use your export ceiling price under the General Ceiling Price Regulation as part of your export ceiling price under Ceiling Price Regulation 61; or

(ii) You may use a substitute price in lieu of a domestic ceiling price for the purpose of calculating your export ceiling price under CPR 61. This substitute domestic price shall be determined in accordance with the General Ceiling Price Regulation, or any other price regulation applicable to producers of the commodity you are selling, even though you are not pricing, and do not intend pricing any commodity for domestic sales under that regulation. To this substitute domestic price you may add a markup established in accordance with section 6, as well as the costs of exportation incurred by you in connection with such a sale.

Before you sell at the export ceiling price determined above under this section, you must apply in writing to the Office of Price Stabilization, Export-Import Branch, Washington 25, D. C., setting forth fully the price (including GCPR or substitute domestic) and the method and regulation used to establish it. Unless your proposed export ceiling price is rejected by the Office of Price Stabilization within ten days of the postmarked date of your letter, you may proceed with sales until advised to the contrary. If you have, on January 16, 1952, an export ceiling price approved under this regulation for a commodity sold by you exclusively in the export trade, you may continue to use that ceiling price until you establish another price under this section.

[Subparagraph (2) amended by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 4. *Formula for sales for export*—(a) *Merchant-exporters.* If you are a merchant exporter (seller) your ceiling price on the sale for export of any commodity covered by this regulation and sold by you also in the domestic market shall be your domestic ceiling price at point of delivery to a buyer of the same class as the merchant exporter (buyer) for which you are pricing. If the commodity is sold by you exclusively in the export trade, your ceiling price may include either (1) your cost of acquisition plus a markup computed under section 5, or (2) your domestic ceiling price at point of delivery if you were to make a domestic sale to a buyer of the same class as the merchant exporter for which you are pricing. You may add to any of the above prices, the costs of exportation incurred by you in connection with such sale. This paragraph is strictly limited by the provisions of section 7 (*Restrictions on multiple handling*) which you should read together with this paragraph.

(b) *Producer exporters.* (1) If you are a producer exporter, your ceiling price for the sale for export of any commodity covered by this regulation may include your domestic ceiling price at point of delivery to a buyer of the same class as the merchant exporter for which you are pricing, plus a percentage markup used in the base period and calculated under section 5. You may add to this price the costs of exportation incurred by you in connection with such sale.

(2) If you are a producer exporter who sells the commodity you are pricing exclusively in the export trade, and you have no domestic ceiling price for it, you shall determine your ceiling price on a sale for export in one of the following ways:

(i) You may use your ceiling price on sales for export under the General Ceiling Price Regulation as part of your ceiling price on sales for export under Ceiling Price Regulation 61; or

(ii) You may use a substitute price in lieu of a domestic ceiling price for the purpose of calculating your ceiling price on sales for export of the commodity. This substitute domestic ceiling price shall be determined under the General Ceiling Price Regulation or any other price regulation applicable to producers of the commodity you are selling, even though you are not pricing, and do not intend pricing any commodity for domestic sales under that regulation. To this substitute price you may add a markup established in accordance with section 6, as well as the costs of exportation incurred by you in connection with such sale.

Before you sell at the export price determined above under this section, you must apply in writing to the Office of Price Stabilization, Export - Import Branch, Washington 25, D. C., setting forth fully the price (including GCPR or substitute domestic) and the method and regulation used to establish it. Unless your proposed price on a sale for export is rejected by the Office of Price Stabilization within ten days of the postmarked date of your letter, you may proceed with sales until advised to the contrary. If you have, on January 16, 1952, a ceiling price on your sales for export approved under this regulation for a commodity sold by you exclusively in the export trade, you may continue to use that price until you establish another ceiling price under this section.

[Section 4 amended by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 5. *Calculation of base period percentage export markup.* (a) If you are a merchant exporter or a producer exporter and are entitled to a base period percentage markup under the provisions of section 3 or 4 of this regulation for the sale of a commodity covered by this regulation, such markup shall be calculated as set forth below. The markup derived for any product line shall be applied to each commodity falling within such product line (as defined in section 15 (b) (14)).

(1) You shall choose from the base period any representative calendar quarter you wish for each of the groups of commodities set forth in Schedule B of the Department of Commerce,—A Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities exported from the United States,—dated January 1, 1949, as supplemented. These groups are: Group 00—Animals and Animal Products, edible; Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, inedible; Group 1—Vegetable Food Products and Beverages; Group 2—Vegetable Products, inedible except Fibers and Wood; Group 3—Textile Fibers and Manufactures; Group 4—Wood and Paper; Group 5—Non-metallic Minerals; Group 6—Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles; Group 7 — Machinery and Vehicles; Group 8—Chemicals and Related Prod-

ucts; and Group 9 — Miscellaneous. However, you may use the same representative quarter for all, or any number of these groups. If you had no sales of the commodity or product line being priced during the representative quarter chosen by you for the group to which the commodity belongs, you shall take your sales for that commodity or product line in a quarter of the base period nearest in time to that representative quarter.

If you have, on January 16, 1952, a markup calculated in accordance with section 5 of this regulation, you may continue to use that markup. You may, however, re-calculate your markup, using the different quarters as authorized under this section.

If you recalculate or determine for the first time your markup under this section, your report to the Office of Price Stabilization under this regulation must identify the grouping as enumerated and described in this section.

[Subparagraph (1) amended by Amdt. 2]

(2) You determine from your records for a representative calendar quarter of the base period all of your sales of the type upon which your base period markup is to be calculated, i. e., either sales of the commodity or product line you are pricing to the class of buyer for which you are pricing, or sales of a kind you are permitted to use under the provisions of section 6 of this regulation.

(3) You then determine the total dollar sales value of all such sales for each commodity or product line.

(4) You then select, from such sales, any sale or sales which accounted for at least 25 percent of your total dollar sales value of all such sales, and calculate the weighted average percentage markup reflected in such sales over your base period cost of acquisition if you are a merchant exporter, or over your base period domestic selling price if you are a producer exporter, as illustrated in the example below. The result is your percentage markup for sales of the commodity or product line you are pricing to the class of buyer involved. (If you selected a single sale, which accounts for 25 percent or more of your total dollar sales value of such sales, you may use the percentage markup yielded by that single sale.)

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

Sale	Cost of acquisition or domestic selling price	Costs of exportation [1]	Markup	Export sales price	Percentage markup over cost of acquisition or domestic selling price	Percentage of total sales
No. 1	$200	$26.00	$24.00	$250	12	5
No. 2	325	39.25	35.75	400	11	8
No. 3	950	55.00	95.00	1,100	10	22
No. 4	1,090	61.90	98.10	1,250	9	25
No. 5	1,750	92.50	157.50	2,000	9	40
Total				5,000		

[1] Not to be included in determining the markup.

(ii) You may select sales # 1 and # 3 in order to determine the markup. You may not select either sale # 1 or sale # 3 alone, since neither sale alone accounts for twenty-five percent of the total dollar sales value of base period sales. Taking a weighted average of the percentage markups yielded by the two sales (sale # 1 yielding 12% or $24.00 and sale # 3 yielding 10% or $95.00), you obtain a base period percentage markup of 10.34% ($24.00+$95.00÷$1,150.00).

(b) In every case where you, whether merchant exporter or producer exporter, calculate for the first time the percentage markup you are going to use or do use in the export sale or sale for export of a commodity or product line covered by this regulation, you shall furnish the Office of Price Stabilization District Office in your area by registered letter with the following information in duplicate:

(1) The commodity or product line, including a list of the commodities in the product line;

(2) Whether you are a merchant exporter, or a producer exporter, or both, in respect to each commodity or product line listed;

(3) The class of buyer;

(4) Whether an export sale or sale for export;

(5) Your representative calendar quarter; and

(6) The percentage markup you are permitted to use under this regulation.

(7) If you are not permitted to take a markup, or it is not your present sales policy to take a permissible markup on your export sales or sales for export, you are nevertheless required to report this fact.

This information shall be reported within fifteen days after your first sale of the commodity or product line under this regulation, and may be provided on OPS Public Form No. 72 available at any office of the Office of Price Stabilization. Once you have furnished such information for the sale of a particular commodity or product line to a particular class of buyer, you need not again advise the Office of Price Stabilization with respect to your pricing of that type of sale.

[Paragraphs (b) and (c) deleted by Amdt. 2; Paragraph (d) redesignated (b) by Amdt. 2, amended by Amdt. 3]

SEC. 6. *Formula where no sales of the type being priced were made during the base period.* (a) If you, either merchant exporter or producer exporter, did not sell during the base period the commodity or product line you are pricing to the class of buyer for which you are pricing, and if you are entitled under the provisions of section 3 or 4 of this regulation to a markup on such sale, such markup shall be calculated in accordance with section 5 of this regulation but shall be based on base period sales of the type set forth below in the following order of preference:

(1) Base period sales of the commodity or product line you are pricing to buyers of the class most closely related to the class for which you are pricing.

(2) Base period sales of a "comparison commodity" or comparison product line to buyers of the class for which you are pricing.

(3) Base period sales of a comparison commodity or comparison product line to buyers of the class most closely related to the class for which you are pricing.

If you calculate your base period percentage markup by reference to one of the types of base period sales set forth above, you shall, before making sales of the commodity or product line you are pricing, advise the Office of Price Stabilization, Export-Import Branch, Washington 25, D. C., by registered letter, and in duplicate, of the markup you propose to use, showing in detail how it was computed and naming the comparison commodity or comparison product line and/or class of buyer with respect to which your markup was calculated. The information may be provided on a form available at Office of Price Stabilization offices. Unless this proposed markup is rejected by the Office of Price Stabilization within ten days of the postmarked date of your letter, you may proceed with sales until advised to the contrary.

(b) If you are unable to compute a markup for the commodity or product line you are pricing, under paragraph (a) of this section, or under any provisions of this regulation, you may apply in writing to the Office of Price Stabilization, Export-Import Branch, Washington 25, D. C., for the establishment of a markup which is in line with the markup currently prevailing in the trade. Your application shall contain (1) an explanation of why you are unable to compute a markup under this regulation; (2) a complete description of the commodity or product line; (3) the type of sale being priced (i. e., export sale or sale for export) including the class of buyer involved; (4) the nature of your business; (5) the markup, if any, currently prevailing in the trade for the commodity or product line and how you determined this markup to be the one prevailing; and (6) your proposed markup for the commodity or product line, together with an explanation of the method by which it was computed. The information may be provided on a form available at Office of Price Stabilization offices. Unless this proposed markup is rejected by the Office of Price Stabilization within ten days of the postmarked date of your letter, you may proceed with sales until advised to the contrary.

ARTICLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7. *Restrictions on multiple handling.* If you are a merchant exporter making a sale for export of a commodity purchased by you from another merchant exporter, you may not sell at a markup over your domestic ceiling price or your cost of acquisition, whichever is higher, except upon approval of your application for such a markup by the Office of Price Stabilization, Export-Import Branch, Washington 25, D. C. This application shall set out your pro-

posed new ceiling price (including a separate statement of your cost of acquisition, your domestic ceiling price and your proposed markup) and a full justification for your proposed new ceiling price. The Office of Price Stabilization will not allow such markups in the absence of a very clear showing of necessity which is also supported by the customary and reasonable past practice of the applicant.

[Section 7 amended by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 8. *Transfer of business or stock in trade.* If the business, assets, or stock in trade of any business are sold or otherwise transferred after June 30, 1950, and the transferee carries on the business in whole or in part, or continues to deal in the same type of commodities, the markups of the transferee shall be the same as those to which the transferor would have been entitled if no such transfer had taken place, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over to the transferee all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the record provisions of this regulation.

SEC. 9. *Refunds of duties and taxes.* If you are a producer exporter or a merchant exporter, and are computing a ceiling price under section 3 or 4 of this regulation for export sales or sales for export of any commodity covered by this regulation, to the extent provided herein you shall in the case of the producer exporter, subtract from your applicable domestic ceiling price f. o. b. your plant, and in the case of the merchant exporter subtract from the domestic ceiling price of your supplier or from your domestic ceiling price:

(a) The amount of any estimated drawback or refund of import duties or excise taxes less the cost incurred in obtaining such amount;

(b) The amount of any excise tax not paid upon a commodity to be exported or sold for export but included in your applicable domestic ceiling price, if you are a producer exporter, or in your domestic ceiling price, or in the domestic ceiling price of your supplier if you are a merchant exporter;

(c) *Provided, however,* That if it was your established and uniform practice during the base period to receive any of the above refunds or taxes for your own account without reducing your export prices accordingly, you may continue to receive them in accordance with such established and uniform practice.

[Section 9 amended by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 10. *Records.* (a) You shall preserve and keep available for examination by the Office of Price Stabilization for so long as the Defense Production Act is in effect and for two years thereafter those records showing how you determined the export markup you charged during the base period, and those records in your possession showing customary price differentials, and the conditions of sale, which you had in effect during the base period.

(b) You shall prepare and keep available for examination by the Office of Price Stabilization for a period of two years records showing for each sale or contract the commodity, the date, the names of the parties thereto, and the prices charged, together with any other records you customarily keep. If you are a merchant exporter, you must also maintain records showing the cost of the commodity or product line to you and the costs of exportation.

SEC. 11. *Exemptions and suspensions.* (a) This regulation does not apply:

(1) To sales of commodities for which export ceiling prices will hereafter be specifically established under other regulations or supplements; or

(2) To sales of commodities which are suspended or exempted from price control by regulation of the Office of Price Stabilization irrespective of whether such regulation is by its terms applicable or inapplicable to export transactions. Such suspension or exemption shall be applicable to the same extent to similar sales covered by CPR 61 as though the suspension or exemption in such other regulation were specifically applicable to export sales and sales for export. For example, if price controls are suspended under another regulation for domestic sales of a commodity by manufacturers, then export sales and sales for export of such commodity by manufacturers or producer-exporters are suspended from price control under CPR 61; if such suspension is applicable to domestic sales by wholesalers, then export sales and sales for export by wholesalers or merchant exporters are suspended from price control under CPR 61. In exclusion of a seller or commodity from the coverage of a regulation because that seller or commodity is covered by another regulation does not constitute a suspension or exemption from price control within the meaning of this section.

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdt. 4]

(b) Nothing in this regulation shall operate to prevent the performance of a written contract for the export sale of a commodity entered into prior to July 30, 1951, and executed in compliance with the provisions of any validly existing regulation or order of the Office of Price Stabilization, provided that delivery is made on or before December 31, 1951.

(c) This regulation does not apply to export sales of any commodity by the United States Government or any agency thereof.

(d) This regulation does not apply to export sales of commodities which have been transported into the United States for transshipment abroad and which do not enter into the domestic commerce of the United States and which are either:

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

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

(e) This regulation does not apply to export sales of a commodity which has been processed or manufactured in bond under Customs supervision exclusively from imported materials, which is not withdrawn from bond for domestic consumption in the United States, and which is subsequently exported.

(f) This regulation does not apply to export sales of a commodity manufactured or produced from imported textiles or imported metals: *Provided,* (1) That the constituent imported components thereof make up not less than 90 percent by weight or unit of the exported commodity, and (2) that the Customs Drawback Regulations (Part 22, Customs Regulations of 1943) are complied with in all respects.

(g) The provisions of this section referring to export sales also apply to sales for export.

[Paragraph (g) added by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 12. *Evasion.* Any practice which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation is a violation of this regulation. Such practices include, but are not limited to, devices making use of commission, services, cross sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, tie-in agreements or combination sales, and trade understandings.

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

SEC. 14. *Petitions for amendment.* If you wish to have this regulation amended, you may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised (16 F. R. 4974).

SEC. 15. *Definitions.* The terms used in this Ceiling Price Regulation shall be construed in the following manner:

(a) *Sellers and buyers*—(1) *"Producer exporter."* This term means a person who manufacturers, or produces the commodity he exports or sells for export. A person shall, moreover, be considered a producer exporter if the commodity he sells is manufactured either: (i) By another for his account and to his specification, or (ii) by a parent company, by a controlled producer subsidiary, or by any producer company, controlled directly or indirectly by a common parent.

(2) *"Merchant exporter."* This term means a person who is not a producer exporter but who in the normal course of business exports commodities purchased by him for his own account.

(3) *"Exporter."* This term means any person selling a commodity, either directly or through an agent, for delivery or shipment to any place outside the continental United States.

(4) *"Class of buyer."* This term means that group of persons to which you sell commodities covered by this regulation and which you distinguish from other groups of buyers with respect to quantity purchased or trade function. In the case of an export sale, the only permissible groupings according to trade function shall be: the United States Gov-

ernment or its agencies; foreign governments or their agents, including foreign government purchasing missions; industrial end users; distributors; wholesalers; retailers; individual consumers; and American firms purchasing for use in foreign field operations. In the case of a sale for export, the only permissible grouping according to function in the trade shall be merchant exporters.

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdt. 2]

(b) *Pricing*—(1) *"Domestic ceiling price of your supplier at point of delivery."* This phrase means the highest price at the point of delivery which a merchant exporter may, under applicable ceiling price regulations governing domestic sales, pay his supplier for a commodity which the merchant exporter subsequently exports or sells for export.

(2) *"Base period percentage markup."* This term means a percentage markup calculated in accordance with section 5 of this regulation based on sales during the base period, and representing, in the case of a producer exporter, the differential between base period domestic and export selling prices exclusive of costs of exportation for a commodity or product line, and in the case of a merchant exporter, the base period margin between his costs of acquiring a commodity or product line for exportation purposes and his export selling price therefor exclusive of costs of exportation.

(3) *"Commodity."* This term means materials, articles, products, supplies, and their components.

(4) *"Product line."* This term means all goods of the same general character and use which are normally classed together in your business for purposes of accounting or sales. You may, for example, have your product line, under this regulation, include a line of goods such as one of the following: Cups selling at $0.10–$0.50, all cups, all cups and saucers, all chinaware. You shall list, in your report to the Office of Price Stabilization, all the commodities included in the product line.

[Subparagraph (4) amended by Amdt. 2]

(5) *"Comparison commodity."* This term means a commodity exported or sold for export by you during the base period, which has general characteristics and use similar to those of the commodity you are pricing. Of the commodities having these same general characteristics and use, choose the commodity having a current unit direct cost closest to that of the commodity you are pricing.

(6) *"Base period domestic selling price."* This term means your (producer exporter's) domestic selling price during the base period (to the same class of buyer of the commodity). This domestic selling price must be the one you were using at the time of each export sale or sale for export on the basis of which you calculate your markup under section 5 of this regulation.

[Subparagraph (6) amended by Amdt. 2]

(7) *"Base period cost of acquisition."* This term means the actual cost to you, a merchant exporter, during the base period, of the commodity for which you are calculating your markup under section 5 of this regulation.

(8) *"Costs of exportation."* This term includes costs other than sales commissions actually incurred in or in connection with the export sale or sale for export of a commodity, over and above those incurred and included in the applicable domestic ceiling price if the commodity were sold for domestic consumption, including but not limited to the following: (i) Export packaging, (ii) local drayage, including waiting time at the dock, loading and unloading, tollage, switching, dumping, and trimming, lighterage and wharfage, (iii) inland freight in the continental United States and in the country of delivery (at the export rate where applicable), (iv) ocean freight, (v) insurance, (vi) consular fees, blanks and certification, (vii) demurrage, (viii) costs incurred for storage at the port of exit while awaiting shipment, provided the goods remain packed in the same form as they are to be exported, and have been stored in a warehouse or other storage facilities not owned or controlled by the exporter, (ix) fees paid to a freight forwarder not owned or controlled by the exporter, (x) bank collection charges, (xi) servicing, installing, inspection fees or special engineering costs either before or after exportation, and (xii) foreign taxes.

(9) *"Buyers of the class most closely related to the class for which you are pricing."* This phrase means the class of buyer to which you sold; during the base period, the commodity or product line you are pricing or a comparison commodity, and which is most similar to the class of buyer for which you are pricing, considering trade function, the terms of purchase and the quantity of the order.

(10) *"Your domestic ceiling price at point of delivery."* This phrase means the highest price at which you, a producer exporter, may, under applicable ceiling price regulations governing domestic sales of the commodity you are pricing for export, sell such commodity for domestic consumption at the point of delivery.

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

(2) *"Ceiling price."* This term means the highest price at which an export sale or sale for export of a commodity covered by this regulation may be made.

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

(4) *"You or person."* This term includes any individual, corporation, partnership, cooperative association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successors or representatives of the foregoing, and the United States or any government or their political subdivisions or agencies. The term corporation includes the parent company, any controlled subsidiary or any company controlled, directly or indirectly, by a common parent. Control (in respect to affiliated companies or business operations) means the ownership, directly or indirectly, of 50 percent or more of the voting rights or beneficial interest in two or more of such companies or business operations.

[Subparagraph (4) amended by Amdt. 2]

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

(6) *"Exportation."* This term means the delivery or shipment of a commodity, either directly or through an agent, from the United States or a territory or possession of the United States to any place outside the continental United States or a territory or possession of the United States.

(7) *"Export sale."* This term means a sale of a commodity for direct shipment to a buyer outside the continental United States without resale in the continental United States. Sales to a foreign government purchasing mission, or to an American firm purchasing for use in its foreign field operations shall be considered to be export sales.

[Subparagraph (7) amended by Amdt. 2]

(8) *"Sale for export."* This term means a sale of a commodity to a buyer located in the continental United States if the commodity is destined for export sale by the buyer.

[Subparagraph (8) amended by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 16. *Reports.* Copies of forms that may be used in filing under this regulation may be obtained from any Regional or District Office of the Office of Price Stabilization.

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

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

BY: JOSEPH L. DWYER,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13087; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 12:14 p. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 9, Amdt. 29]

GOR 9—EXEMPTIONS OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED GOODS

EXEMPTIONS OF SALES OF BOWLING ALLEYS, AND BOWLING ALLEY EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 29 to General Overriding Regulation 9, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to General Overriding Regulation 9 (GOR 9), exempts from price control the sales by manufacturers and resellers of bowling alleys, and bowling alley equipment and accessories, as well as their services of installing these commodities. A companion action under General Overriding Regulation 14 also generally exempts the services of

installing, maintaining, or repairing these commodities.

The Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, specifically exempts from control the fees charged by bowling alley operators for bowling. It must accordingly be concluded that the cost of bowling is not significant in the cost of living, or the cost of the defense program. Further, there is no likelihood that this action in the decontrol of the sales of bowling alleys and related services will affect the sales or prices of other commodities or services through diversion of materials, labor, or production facilities.

In addition, a preliminary survey indicates that regulatory action might be required under the industry earnings standard. In the circumstances, the continued control over this area involves administrative difficulties disproportionate to its economic significance.

Since their own charges are exempt from price control, the bowling alley operators, who purchase these commodities and services, will not be subjected to a "squeeze" between their costs and the prices they are permitted to charge.

This exemption was proposed after the Director of Price Stabilization consulted with representatives of various firms in the industry and gave consideration to their recommendations.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

General Overriding Regulation 9 is amended in the following respects:

SEC. 2 (a) is amended by adding a new subparagraph to read as follows:

(30) *Bowling alleys, equipment and accessories.* Sales and installation services by manufacturers and resellers of bowling alleys, bowling alley equipment and bowling alley accessories. "Bowling alley equipment and accessories," includes but is not limited to pinsetters, ball lifts, ball return racks, gutters, bowler settees, bowling balls, etc.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2145)

Effective date. This General Overriding Regulation is effective December 9, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 9, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13088; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 12:14 p. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 14, Amdt. 28]

GOR 14—EXCEPTED SERVICES

INSTALLATION, REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF BOWLING ALLEYS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 28 to General Overriding Regulation 9, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This action complements the amendment to General Overriding Regulation 9 (Exemptions of certain industrial materials and manufactured goods), which exempts the sales and installation of bowling alleys by manufacturers and resellers of such commodities.

The reasons set forth in the statement of considerations accompanying the amendment to GOR 9 are applicable to this amendment to GOR 14, and is accordingly incorporated herein by reference as if it were a part hereof.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

General Overriding Regulation 14 is amended in the following respects:

Paragraph (a) of sec. 3 is amended by adding a new subparagraph to read as follows:

(115) Installation, maintenance, and repair of bowling alleys and bowling alley equipment and accessories. "Bowling alley equipment and accessories" includes, but is not limited to pin setters, ball lifts, ball return racks, gutters, bowler settees, bowling balls, etc.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2145)

Effective date. This General Overriding Regulation is effective December 9, 1952.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 9, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13089; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 12:14 p. m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-80, Schedule 3—Revocation]

M-80—IRON AND STEEL—ALLOYING MATERIALS AND ALLOY PRODUCTS

SCHED. 3—TUNGSTEN

REVOCATION

Schedule 3 (16 F. R. 8180) to NPA Order M-80 is hereby revoked. This revocation does not relieve any person of any obligation or liability incurred under this schedule, nor deprive any person of any rights received or accrued under said schedule prior to the effective date of this revocation.

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

This revocation is effective December 9, 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13082; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 10:40 a. m.]

Chapter XVII—Housing and Home Finance Agency

[Priorities and Allocations Order 1, Amdt.]

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

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Priorities and Allocations Order 1 issued April 22, 1952 (17 F. R. 3550) is hereby amended as follows:

1. The heading of section 4 is amended by deleting the word "review" and as amended reads as follows: "SEC. 4. *Actions on applications; reconsideration.*".
2. Section 4 (d) is herewith deleted.
3. Section 5 (a) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. *Appeals; grounds.* (a) Any applicant adversely affected by the action taken on his application or request under NPA Order M-100 or Revised CMP Regulation No. 6 may file an appeal with the CMP Appeals Board of the Housing and Home Finance Agency after such action has been taken, initially or upon reconsideration. No new or additional facts may be submitted upon such appeal unless requested by the Board.

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

Effective as of the 10th day of December 1952.

[SEAL] RAYMOND M. FOLEY,
Housing and Home Finance, Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13000; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

Chapter XXI—Office of Rent Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Rent Regulation 1, Amdt. 98 to Schedule A]

[Rent Regulation 2, Amdt. 96 to Schedule A]

RR 1—HOUSING

RR 2—ROOMS IN ROOMING HOUSES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

PENNSYLVANIA

Effective December 9, 1952, Item 267 in Schedule A of Rent Regulation 1 and Rent Regulation 2 is amended as set forth below.

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

Issued this 5th day of December 1952.

JAMES MC I. HENDERSON,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

In Item 267 (Pittsburgh Defense-Rental Area) that part of the description of the county or counties in the defense-rental area under regulation which pertains to Allegheny County and begins with the words "and all unincorporated localities in Allegheny County, except —" is amended to read as follows: "and all unincorporated localities in Allegheny County, except those in the townships of Crescent, Franklin, Moon, Mount Lebanon, Ohio, Penn, and Shaler, and the Boroughs of Bethel, Churchill, Elizabeth, Ingram, Rosslyn Farms, and Wilkinsburg;"

These amendments decontrol the following based on a resolution submitted under section 204 (j) (3) of the act:

The township of Moon in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, a portion of the Pittsburgh Defense-Rental Area.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13007; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

[Rent Regulation 1, Amdt. 99, to Schedule A]

[Rent Regulation 2, Amdt. 97 to Schedule A]

RR 1—HOUSING

RR 2—ROOMS IN ROOMING HOUSES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

PENNSYLVANIA

These amendments are issued as a result of joint certification(s) pertaining to critical defense housing areas by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization under section 204 (l) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and a determination as to the relaxation of real estate construction credit controls under section 204 (m) of said act.

Effective December 10, 1952, Rent Regulation 1 and Rent Regulation 2 are amended so that the items of Schedule A read as set forth below.

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

Issued this 5th day of December 1952.

JAMES McI. HENDERSON,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

State and name of defense-rental area	Class	County or counties in defense-rental area under regulation	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation
Pennsylvania				
(267) Pittsburgh	B	In Allegheny County, the cities of Clairton, Duquesne, McKeesport, and Pittsburgh, the townships of Aleppo, Baldwin, Elizabeth, Forward, Harmar, Harrison, Indiana, Leet, Neville, Richland, Sewickley, South Fayette, South Versailles, Springdale, Stowe, West Deer, and Wilkins, the boroughs of Aspinwall, Baldwin, Blawnox, Breckenridge, Braddock, Braddock Hills, Brentwood, Bridgefield, Carnegie, Coraopolis, Dravosburg, East McKeesport, East Pittsburgh, Etna, Glassport, Glenfield, Heidelhert, Homestead, Leetsdale, McKees Rocks, Millvale, Munhall, North Braddock, Pitcairn, Port Vue, Rankin, Sharpsburg, Springdale, Swissvale, Tarentum, Turtle Creek, Verona, Versailles, Wall, West Elizabeth, West Homestead, West Mifflin, White Oak, and Wilmerding, and all unincorporated localities in Allegheny County, except those in the townships of Crescent, Franklin, Moon, Mount Lebanon, Ohio, Penn, and Shaler, and the boroughs of Bethel, Churchill, Elizabeth, Ingram, Rosslyn Farms, and Wilkinsburg; in Armstrong County, the township of Pine, the boroughs of Ford City, Kittaning, North Apollo, and West Kittaning, and all unincorporated localities; in Beaver County, the townships of Center, Hanover, Harmony, and Potter, the boroughs of Aliquippa, Baden, and Monaca, and that part of Beaver County north and east of the Ohio River, (except the townships of Economy and Brighton and the boroughs of Ambridge, Beaver, and Conway), and all unincorporated localities in Beaver County, except those in the township of Brighton and the borough of Beaver; in Fayette County, the cities of Connellsville and Uniontown, the townships of Dunbar, German, Perry, Redstone, and Washington, the boroughs of Bello Vernon, Brownsville, Dawson, Dunbar, Everson, Fairchance, Fayette City, Masontown, South Connellsville, and Vanderbilt, and all unincorporated localities except those in the townships of Henry Clay, Stowart, and Wharton; in Lawrence County, the boroughs of Bessemer and Ellwood City, and all unincorporated localities except those in the borough of New Wilmington; in Washington County, the cities of Monongahela and Washington, the townships of Canton, East Pike Run, North Strabane, Smith, and South Strabane, the boroughs of Allenport, Beallsville, Bentleyville, California, Canonsburg, Centreville, Charleroi, Coal Center, Cokeburg, Donora, Dunlevy, Ellsworth, McDonald, New Eagle, North Charleroi, Roscoe, West Brownsville, and all unincorporated localities except those in the townships of East Finley, Morris, South Franklin, and West Finley; in Westmoreland County, the cities of Arnold, Jeanetto, Monessen, and New Kensington, the townships of East Huntingdon, Rostraver, Unity, and Upper Burrell, the towns of East Vandergrift and Oklahoma, the boroughs of Export, Irwin, Mount Pleasant, North Bello Vernon, North Irwin, Penn, Scottdale, Trafford, Vandergrift, and West Newton, and all unincorporated localities in Westmoreland County except the township of Sewickley.	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942
(267) Pittsburgh	B	In Lawrence County, the city of New Castle and all other incorporated municipalities except the boroughs of Bessemer, Ellwood City, and New Wilmington.	Sept. 30, 1952	Oct. 8, 1952.
	C	Lawrence County, except the borough of New Wilmington; and in Beaver County, that portion of the borough of Ellwood City located therein.	Aug. 1, 1952	Dec. 10, 1952.
	A	In Lawrence County, the borough of New Wilmington	do	Do.
	C	That part of Beaver County north and east of the Ohio River, except the townships of Brighton, Economy, and Harmony, and the boroughs of Ambridge, Baden, Beaver, and Conway, and that part of the borough of Ellwood City which lies in Beaver County.	Oct. 1, 1950	Feb. 28, 1952.
	C	In Beaver County, the townships of Center and Potter, and the borough of Monaca.	do	Apr. 1, 1952.
	A	In Beaver County, Brighton Township	do	Feb. 28, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13008; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

[Rent Regulation 1, Amdt. 100 to Schedule A]

[Rent Regulation 2, Amdt. 98 to Schedule A]

RR 1—HOUSING

RR 2—ROOMS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

TEXAS

Effective December 9, 1952, Rent Regulation 1 and Rent Regulation 2 are amended so that the Item indicated below of Schedule A reads as set forth below.

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

Issued this 9th day of December 1952.

JAMES McI. HENDERSON,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

(333) [Revoked and decontrolled.]

These amendments decontrol the Wichita Falls, Texas, Defense-Rental Area by reason of the joint determination and certification by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization, under section 204 (l) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, that the said Defense-Rental Area is no longer included within a critical defense housing area.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13075; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

[Rent Regulation 3, Amdt. 100 to Schedule A]

[Rent Regulation 4, Amdt. 43 to Schedule A]

RR 3—HOTELS

RR 4—MOTOR COURTS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

PENNSYLVANIA

These amendments are issued as a result of joint certification(s) pertaining to critical defense housing areas by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization under section 204 (l) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and a determination as to the relaxation of real estate construction credit controls under section 204 (m) of said act.

Effective December 10, 1952, Rent Regulation 3 and Rent Regulation 4 are amended so that the item of Schedule A reads as set forth below.

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

Issued this 5th day of December 1952.

JAMES McI. HENDERSON,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental area under regulation	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation
(267) Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	That part of Beaver County north and east of the Ohio River, except the townships of Economy and Harmony, and the boroughs of Ambridge, Baden, Beaver, and Conway, and (effective Feb. 28, 1952) that part of the borough of Ellwood City which lies in Beaver County.	Oct. 1, 1950	Feb. 28, 1952
		In Beaver County, the townships of Potter and Center and the borough of Monaca.	do	Apr. 1, 1952
		Lawrence County; and in Beaver County, that portion of the borough of Ellwood City located therein.	Aug. 1, 1952	Dec. 10, 1952

[F. R. Doc. 52-13009; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

[Rent Regulation 3, Amdt. 101 to Schedule A]

[Rent Regulation 4, Amdt. 44 to Schedule A]

RR 3—HOTELS

RR 4—MOTOR COURTS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

TEXAS

Effective December 9, 1952, Rent Regulation 3 and Rent Regulation 4 are amended so that the Item indicated below of Schedule A reads as set forth below.

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

Issued this 9th day of December 1952.

JAMES McI. HENDERSON,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

(333) [Revoked and decontrolled.]

These amendments decontrol the Wichita Falls, Texas, Defense-Rental Area by reason of the joint determination and certification by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization, under section 204 (l) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, that the said Defense-Rental Area is no longer included within a critical defense housing area.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13076; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 206—FISHING AND HUNTING REGULATIONS

CHESAPEAKE BAY, MD. AND VA., AND ITS NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES; FISHING STRUCTURES

Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1151; 33 U. S. C. 403), § 206.50 governing the construction and maintenance of fishing structures in Chesapeake Bay, Maryland and Virginia, and its navigable tributaries is amended by revising the fishing structure limits in Back River to conform to the newly dredged channel, as follows:

§ 206.50 *Chesapeake Bay, Md. and Va., and its navigable tributaries; fishing structures.* * * *

(g) *Norfolk District.* * * *

(3) *West side of Chesapeake Bay north from Old Point Comfort to York River, including Back River.*

	Latitude	Longitude
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Old Point Comfort Light	37 00 05.8	76 18 24.5
Unmarked Point 15	37 00 28.0	76 16 28.9
S "40N"	-- -- ----	-- -- ----
S "41N"	-- -- ----	-- -- ----
S "42N"	-- -- ----	-- -- ----
S "43N"	-- -- ----	-- -- ----
Gong (Fl W) "1"	37 05 33.9	76 14 57.0
S "214N"	37 05 45.6	76 15 37.0
(Fl) "7"	37 06 21.9	76 16 17.1
(Fl G) "9"	37 06 30.2	76 16 37.8
(Fl) "11"	37 06 35.8	76 17 26.8
Unmarked Point 29J	37 06 32.7	76 17 34.2
Unmarked Point 29H	37 06 21.8	76 17 16.5
No Limit Line.		
Unmarked Point 29G	37 06 22.8	76 17 43.8
(Fl G) "13"	37 06 29.3	76 17 42.4
Unmarked Point 29F	37 06 19.1	76 18 12.6
Unmarked Point 29E	37 06 16.1	76 18 24.8
Unmarked Point 29D	37 06 13.4	76 18 46.7
Unmarked Point 29C	37 06 10.6	76 19 05.8
Unmarked Point 29B	37 06 09.8	76 19 41.0
Unmarked Point 29A	37 05 21.3	76 20 01.8
(Fl G) "29"	37 04 35.6	76 20 24.7
Unmarked Point 29	37 04 06.9	76 20 57.9
No Limit Line.		
Unmarked Point 28	37 05 11.0	76 20 21.9
Unmarked Point 27	37 05 17.6	76 20 11.0
Unmarked Point 26A	37 05 23.1	76 20 07.5
Unmarked Point 26	37 05 58.3	76 19 52.5
Unmarked Point 25	37 05 54.2	76 20 12.1
Unmarked Point 24	37 05 38.1	76 20 35.0
No Limit Line.		
Unmarked Point 23	37 05 41.8	76 20 39.1
S "217N"	37 06 09.2	76 20 00.1
Unmarked Point 22B	37 06 14.7	76 19 41.3
Unmarked Point 22A	37 06 18.1	76 18 49.2
Unmarked Point 22	37 06 27.7	76 19 08.9
No Limit Line.		
Unmarked Point 21	37 06 37.0	76 19 00.0
Unmarked Point 20	37 06 20.4	76 18 30.4
Unmarked Point 19	37 06 23.8	76 18 14.5
(Fl R) "10"	37 06 40.4	76 17 27.9
Unmarked Point 18C	37 06 35.5	76 16 34.5
Unmarked Point 18B	37 06 27.2	76 16 13.8
Unmarked Point 18A	37 06 05.6	76 15 46.8
S "54N"	37 05 58.2	76 14 53.6
S "55N"	-- -- ----	-- -- ----
S "56N"	-- -- ----	-- -- ----
S "57N"	-- -- ----	-- -- ----
S "58N"	-- -- ----	-- -- ----
S "59N"	37 12 20.6	76 17 26.5
S "60N"	37 13 24.8	76 19 17.5
S "61N"	37 12 20.2	76 20 37.7
S "62N"	37 10 36.1	76 22 16.1
No Limit Line.		
S "76N"	37 10 43.3	76 22 27.9
S "77N"	37 12 28.0	76 20 48.9
S "78N"	37 13 31.3	76 19 30.3
S "79N"	37 13 56.5	76 21 10.4
* *	*	* *

[Regs., Nov. 18, 1952, 800.217-ENGWO] (30 Stat. 1151; 33 U. S. C. 403)

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-12983; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

PART 207—NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

YORK RIVER AND HAMPTON ROADS, CHESAPEAKE BAY, VA.; U. S. NAVY ANTITORPEDO NET AREAS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the River and Harbor Act of August 8, 1917 (40 Stat. 266; 33 U. S. C. 1), § 207.129 establishing restricted and prohibited areas governing the use and navigation of the waters adjacent to antitorpedo nets across the entrance to York River and in York River across the Thorofare and § 207.141 establishing restricted and prohibited areas governing the use and navigation of the waters of Chesapeake Bay adjacent to antitorpedo nets across the entrance to Hampton Roads are hereby prescribed, as follows:

§ 207.129 *York River, Va.; U. S. Navy antitorpedo net areas*—(a) *York River entrance*—(1) *The prohibited area.* The area is bounded as follows: Beginning at latitude 37°15′52.6″, longitude 76°23′33″; thence to latitude 37°13′42.2″, longitude 76°23′20.8″; thence easterly along the shore to Tue Point at latitude 37°13′45.1″, longitude 76°23′06″; thence to latitude 37°15′46.2″, longitude 76°23′18″; thence westerly along the shore of Jenkins Neck to the point of beginning.

(2) *The restricted area.* The area is bounded as follows: Beginning at latitude 37°14′57.2″, longitude 76°23′13″; thence to latitude 37°14′58.6″, longitude 76°22′53.2″; thence to latitude 37°14′16.2″, longitude 76°22′48″; thence to latitude 37°14′15.5″; longitude 76°23′08.6″; thence to the point of beginning.

(3) *The regulations.* (i) No vessel shall enter the prohibited area at any time without the permission of the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, or his authorized representative, except that when the gate in the net is open, vessels may pass through the prohibited area adjacent thereto, and in so doing shall be governed by the regulations in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(ii) Vessels may pass through but shall not remain in the restricted area. Anchoring, trawling, fishing, crabbing, and dragging are prohibited within the area, and no object attached to a vessel or otherwise shall be placed on or near the bottom.

(b) *York River, Thorofare entrance*—(1) *The restricted area.* The area is bounded as follows: Beginning at latitude 37°13′25″, longitude 76°25′14″; thence to latitude 37°13′25″, longitude 76°24′58″; thence southerly to and along the shore of Goodwin Island to latitude 37°13′15.2″, longitude 76°24′53″; thence westerly to latitude 37°13′15.2″, longitude 76°25′21″; thence along the shore of Goodwin Neck to the point of beginning.

(2) *The regulations.* (i) Vessels may pass through the restricted area in order to effect passage of the net, but shall not stop in the area.

(i) Anchoring, trawling, fishing, crabbing, and dragging are prohibited within the area, and no object attached to a vessel or otherwise shall be placed on or near the bottom.

(c) *Enforcement.* This section shall be enforced by the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Virginia, and such agencies as he may designate.

NOTE: Aids to navigation and other related data are shown on U. S. Coast Survey Charts 492, 494, 1222 and listed in detail in "Notice to Mariners" (N. M. 35, Aug. 30, 1952 (4317)). Mariners are referred to local "Notice to Mariners", C. G., Norfolk for any later changes.

§ 207.141 *Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads; U. S. Navy antitorpedo net areas*—(a) *The prohibited areas.* (1) Area "A" is bounded as follows: Beginning at latitude 37°01′10.5″, longitude 76°17′40″; thence to latitude 37°01′20.5″, longitude 76°17′35.3″; thence to latitude 37°00′58″, longitude 76°16′07.3″; thence to latitude 37°00′27.5″, longitude 76°15′58″; thence to latitude 37°00′24.5″, longitude 76°16′12.5″; thence to latitude 37°00′49″, longitude 76°16′19.5″; thence to the point of beginning.

(2) *Area "B".* Area "B" is bounded as follows: Beginning at latitude 37°00′13″, longitude 76°16′09.6″; thence to latitude 37°00′16″, longitude 76°15′54.7″; thence to latitude 37°00′00″. longitude 76°15′49.8″; thence to latitude 36°58′14.2″, longitude 76°16′23.2″; thence to latitude 36°58′17.3″, longitude 76°16′37.5″; thence to latitude 37°00′00″, longitude 76°16′05.2″; thence to the point of beginning.

(b) *The restricted area.* The restricted area is bounded as follows: Beginning at latitude 37°00′42.2″, longitude 76°16′02.5″; thence to latitude 37°00′45.8″, longitude 76°15′45.5″; thence to latitude 37°00′03.3″, longitude 76°15′33″; thence to latitude 37°00′00″, longitude 76°15′49.8″; thence to latitude, 37°00′16″, longitude 76°15′54.7″; thence to latitude 37°00′13″, longitude 76°16′09.6″; thence to latitude 37°00′24.5, longitude 76°16′12.5″; thence to latitude 37°00′27.5″, longitude 76°15′58″; thence to the point of beginning.

(c) *The regulations.* (1) No vessel shall enter either of the two prohibited areas at any time without the permission of the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, or his authorized representative.

(2) Vessels may pass through, but shall not remain in, the restricted area. Anchoring, trawling, fishing, crabbing, and dragging are prohibited within the restricted area, and no object attached to a vessel or otherwise shall be placed on or near the bottom.

(3) This section shall be enforced by the Commandant, Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Virginia, and such agencies as he may designate.

NOTE: Aids to navigation and other related data are shown on U. S. Coast Survey Charts 400, 1222 and listed in detail in "Notice to Mariners" (N. M. 35, Aug. 30, 1952 (4315)). Mariners are referred to local "Notice to Mariners", C. G., Norfolk, for any later changes.

[Regs., Nov. 19, 1952, 800.211-ENGWO] (40 Stat. 266; 33 U. S. C. 1)

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-12982; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 42—PUBLIC HEALTH

Chapter I—Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency

Subchapter D—Grants

PART 53—GRANTS FOR SURVEY, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS

SUBPART H—METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE PLAN

CORRECTION

Subparagraph (1) of § 53.77 (c) as amended on October 31, 1952, 17 F. R. 9824 is corrected by inserting the word "laboratory" immediately following the word "laundry" so that said subparagraph reads as follows:

(1) That actual construction work will be performed by the lump sum (fixed price) contract method, that adequate methods of obtaining competitive bidding will be or have been employed prior to awarding the construction contract, either by public advertising or circularizing three or more bidders, and that the award of the contract will be or has been made to the responsible bidder submitting the lowest acceptable bid: *Provided, however,* That the purchase and installation of equipment which is unique to a hospital, as well as kitchen, laundry, laboratory, and pharmacy equipment, need not be considered construction work for the purpose of this section, except that if open competitive bidding is employed to obtain any or all of these items, the award shall be made to the responsible bidder submitting the lowest acceptable bid.

(Sec. 215, 58 Stat. 690; 42 U. S. C. 216)

[SEAL] LEONARD A. SCHEELE,
Surgeon General.

Approved:

LEONARD A. SCHEELE,
Chairman, Federal Hospital Council.

Approved: December 5, 1952.

JOHN L. THURSTON,
Acting Federal Security Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13010; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

[29 CFR Part 706]

PUERTO RICO: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE AND INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

BEER DIVISION; MINIMUM WAGE RATE

On May 8, 1952, pursuant to section 5 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, hereinafter called the act, the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, by Administrative Order No. 421, as amended by Administrative Order No. 422, dated June 3, 1952, appointed Special Industry Committee No. 12 for Puerto Rico (hereinafter called the "Committee") and directed the Committee to investigate conditions in a number of industries in Puerto Rico specified and defined in the order, including the beer division of the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry in Puerto Rico (hereinafter called the beer division), and to recommend minimum wage rates for employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce in such industries.

For purposes of investigating conditions in and recommending minimum wage rates for the beer division of the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry, the Committee included three disinterested persons representing the public, a like number representing employers, and a like number representing employees in the industry, and was composed of residents of Puerto Rico and of the United States outside of Puerto Rico.

After investigating economic and competitive conditions in the beer division, the Committee filed with the Administrator a report containing its recommendation for a minimum wage rate of 53 cents an hour to be paid to employees in the beer division who are engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

Pursuant to notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 30, 1952 (17 F. R. 7946-7949) and circulated to all interested persons, a public hearing upon the Committee's recommendation was held before Hearing Examiner E. West Parkinson, as presiding officer, in Washington, D. C., on October 7, 1952, at which all interested parties were given an opportunity to be heard. After the hearing was closed the record of the hearing was certified to the Administrator by the presiding officer.

Upon reviewing all the evidence adduced in this proceeding, and after giving consideration to the provisions of the act, particularly sections 5 and 8 thereof, I have concluded that the recommendation of the committee for a minimum wage rate of 53 cents per hour in the beer division of the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry, as defined, was made in accordance with law, is supported by the evidence adduced at the hearing, and, taking into consideration the same factors as are required to be considered by the Committee, will

carry out the purposes of sections 5 and 8 of the act.

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

Accordingly, notice is hereby given pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001) and the rules of practice governing this proceeding, that I propose to amend the wage order for the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry in Puerto Rico, which is contained in 29 CFR, 1951 Supp. Part 706, as follows:

1. Change the headnote of § 706.1 from "Wage rate" to "Wage rates".

2. Add the following new paragraph (b) to § 706.1, immediately after paragraph (a) thereof:

(b) Wages at a rate of not less than 53 cents per hour shall be paid under section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, by every employer to each of his employees in the beer division of the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry in Puerto Rico who is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

3. Delete in its entirety the text "Note" following § 706.1 (a), and reference to such note at the end of § 706.3 (a) (2).

Within 15 days from publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, interested parties may submit written exceptions to the proposed actions above described. Exceptions should be addressed to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. They should be submitted in quadruplicate, and should include supporting reasons for any exceptions.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of December 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-12986; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

[Treasury Department Order 150-13 (Revised)]

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE REORGANIZATION

CHANGE IN HEADQUARTERS OF OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR COLLECTION DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952 and in order to change the headquarters of the office of the Director of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of Washington (as presently constituted) from Seattle, Washington, to Tacoma, Washington, the last sentence of Treasury Department Order No. 150-13, dated October 28, 1952, as amended, effective January 1, 1953, to read as follows: "The headquarters of such office shall be located in Tacoma, Washington, and the office shall have the operating title of Director of Internal Revenue, Tacoma."

Dated: December 4, 1952.

[SEAL] JOHN W. SNYDER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12988; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO CERTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION, REPLACEMENT OR REACTIVATION OF BAKERY, LAUNDRY OR DRY-CLEANING FACILITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me pursuant to section 202 (f) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, 5 USC 171a, the following designation and delegation of authority is effective this date.

1. The Director of Installations shall exercise the functions, duties and authority conferred on me by section 604 of the Military Public Works Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 766), and by section 804 of the Military Public Works Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 647) to certify in writing, in appropriate cases, that the products or services to be furnished by any bakery, laundry or dry-cleaning facilities proposed for construction, replacement or reactivation are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

2. The Director of Installations shall not redelegate the authority contained herein.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.

NOVEMBER 29, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12984; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:46 a. m]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, QUINCY, MASS., FORMERLY KNOWN AS ADAMS MANSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

ORDER ADDING CERTAIN LANDS

Whereas, a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, associated with members of the Adams family of Massachusetts, distinguished in public service and in literature, was designated as Adams Mansion National Historic Site by Secretarial Order of December 9, 1946 (11 F. R. 14634), pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 462); and

Whereas, a certain parcel of land adjoining the aforesaid parcel of land has been donated to the United States as an addition to, and for use in administering, developing, protecting and interpreting, the said national historic site;

Now, therefore, I, Vernon D. Northrop, Acting Secretary of the Interior, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority contained in section 2 of the act of August 21, 1935, supra, do hereby designate as a part of said national historic site, the following described parcel of land:

All that certain lot or parcel of land lying in Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Newport Avenue at the junction of land owned by the said Commission and land owned by the said United States as the Adams Mansion National Historic Site;

Thence running southwesterly by a line curving to the right with a radius of three hundred ninety-six and 71/100 (396.71) feet, one hundred eighty and 02/100 (180.02) feet to a stone bound;

Thence running more westerly by a line curving to the right with a radius of five hundred sixty-seven and 32/100 (567.32) feet, one hundred forty-eight and 35/100 (148.35) feet.

Thence running north 80°16'23" west twenty-eight and 73/100 (28.73) feet;

Thence running still westerly by a line curving to the left with a radius of four hundred eighty-three and 01/100 (483.01) feet, thirty-five and 59/100 (35.59) feet to an iron pipe;

Thence turning to the right and running northwesterly by an extension of the property line between land of the said Adams Mansion National Historic Site and land now or formerly of Fred B. Rice, ninety (90) feet more or less to the top of the southerly bank of Furnace Brook;

Thence turning sharply to the right and running easterly by the top of the southerly bank of Furnace Brook three hundred sixty-five (365) feet more or less to the southwesterly side line of Newport Avenue;

Thence turning to the right and running southwesterly by the southwesterly side line of Newport Avenue sixty (60) feet more or less to the point of beginning; containing thirty-one thousand four hundred (31,400) square feet more or less and being shown on a plan entitled "Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission, Parks Division, Furnace Brook Parkway, Plan of Land in Quincy, Mass., * * * September 22, 1950, Benjamin W. Fink, Director of Park Engineering," being plan accession No. 29364 V. T., a copy of which is recorded in the Norfolk County Registry of Deeds.

The administration, protection, and development of the land hereinabove described as part of the said national historic site shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 21, 1935, supra.

Hereafter, the Adams Mansion National Historic Site, as hereby enlarged, shall be known as Adams National Historic Site.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, in the City of Washington, this 26th day of November 1952.

[SEAL] VERNON D. NORTHROP,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12985; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

[Region I, Redelegation of Authority 53]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION I, BOSTON, MASS.

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 viture of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, No. I, and pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 75 (17 F. R. 8131) this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 15 of CPR 161.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region I, 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 take effect as of November 25, 1952.

JOHN FOX,
Acting Regional Director, Region I.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13020; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:46 p. m.]

[Region II, Redelegation of Authority 49]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION II, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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. II, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 82 (17 F. R. 10525), this Redelegation of Authority No. 49 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 of Region II to receive and examine reports filed under the provision 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 No. 49 shall take effect on December 6, 1952.

JAMES G. LYONS,
Regional Director, Region II.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13021; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:46 p. m.]

[Region II, Redelegation of Authority 50]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION II, NEW YORK, N. Y.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER S. R. 22 TO CPR 34, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization No. II, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 83 (17 F. R. 10525), this Redelegation of Authority No. 50 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 of Region II 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. 50 shall take effect on December 6, 1952.

JAMES G. LYONS,
Regional Director, Region II.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13022; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:46 p. m.]

[Region III, Redelegation of Authority 48]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION III, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 47 (b) OF CPR 98, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. III, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 53, Amendment 2 (17 F. R. 9093), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to each of the District Directors of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region III to accept statements or published lists of factors affecting prices and of extras filed under section 47 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 98, as amended, to request further information in connection with such filings, and to take all steps necessary to assure that such filings are corrected in accordance with section 47 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 98.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 21, 1952.

JOSEPH J. MCBRYAN,
Director of Regional Office No. III.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13023; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:46 p. m.]

[Region VII, Redelegation of Authority 37, Amdt. 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VII, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER CPR 24, AS AMENDED, SECTION 11 (b) (2)

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. 68, Amendment 1 (17 F. R. 8597), this Amendment 1 to Redelegation of Authority No. 37 is hereby issued.

Redelegation of Authority No. 37 is amended by inserting a new paragraph 2 to read as follows:

2. *Authority to act under section 11 (b) (2) of CPR 24, as amended.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization located at Indianapolis, Indiana, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to act under section 11 (b) (2) of CPR 24, as amended.

This Redelegation of Authority No. 37, Amendment 1, shall take effect on December 6, 1952.

B. EMMET HARTNETT,
Director of Regional Office No. VII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13024; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:47 p. m.]

[Region VII, Redelegation of Authority 46]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VII, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER CPR 70

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. 29, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 8462), this Redelegation of Authority No. 46 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under sections 2, 5, 9, and 12 of Ceiling Price Regulation 70.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization located at Indianap-

olis, Indiana, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

(a) To act upon and to handle to final conclusion all requests filed pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of Ceiling Price Regulation 70;

(b) To act upon and to handle to final conclusion all reports filed pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 70;

(c) To act upon and to handle to final conclusion all requests filed pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of Ceiling Price Regulation 70;

(d) To act upon and to handle to final conclusion all applications for rate adjustment filed pursuant to the provisions of section 12 of Ceiling Price Regulation 70.

This Redelegation of Authority No. 46 shall take effect on December 6, 1952.

B. EMMET HARTNETT,
Director of Regional Office No. VII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13025; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:47 p. m.]

[Region VIII, Redelegation of Authority 47]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VIII, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF GOR 25

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 78, dated November 5, 1952 (17 F. R. 10088), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under sections 2 and 3 of GOR 25.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the District Directors, Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII:

(a) To disapprove or reduce under section 2 any ceiling price proposed, reported, or established under any ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, so as to bring it in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by that ceiling price regulation;

(b) To issue an order, under section 3 of GOR 25, fixing an in-line ceiling price for any person subject to a ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, who fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or who fails to establish a ceiling price or to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price if such action is required by the applicable regulation.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 10, 1952.

JOSEPH ROBBIE, Jr.,
Regional Director, Region VIII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13026; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:47 p. m.]

[Region VIII, Redelegation of Authority 48]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VIII, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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, Region VIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 82, dated November 17, 1952 (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 District Directors, Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, 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 November 22, 1952.

JOSEPH ROBBIE, Jr.,
Regional Director, Region VIII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13027; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:47 p. m.]

[Region VIII, Redelegation of Authority 49]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VIII, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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, Region VIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 83, dated November 17, 1952 (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 District Directors, Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, 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 November 19, 1952.

JOSEPH ROBBIE, Jr.,
Regional Director, Region VIII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13028; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:48 p. m.]

[Region X, Redelegation of Authority 47]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION X, DALLAS, TEXAS

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF GOR 25

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. X, Dallas, Texas, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 78 (17 F. R. 10088), this Region X Redelegation of Authority No. 47 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under sections 2 and 3 of GOR 25.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices, Office of Price Stabilization, Region X:

(a) To disapprove or reduce under section 2 any ceiling price proposed, reported, or established under any ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, so as to bring it in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by that ceiling price regulation;

(b) To issue an order, under section 3 of GOR 25, fixing an in-line ceiling price for any person subject to a ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, who fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or who fails to establish a ceiling price or to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price if such action is required by the applicable regulation.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 24, 1952.

ALFRED L. SEELYE,
Director of Regional Office No. X.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13029; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:48 p. m.]

[Region X, Redelegation of Authority 49]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION X, DALLAS, TEXAS

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. X, Dallas, Texas, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 83 (17 F. R. 10525), this Region X 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, Office of Price Stabilization, Region X, 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 November 28, 1952.

ALFRED L. SEELYE,
Director of Regional Office No. X.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13030; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:48 p. m.]

[Region X, Redelegation of Authority 50]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION X, DALLAS, TEXAS

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. X, Dallas, Texas, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 82 (17 F. R. 10525), this Region X Redelegation of Authority No. 50 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 of CPR 61.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices, Office of Price Stabilization, Region X, 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 November 28, 1952.

ALFRED L. SEELYE,
Director of Regional Office No. X.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13031; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:48 p. m.]

[Region XI, Redelegation of Authority 55]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XI, DENVER, COLORADO

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER GOR 25, SECTIONS 2 AND 3

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. 78 (17 F. R. 10088) this Redelegation of Authority No. 55 is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under sections 2 and 3 of GOR 25.* Authority is hereby redelegated to each of the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region XI:

(a) To disapprove or reduce under section 2 any ceiling price proposed, reported, or established under any ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, so as to bring it in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by that ceiling price regulation;

(b) To issue an order, under section 3 of GOR 25, fixing an in-line ceiling price for any person subject to a ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, who fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or who fails to establish a ceiling price or to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price if such action is required by the applicable regulation.

This Redelegation of Authority No. 55 shall take effect as of November 13, 1952.

DELBERT M. DRAPER,
Regional Director.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13032; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:48 p. m.]

[Region XII, Redelegation of Authority 18, Amdt. 2]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XII, SAN FRANCISCO

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN ITEMS OF SAUSAGE UNDER SECTIONS 9 AND 10 OF GCPR, SR 34, REVISED

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. XII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 35, as amended (16 F. R. 12025, 17 F. R. 8201), Redelegation of Authority No. 18 (17 F. R. 621) is amended to read as follows:

1. *Authority to act under section 10 of Revised Supplementary Regulation to the GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region XII, to accept filings under section 10 of Revised Supplementary Regulation 34 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

2. *Authority to act under section 9 of Revised Supplementary Regulation to the GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region XII, to request further information, pursuant to section 9 of Revised Supplementary Regulation 34, to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, with respect to any ceiling price granted, reported or proposed pursuant to Supplementary Regulation 34 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued June 12, 1951, or to Revised Supplementary Regulation 34 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, except as to an adjusted ceiling price requested under section 5 of Revised Supplementary Regulation 34 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, and at any time to disapprove or revise, pursuant to section 9 of Revised Supplementary Regulation 34 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, any such granted, reported, or proposed ceiling price in order to bring it in line with the general level of prices prevailing under Revised Supplementary Regulation 34.

This amendment shall take effect as of November 17, 1952.

EARL I. CLOUD,
Acting Regional Director of Regional Office No. XII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13033; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:49 p. m.]

[Region XII, Redelegation of Authority 59]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XII, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF GOR 25

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization No. XII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 78 (17 F. R. 10088), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under sections 2 and 3 of GOR 25.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the district offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region XII:

(a) To disapprove or reduce under section 2 any ceiling price proposed, reported, or established under any ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the Regional Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, so as to bring it in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by that ceiling price regulation;

(b) To issue an order, under section 3 of GOR 25, fixing an in-line ceiling price for any person subject to a ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the Regional Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, who fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or who fails to establish a ceiling price or to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price if such action is required by the applicable regulation.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 26, 1952.

EARL I. CLOUD,
Acting Regional Director of Regional Office No. XII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13034; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:49 p. m.]

[Region XII, Redelegation of Authority 60]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XII, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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 No. XII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 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 XII, 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 November 29, 1952.

JOHN H. TOLAN, Jr.,
Director of Regional Office No. XII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13035; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:50 p. m.]

[Region XII, Redelegation of Authority 61]

DIRECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XII, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 4 OF SR 11 TO CPR 17

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization No. XII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 79 (17 F. R. 10272), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 4 of Supplementary Regulation 11 of Ceiling Price Regulation 17.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the district offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region 12, to disapprove or modify by order ceiling prices filed pursuant to section 4 of Supplementary Regulation 11 to Ceiling Price Regulation 17. Authority is hereby redelegated to these Directors to request further information concerning filings made under this section.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 30, 1952.

JOHN H. TOLAN, Jr.,
Director of Regional Office No. XII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13036; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:51 p. m.]

[Region XIII, Redelegation of Authority 37]

DIRECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XIII, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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. XIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 82 (17 F. R. 10525), 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 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 become effective as of November 28, 1952.

HAROLD WALSH,
Regional Director, Region XIII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13037; Filed Dec. 5, 1952; 4:51 p. m.]

[Region XIII, Redelegation of Authority 38]

DIRECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XIII, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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. XIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 83 (17 F. R. 10525), 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 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 become effective as of November 28, 1952.

HAROLD WALSH,
Regional Director, Region XIII.

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13038; Filed, Dec. 5, 1952; 4:51 p. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Project No. 1432]

KADIAK FISHERIES CO.

NOTICE OF AMENDMENT TO LICENSE

DECEMBER 4, 1952.

Public notice is hereby given that Kadiak Fisheries Company, of Seattle, Washington, has filed application under the Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 791a-825r) for amendment of the license for water-power Project No. 1432 located on an unnamed creek, tributary to Dry Spruce Bay, in the Kodiak Recording District, Kodiak Island, Alaska, to change the major project to a minor project of not more than 100 horsepower installed capacity and to include in the project two reservoirs created by the construction of a low timber dam at the outlet of Lower Pond and at the outlet of Upper Pond, and raising the surface of each pond level six feet; the extension of the present pipeline 1,090 feet to the Lower Pond; two unconstructed diversion ditches each 3 feet wide by 2 feet deep, one 850 feet in length, the other 950 feet in length; and the rebuilt powerhouse with installation of a 24-inch Pelton type water wheel rated at 100 horsepower and a 75 Kw generator; and to exclude therefrom the diversion dam at the original upper end of the pipeline.

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 the 13th day of January 1953. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13001; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

[RC 85]

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, AREA

DECERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

DECEMBER 8, 1952.

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

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

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.

HENRY H. FOWLER,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13066; Filed, Dec. 8, 1952; 4:33 p. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 1-513]

SPRING VALLEY CO., LTD.

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

DECEMBER 4, 1952.

The San Francisco Stock Exchange, pursuant to section 12 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12D2-1 (b) promulgated thereunder, has made application to strike from registration and listing the Capital Stock, No Par Value, of Spring Valley Company, Ltd.

The application alleges that the reasons for striking this security from registration and listing on this exchange are as follows:

(1) At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the issuer on April 9, 1952, the shareholders voted to complete the dissolution of the company as soon as practicable.

(2) At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the issuer on October 1, 1952, a final liquidating dividend of 42 cents per share was declared payable November 3, 1952, to stockholders of record on October 20, 1952.

Upon receipt of a request, prior to December 31, 1952, from any interested person for a hearing in regard to terms to be imposed upon the delisting of this security, the Commission will determine whether to set the matter down for hearing. Such request should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person requesting the hearing and the position he proposes to take at the hearing with respect to imposition of terms or conditions. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on this application by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C. If no one requests a hearing on this matter, this application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated in the application, and other information contained in the official file of the Commission pertaining to this matter.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-12995; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2969]

UNITED GAS CORP. AND UNION PRODUCING CO.

NOTICE REGARDING LOAN TO SUBSIDIARY

DECEMBER 4, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that United Gas Corporation ("United"), a gas utility subsidiary of Electric Bond and Share Company, a registered holding company, and United's wholly owned subsidiary, Union Producing Company ("Union"), have filed an application-declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and have designated sections 6 (a), 7, 9 (a), 10 and 12 thereof as applicable to the proposed transactions, which are summarized as follows:

United proposes to lend to Union and the latter proposes to borrow from United not to exceed an aggregate amount of $4,000,000 during the period following the date of the entry of the Commission's order herein to the end of 1953, in such installments and at such times as funds may be required and requested by Union. The proceeds of the loan will be used by Union to increase its working capital and to finance in part its leasing, development and drilling program.

The proposed loan will be evidenced by unsecured promissory notes issued by Union to United or order, from time to time, payable on or before six years from the date of issuance and bearing interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum.

The application-declaration states that the promissory notes of Union acquired by United will be pledged under United's Mortgage and Deed of Trust securing its outstanding first mortgage and collateral trust bonds.

The applicants-declarants request that the Commission issue its order herein as promptly as may be practicable and that such order become effective forthwith upon the issuance thereof.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than December 18, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law, if any, raised by the said application-declaration which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after December 18, 1952, said application-declaration, as filed or as amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof. All interested persons are referred to said application-declaration which is on file in the office of this Commission for a statement of the transactions therein proposed.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-12994; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2972]

EBASCO SERVICES, INC.

NOTICE OF FILING CONCERNING ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARY OF SERVICE COMPANY TO PERFORM CERTAIN CONTRACTS IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

DECEMBER 4, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that Ebasco Services, Incorporated ("Ebasco"), a wholly owned service company subsidiary of Electric Bond and Share Company, a registered holding company, has filed an application pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and has designated sections 9 and 10 thereof as applicable to the proposed transactions which are summarized as follows:

Ebasco has entered into a contract with Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation of New York ("Cerro"), whereby Ebasco has undertaken to perform certain engineering and construction supervision services in connection with the erection by Cerro of a new hydro-electric development in the Republic of Peru, together with related transmission and other facilities, which construction, it is estimated, will cost over $21,000,000.

The application states that much of the engineering work on this project has already been completed by Ebasco and that construction work is now in progress. The application further states that inasmuch as most of the supervision work to be performed by Ebasco will be done in Peru, that it will be desirable that such work be carried out by a wholly owned subsidiary of Ebasco which may qualify as a Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation within the meaning of section 109 of the United States Internal Revenue Code. Ebasco therefore proposes to utilize the wholly owned Delaware corporation for this purpose.

This corporation, Meridian Engineering Company ("Meridian"), was organized in 1944 by Reid & Priest, counsel for Ebasco, primarily for the purpose of preserving in Delaware the name "Meridian Engineering Company". That company has remained inactive. Ebasco now proposes to pay Reid & Priest, out-of-pocket costs incurred in connection with the formation of Meridian; to have the incorporators of Meridian elect as its directors certain persons who are presently officers of Ebasco; to change the name of Meridian to Ebasco Engineering Corporation ("Ebasco Engineering"); and to change the authorized capital stock from 100 shares of $10 par value common stock to 1,000 shares of $50 par value common stock, all of which shares are to be subscribed for by Ebasco for a total cash consideration of $50,000, which funds will provide Ebasco Engineering with working capital required for its operations. The contract with Cerro will be in part assigned to Ebasco Engineering.

The application states further that Ebasco Engineering may from time to time do other engineering work in the Western Hemisphere outside of the United States or, under appropriate circumstances not presently contemplated, either within the United States or elsewhere in the world. It is stated that Ebasco Engineering will not perform any services for any associate company except upon the same basis that would be applicable to such services if they were being performed directly by Ebasco, and Ebasco stipulates that the same conditions will apply to Ebasco Engineering as would apply to Ebasco under any present or future order of this Commission.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than December 18, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law, if any, raised by the said application which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after December 18, 1952, said application, as filed or as amended, may be granted as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof. All interested persons are referred to said application which is on file in the office

of this Commission for a statement of the transactions therein proposed.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-12996; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

[S. D. P. A. Pool Request 6]

REQUEST TO NATIONAL PRODUCTION POOL TO OPERATE AS A SMALL BUSINESS PRODUCTION POOL AND REQUEST TO CERTAIN COMPANIES TO PARTICIPATE IN OPERATIONS OF SUCH POOL

Pursuant to section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, the request to National Production Pool, to operate as a small business production pool and the request to the companies hereinafter listed to participate in the operations of such pool, set forth below, were approved by the Attorney General after consultations with respect thereto between the Attorney General, the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and the Administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration. The voluntary program in accordance with which the pool shall operate has been approved by the Administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration and found to be in the public interest as contributing to the national defense.

REQUEST TO NATIONAL PRODUCTION POOL

You are requested to operate as a small business production pool in accordance with the voluntary program as set forth in the papers submitted to the Small Defense Plants Administration, Pooling Section, Washington, D. C.

In my opinion, the operations of your corporation as a small business production pool will assist in the accomplishment of our national defense program.

The Attorney General has approved this request after consultations with respect thereto between his representatives, representatives of the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and my representatives, pursuant to section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

I approve the voluntary program and find it to be in the public interest as contributing to the national defense. You may commence your operations thereunder as a small business production pool upon notifying me in writing of your acceptance of this request. Immunity from prosecution under the Federal antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act will be given upon such acceptance, provided that your operations are within the limits set forth in the approved voluntary program.

Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. HORNE *Administrator.*

REQUEST TO COMPANIES

You are requested to participate in the operations of the National Production Pool, which will operate as a small business production pool, in accordance with the voluntary program as set forth in the papers submitted by it to the Small Defense Plants Administration, Pooling Section, Washington 25, D. C.

In my opinion, your participation in the operations of this small business production pool will greatly assist in the accomplishment of our national defense program.

The Attorney General has approved this request after consultations with respect to this matter between his representatives, representatives of the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and my representatives, pursuant to section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

I approve the voluntary program and find it to be in the public interest as contributing to the national defense.

You will become a participant therein upon notifying me in writing of your acceptance of this request. Immunity from prosecution under the Federal antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission will be given upon such acceptance, providing that the operations of this production pool and your participation therein are within the limits set forth in the approved voluntary program.

Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. HORNE, *Administrator.*

The National Production Pool, accepted the request set forth above to operate as a small business production pool.

LIST OF COMPANIES ACCEPTING REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE

Sossner Steel Stamps, 161 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.

All-Metal Stamping Corp., 128 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.

Anchor Manufacturing Co., 377 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Foremost Precision Products Co., 1306 Intervale Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Kafton-Tricomi Industries, Inc., 675 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

Machine & Metal Products Corp., 2714 Gerritsen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mareth Steel Corp., 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Micro Parts Co., 2 Howard Street, New York, N. Y.

(Sec. 708, 64 Stat. 818, Pub. Law 96, as amended by Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. 2158; E. O. 10370, July 7, 1952, 17 F. R. 6141)

Dated: December 4, 1952.

JOHN E. HORNE, *Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-12989; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

[S. D. P. A. Pool Request 7]

REQUEST TO TRI-STATE DEFENSE INDUSTRIES, INC., TO OPERATE AS A SMALL BUSINESS PRODUCTION POOL AND REQUEST TO CERTAIN COMPANIES TO PARTICIPATE IN OPERATIONS OF SUCH POOL

Pursuant to section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, the request to Tri-State Defense Industries, Inc., to operate as a small business production pool and the request to the companies hereinafter listed to participate in the operations of such pool, set forth below, were approved by the Attorney General after consultations with respect thereto between the Attorney General, the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and the Administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration. The voluntary program in accordance with which the pool shall operate has been approved by the Administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration and found to be in the public interest as contributing to the national defense.

REQUEST TO TRI-STATE DEFENSE INDUSTRIES, INC.

You are requested to operate as a small business production pool in accordance with the voluntary program as set forth in the papers submitted to the Small Defense Plants Administration, Pooling Section, Washington, D. C.

In my opinion, the operations of your corporation as a small business production pool will assist in the accomplishment of our national defense program.

The Attorney General has approved this request after consultations with respect thereto between his representatives, representatives of the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and my representatives, pursuant to section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

I approve the voluntary program and find it to be in the public interest as contributing to the national defense. You may commence your operations thereunder as a small business production pool upon notifying me in writing of your acceptance of this request. Immunity from prosecution under the Federal antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act will be given upon such acceptance, provided that your operations are within the limits set forth in the approved voluntary program.

Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. HORNE, *Administrator.*

REQUEST TO COMPANIES

You are requested to participate in the operations of the Tri-State Defense Industries, Inc., which will operate as a small business production pool, in accordance with the voluntary program as set forth in the papers submitted by it to the Small Defense Plants Administration, Pooling Section, Washington 25, D. C.

In my opinion, your participation in the operations of this small business production pool will greatly assist in the accomplishment of our national defense program.

The Attorney General has approved this request after consultations with respect to this matter between his representatives, representatives of the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and my representatives, pursuant to Section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

I approve the voluntary program and find it to be in the public interest as contributing to the national defense.

You will became a participant therein upon notifying me in writing of your acceptance of this request. Immunity from prosecution under the Federal antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission will be given upon such acceptance, providing that the operations of this production pool and your participation therein are within the limits set forth in the approved voluntary program.

Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. HORNE, *Administrator.*

The Tri-State Defense Industries, Inc., accepted the request set forth above to operate as a small business production pool.

LIST OF COMPANIES ACCEPTING REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE

Ace Utilities, Inc., 925 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Arrow Conduit & Fittings Corp., 129 30th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eugene J. Brandt & Co., Inc., 847 11th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Ducate Bros., Park Avenue, Lincoln Park, N. J.

Fluorescent Wiring Devices, 30 Tiffany Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gilton Manufacturing Corp., 141 58th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Paramount Metal Spinning & Stamping Co., Inc., 174 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y.

Pitz Foundry Inc., 288 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Sec. 708, 64 Stat. 818, Pub. Law 96, as amended by Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong; 50 U. S. C. App. 2158; E. O. 10370, July 7, 1952, 17 F. R. 6141)

Dated: December 12, 1952.

JOHN E. HORNE,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12990; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 27601]

LIME FROM MOSHER, AND STE. GENEVIEVE, MO., AND POINTS IN THE SOUTHWEST TO FLORIDA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for carriers parties to schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Lime, carloads.

From: Mosher and Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and points in southwestern territory.

To: Florida.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and to maintain grouping.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 1345; F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3986, Supp. 11.

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. 52-13002; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27602]

COAL FROM POINTS IN ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, KANSAS, AND MISSOURI TO WINONA, MINN.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 5, 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 schedule listed below.

Commodities involved: Coal, coal briquettes and coalettes, carloads.

From: Points in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri.

To: Winona, Minn.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and to maintain grouping.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3920, Supp. 47.

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

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-13003; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27603]

PHOSPHATE ROCK FROM FLORIDA TO IOWA, MISSOURI, AND NEBRASKA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for carriers parties to schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Phosphate rock, carloads.

From: Florida.

To: Points in Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska named in exhibit A of the application.

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

Scehedules filed containing proposed rates: ACL RR. tariff I. C. C. No. B-3232, Supp. 67; SAL RR. tariff I. C. C. No. A-8153, Supp. 65.

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. 52-13004; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27604]

HORSES AND MULES FROM SOUTHERN TERRITORY TO CAMDEN, S. C.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for carriers parties to schedule listed below.

Commodities involved: Horses and mules, valuable for slaughtering purposes only, carloads.

From: Points in southern territory.

To: Camden, S. C.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 698, Supp. 107.

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. 52-13005; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27605]

SAND AND GRAVEL FROM ELMORE, ALA., TO ALBANY AND DOSAGA, GA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 5, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Commodities involved: Sand and gravel, carloads.

From: Elmore, Ala.

To: Albany and Dosaga, Ga.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

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

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13006; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

[Vesting Order 19081]

OSCAR SEIFERT

In re: Estate of Oscar Seifert, deceased, File No. F-28-14203; E. T. sec. 14977.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Elsa Broemel, Martha Meissner Ritchel, Marie Roeser and Robert Hesse, whose last known address is Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany and are, and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the issue and heirs-at-law, names unknown, of Elsa Broemel, and the heirs-at-law, names unknown, of Martha Meissner Ritchel and Marie Roeser, who there is reasonable cause to believe, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany, are, and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof, and each of them, in and to the Estate of Oscar Seifert, deceased, is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That such property is in the process of administration by Martha Doran Surman, as Substituted Trustee, acting under the judicial supervision of the Orphans' Court, Essex County Court, Probate Division, Newark, New Jersey;

and it is hereby determined:

5. That the national interest of the United States requires that the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 5, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13012; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 19082]

INCASSO BANK, N. V., AND CERTAIN UNKNOWN GERMAN NATIONALS

In re: Stock registered in the name of Incasso Bank, N. V., Amsterdam, Holland, and owned by persons whose names are unknown.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the property described as follows: Twenty (20) shares of The Kroger Company no par value common stock evidenced by certificate number NCO-45440, registered in the name of Incasso Bank, N. V., Amsterdam, Holland, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon;

is and prior to January 1, 1947, was property within the United States;

2. That the property described in subparagraph 1 hereof is and prior to January 1, 1947, was owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or is evidence of ownership or control by persons, names unknown, who, if individuals, there is reasonable cause to believe are and on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of a designated enemy country and which, if partnerships, associations, corporations, or other organizations, there is reasonable cause to believe are and on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were organized under the laws of and had their principal places of business in a designated enemy country;

3. That the persons referred to in subparagraph 2 hereof are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country.

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "nationals" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended, and the term "designated enemy country" has reference to Germany.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 5, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13013; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 19083]

UNION DEUTSCHE VERLAGSGESELLSCHAFT

In re: Debt owing to Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft. F-28-31945.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, the last known address of which is Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association, or other business organization which on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was organized under the laws of and had its principal place of business in Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was, a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation evidenced by a check issued by Dodd Mead & Co., Inc., New York drawn on the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, numbered 74856, dated March 29, 1940, and payable to Union Deutsches Verlagsgesellschaft, said check presently in the custody of the Attorney General of the United States, together with any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid debt or other obligation, and any and all rights in, to and under said check,

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

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof, be treated as a person who is and prior to January 1, 1947, was, a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 5, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13014; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

ALBERT GEORGE

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

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

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Albert George, Nanterre, (Seine) France, Claim No. 41060; $709.87 in the Treasury of the United States.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13015; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

SERGE D'AYGUESVIVES

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

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

Claimant, Claim No., and Property

Serge D'Ayguesvives, Boulogne Sur Seine, France, Claim No. 36865; property described in Vesting Order No. 666 (8 F. R. 5047, April 17, 1943), relating to United States Letters Patent No. 2,109,691.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13016; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

POL RAVIGNEAUX

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

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

Claimant, Claim No., and Property

Pol Ravigneaux, Neuilly-Sur-Seine, France, Claim No. 43863; property described in Vesting Order No. 666 (8 F. R. 5047, April 17, 1943), relating to United States Letters Patent Nos. 2,194,954; 2,195,783; 2,220,174; and 2,239,973.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13017; Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

KOEFOED ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

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

Claimant, Claim No., and Property

Koefoed, Hauberg, Marstrand og Helweg, Aktieselskabet, Titan, Copenhagen, Denmark, Claim Nos. 36101, 36102, 36103; property described in Vesting Order No. 664 (8 F. R. 4989, April 17, 1943) relating to United States Letters Patent No. 2,039,157. Property described in Vesting Order No. 290 (7 F. R. 9833, November 26, 1942) relating to United States Patent Application Serial No. 386,708 (now United States Letters Patent No. 2,313,195). Property described in Vesting Order No. 1712 (8 F. R. 9579, July 13, 1943), identified as Transaction Control No. 252 relating to the disclosure of an invention entitled "Improved Method and Device for Insuring the Proper Order of Threads from a Sheet of Warped Threads" (now United States Letters Patent No. 2,610,382).

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-13018, Filed, Dec. 9, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]