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TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

PROCLAMATION 3002

EXTENDING THE PERIOD FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADEQUATE SHIPPING SERVICE FOR, AND DEFERRING EXTENSION OF THE COASTWISE LAWS TO, CANTON ISLAND

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (41 Stat. 997), provides:

That from and after February 1, 1922, the coastwise laws of the United States shall extend to the island Territories and possessions of the United States not now covered thereby, and the board [United States Shipping Board] is directed prior to the expiration of such year to have established adequate steamship service at reasonable rates to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of said islands and to maintain and operate such service until it can be taken over and operated and maintained upon satisfactory terms by private capital and enterprise: Provided, That if adequate shipping service is not established by February 1, 1922, the President shall extend the period herein allowed for the establishment of such service in the case of any island Territory or possession for such time as may be necessary for the establishment of adequate shipping facilities therefor * * * *

and

WHEREAS the authority of the United States Shipping Board was vested in the Department of Commerce pursuant to section 12 of the President's Executive order of June 10, 1933; and

WHEREAS section 204 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1987) transferred such authority to the United States Maritime Commission; and

WHEREAS this authority was transferred to the Secretary of Commerce by section 204 of the reorganization plan number 21 of 1950; and

WHEREAS an adequate shipping service to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of Canton Island has not been established as provided in the aforesaid section; and

WHEREAS the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to Canton Island, as provided in the aforesaid section, is dependent upon the establishment of such adequate shipping service; and

WHEREAS by various proclamations the period for the establishment of an adequate shipping service for Canton Island was extended to January 1, 1953, and the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Island was deferred to that date:

NOW THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 21 of the aforesaid Merchant Marine Act, 1920, do hereby declare and proclaim that the period for the establishment of an adequate shipping service for Canton Island is further extended to January 1, 1958, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to Canton Island is further deferred to January 1, 1958.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] fifty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-seventh.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State.

[F. R. Doc. 53-198; Filed, Jan. 6, 1953;
2:34 p. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission
[Docket 4000]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

SHEFFIELD SILVER CO.

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insignia. Subpart—Using misleading name—Vendor—§ 3.2450 Products. In connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution of respondent's silver-plated wares made in the United States, (1) using the word "Sheffield" as a part of a corporate or trade name, or in any other manner, unless it is clearly revealed in immediate connection with said word that respondent's said products are made in the United States and unless each of the said products is permanently marked or stamped in such a manner as to clearly reveal that it is made in the United States; and, (2) stamping, imprinting, marking, or otherwise placing on its said products, or in printed matter used in connection therewith, any marks which imitate or simulate the hallmarks or other markings customarily and generally used by English manufacturers on their silverware; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45) [Cease and desist order, Sheffield Silver Company, New York, N. Y., Docket 4000, October 22, 1952]

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission, answer of the respondent, testimony and other evidence in support of and in opposition to the allegations of said complaint taken before trial examiners of the Commission theretofore duly designated by it, report upon the evidence by Hearing Examiners Andrew B. Duvall and

Webster Ballinger and exceptions thereto, recommended decision of Hearing Examiner Clyde M. Hadley and exceptions thereto, and briefs and oral argument of counsel; and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts¹ and its conclusion² that the respondent has violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That the respondent, The Sheffield Silver Company, a corporation, its officers, representatives, agents, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale, sale, and distribution of its silver-plated wares made in the United States, in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Using the word "Sheffield" as a part of a corporate or trade name, or in any other manner, unless it is clearly revealed in immediate connection with said word that respondent's said products are made in the United States and unless each of the said products is permanently marked or stamped in such a manner as to clearly reveal that it is made in the United States.

2. Stamping, imprinting, marking, or otherwise placing on its said products, or in printed matter used in connection therewith, any marks which imitate or simulate the hallmarks or other markings customarily and generally used by English manufacturers on their silverware.

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

Issued: October 22, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

D. C. DANIEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-157; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter IV—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture

PART 420—MULTIPLE CROP INSURANCE

SUBPART—REGULATIONS FOR THE 1950 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 52-13060, appearing at page 11257 of the issue for Saturday, December 13, 1952, the following changes should be made:

1. In item 1 (a) of § 420.70-3, "or corn products" should read "or corn planted"

2. In item 3 (b) of § 420.70-5 "any insurance unit" should read "any insurance unit"

3. In the approval line of the rider under § 420.71-9, the number "153" should read "1953"

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 30, Amdt. 42]

CPR 30—MACHINERY AND RELATED MANUFACTURED GOODS

CONVERSION STEEL

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 42 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment revises section 42 of Ceiling Price Regulation 30, under which manufacturers are permitted to reflect in their ceiling prices increases in their costs occasioned by their use of larger amounts of "conversion steel" than they used during the period April 1 through June 30, 1950.

The shortage of some types of steel resulting from the steel strike has increased the use of conversion steel. Many manufacturers who normally are able to buy all their steel from mills or warehouses in the forms necessary for their manufacturing operations, are currently forced to buy steel mill products in less finished forms from steel suppliers and to have these products converted to the required forms by other steel mills.

In order to provide the utmost flexibility, a number of alternate methods of determining the conversion steel adjustment are provided for in this amendment. While it is believed that these methods will cover virtually all possible situations, this amendment also provides that a manufacturer may propose his own method including his proposal for allocating conversion steel costs among the various products manufactured by him.

Under this amendment, manufacturers using section 42 will determine separately their increased costs of conversion steel by comparing actual dollar payments for conversion steel during the period April 1 through June 30, 1950, with their current payments for such steel. Previously, they had computed increased costs by comparing the amount of conversion steel used during the two periods and including the increase in their materials cost adjustment. Many manufacturers indicated that they were unable to ascertain exactly how much conversion steel was used during given periods because they had not segregated conversion steel from other steel in their inventory, and the change made by this amendment will simplify the calculation. The conversion steel adjustment determined under this section will be a charge that may be made in addition to the ceiling price as otherwise calculated under this regulation.

Some manufacturers have pointed out, too, that the requirement in section 42 that manufacturers recompute their conversion steel costs quarterly, prevents them from accurately reflecting their

current conversion steel costs. They state some of their customers object to paying higher ceiling prices which include increased costs based on the use of conversion steel by the manufacturer during a previous period. On the other hand, some customers were permitted to buy products in which a substantial amount of conversion steel is used, without being required to reimburse the manufacturer for his higher costs, since the ceiling price was established on the basis of the manufacturer's experience during an earlier quarter when he may have used little or no conversion steel. To meet this situation, this amendment permits manufacturers to recompute their adjustment every one, two, or three months at their option, or to estimate their current or anticipated payments for conversion steel in making their computations under section 42.

Manufacturers are also authorized by this amendment to enter into direct agreements with customers to use conversion steel in the products made for those customers and to make a charge for the use of that conversion steel, in addition to their ceiling price established under the regulation.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 30 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 42 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 42. Conversion steel. In calculating the "materials cost adjustment" for a commodity under this regulation, you are not permitted to include in your calculations any increase in your materials cost occasioned by payments for so-called "conversion steel." ("Conversion steel" is defined in section 45 (z).) However, this section permits you to make separate adjustments to reflect increases in your payments for "conversion steel" over your base period payments, which you may add to your ceiling prices as otherwise calculated under this regulation. If you elect to use this section, you make your calculations under any one of the three methods described in paragraphs (a) (b) and (c) of this section. You may also propose an alternative method in accordance with paragraph (d). You must recompute the adjustment as determined in paragraphs (a) (b) (c) or (d) every one, two or three months, depending upon which recomputation period you elect to use for that purpose, following the procedure outlined in paragraph (e). This section also authorizes you, in paragraph (g) to make an extra charge to an individual customer, in addition to your ceiling price as otherwise established under this regulation, to recover your increased cost resulting from the use of conversion steel directly in the manufacture of the product made for that customer. You are also authorized, in paragraph (g) to take delivery from a customer either directly or indirectly,

of conversion steel which is billed to you at mill steel prices, provided that the conversion steel involved is used exclusively in the manufacture of the product made for that customer. If you use paragraph (g) you may not include the conversion steel involved, in making your calculations under any other paragraph.

(a) *Computation of adjustment on individual product basis.* (1) Determine the dollar amount by which your payments for conversion steel during the quarter April 1 through June 30, 1950, exceeded the amount you would have had to pay if you had been able to procure an equal amount of mill steel during the same period. To arrive at that figure, you take the total dollar amount you paid during that period for all steel mill products you bought for conversion and add your payments for converting the semi-finished steel mill products to the finished steel mill products. You may also add your payments for transporting the steel to the place of conversion and to the first point at which your manufacturing process began. From the total amount paid by you for the steel, including the cost of conversion and transportation, you subtract the delivered cost of comparable finished steel had you been able to purchase it at mill price. The remainder is your total excess steel cost resulting from the use of conversion steel during the quarter April 1 through June 30, 1950. If, in accordance with paragraph (e), you elect to make your recomputations each month or two months, rather than quarterly, you adjust your total excess steel cost as computed on a quarterly basis to put it on a one month or two months basis; that is, if you elect to recompute your conversion steel adjustment monthly, you divide your total excess steel cost for the quarter by three; and if you elect a two months period, you reduce your total excess steel cost for the quarter by one-third.

(2) Determine the dollar amount by which your payments for conversion steel during the period July 1 to September 30, 1952, or your last completed three calendar month period, exceeded the cost of comparable steel had it been purchased as finished steel mill products at mill prices, following the procedure set forth in subparagraph (1). However, in making your computation under this paragraph, you may not include in your total dollar payments for conversion steel an amount for any purchases of steel, in excess of 200 percent of the mill price in effect at that time for the same steel purchased from a steel mill producer nearest to you, in carload lots. If you elect to recompute your increased costs due to the use of conversion steel on a monthly or two months basis, you will use the last complete month or two month period rather than the entire quarter or three month period.

(3) Subtract the dollar amount computed in subparagraph (1) from the amount computed in subparagraph (2). The remainder is your increase in conversion steel payments.

(4) Divide the increase in conversion steel payments computed in subpara-

graph (3) by your total net sales for July 1 to September 30, 1952, or your last completed three calendar month period. If you have chosen a monthly period in making your computations in subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3), you will use your total net sales for the last month of the calendar quarter or the three month period. If you have chosen a two months period, you will use your total net sales for the last two months of that calendar quarter or three month period. The resulting percentage is your conversion steel adjustment factor.

(5) Multiply your current ceiling price of each of your products by your conversion steel adjustment factor. The results are your conversion steel price adjustments which you may add to your ceiling prices for your products.

(b) *Computation of adjustment based on steel content of product.* (1) Follow the same procedure as in subparagraphs (1) (2) and (3) of paragraph (a)

(2) Divide your increase in conversion steel payments by the total tonnage of steel used by you during the calendar quarter July 1 to September 30, 1952, or the last complete three calendar months period, or the monthly or two months period, if you have chosen such shorter period. The resulting figure is your dollar-and-cents adjustment per ton.

(3) Multiply your adjustment by the weight of steel, expressed in tons, contained in each of your manufactured steel products. The result is your conversion steel adjustment for that product which you may add to your ceiling price of that product.

(c) *Computation on product line basis.* (1) Follow the same procedure as in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (b)

(2) Multiply the dollar-and-cents adjustment per ton by the total weight of steel, expressed in tons, contained in each one of your product lines, during the calendar quarter July 1 to September 30, 1952, or the last complete three calendar months period, or the appropriate period in the event you are using a period shorter than three months. ("Product line" is defined in Section 19.)

(3) Divide the dollar amount computed in subparagraph (2), above, by your total net sales for each entire product line during the calendar quarter July 1 to September 30, 1952, or the last complete three calendar months period, or the appropriate period in the event you are using a period shorter than three months. The resulting figure is your conversion steel adjustment factor for that product line.

(4) Multiply your ceiling price of each commodity in that product line by the conversion steel adjustment factor computed in subparagraph (3). The result is your conversion steel price adjustment which you may add to your ceiling price of the commodity in that product line you are pricing.

(d) *Optional method.* If you are unable or find it unduly burdensome to use any of the methods provided in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) you may propose an alternative method of calculating your conversion steel increase adjustment. In general, the Director of Price Stabilization will approve any pro-

posed method if your payments for conversion steel exceeded your payments for conversion steel during the base period April 1 through June 30, 1950; your increased payments are not based on unlawful or excessive payments for such steel; your increased costs are not due to your sale of steel; and there has been an equitable distribution of conversion steel costs among the various steel products manufactured by you.

(1) *Application.* Your proposal signed by a responsible officer of your company, must be sent by registered mail to the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., and refer specifically to this section. You must supply the following information:

(i) A statement identifying the types of commodities which you manufacture in which conversion steel is used.

(ii) A statement showing your method of calculating your conversion steel adjustment and your proposed adjustment to be added to the ceiling price of the various products manufactured by you.

(iii) If you sold any steel (whether conversion steel or not) during the period April 1 through June 30, 1950, or during the period July 1 through September 30, 1952, or the last completed three month period, a statement showing the total tonnage and specification of steel sold and the dollar amount received for each specification.

(iv) A statement that you have eliminated from your calculation of your adjustment any payments for conversion steel in excess of 200 percent of mill steel prices during the period for which an adjustment is sought.

(2) *Action on your application.* The Director of Price Stabilization will approve or disapprove, in whole or in part, your proposal or notify you that further information is required. You may not put into effect your proposed adjustment until you have been authorized in writing to do so by the Director.

(e) *Recomputations.* If you elect to use this section, you must recompute your conversion steel increase adjustment periodically. Your recomputation shall be made during the first calendar month following the end of each three calendar months period for which your initial computation was made. In the event that you have elected to use a one month or two months period rather than a three months period, your recomputation must also be made on the same one month or two months basis, depending on which period you have selected and your recomputation must be made during the first calendar month following the end of the period selected. If your recomputation results in a greater adjustment than was previously determined by you under this section, you may use the larger adjustment. If the recomputation results in a smaller adjustment than was previously determined by you under this section, you must use the smaller adjustment beginning not later than the first day of the calendar month immediately following the month in which the recomputation was required. Once you have elected a recomputation

period of 1, 2 or 3 months, you must, for the purpose of making these recomputations, continue to use the same period for at least twelve months. At the end of twelve months after your initial calculation you may change your recalculation period.

(f) *Anticipated conversion steel payments.* You may, if you choose, in making your initial computation in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d), or in making your recalculation under paragraph (e), estimate your increased payments for conversion steel during the current or ensuing calendar quarter, three-month, monthly, or two months period and add the estimated conversion steel increase adjustment to your ceiling price to reflect these estimated payments for such steel during the period covered by your estimate. If you elect to estimate the increase in your conversion steel payments, you must within one month after the end of the period for which the estimate was made, determine your actual payments for conversion steel and in the event your estimate was higher than your actual payments, you are required to refund or credit your customers affected thereby on a pro-rated basis for the excess charge.

(g) *Additional charge for individual customer.* In addition to the ceiling price calculated under this regulation, you may make a charge to an individual customer to cover the difference between your payments for conversion steel used to manufacture products for that customer, and the cost of mill steel had it been available from the nearest mill in carload lots. Before you may make the additional charge, your customer must have given you written approval to use conversion steel, and agreed to pay the additional cost. The consent to pay the additional cost due to the use of conversion steel may also be in the nature of an agreement by the customer to supply to you, directly or indirectly, conversion steel at mill steel prices. The conversion steel involved must be used only in the products manufactured for that customer. If you use this paragraph, you may not include any of the conversion steel involved in making any calculations under any other paragraph of this section, nor may you add any adjustment determined under any other paragraph of this section to your ceiling price of the products made for that customer.

(h) *Adjustable pricing.* You may sell or deliver a commodity at a price which may be adjusted upwards in accordance with the provisions of this section. If you do so, the price at which the commodity is sold or delivered must be determined in accordance with the applicable provisions of this regulation, except this section. Final settlement shall be made at a price not in excess of the ceiling price determined in accordance with the applicable provisions of this regulation, plus the adjustment determined under this section.

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

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective February 6, 1953, or such

earlier date between January 7, 1953, and February 6, 1953, as you may select.

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

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 7, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-227; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 30, Supplementary
Regulation 4, Amdt. 4]

CPR 30—MACHINERY AND RELATED
MANUFACTURED GOODS

SR 4—ADJUSTMENTS UNDER SECTION 402
(d) (4) OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION
ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED

DETERMINATION OF AN OVERHEAD COST AD-
JUSTMENT FACTOR FOR A PRODUCT LINE,
CATEGORY, OR AN ENTIRE BUSINESS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105) and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (15 F. R. 738), this amendment to Supplementary Regulation 4 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Supplementary Regulation 4 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 adds a new section to the regulation which permits manufacturers who desire to determine a so-called "Capehart adjustment" for their ceiling prices to calculate the permissible increases in overhead costs by the use of an "overhead cost adjustment factor" for a product line, category, or unit, or for the entire business. Supplementary Regulation 4 originally provided that, in general, permissible increases in overhead costs could only be determined by computing a dollars-and-cents overhead adjustment for each commodity. After considerable experience with this original method it has been found that essentially the same results can be obtained by determining a percentage factor for overhead cost increases.

This amendment is the "second part" of the solution to the problem of determining a "Capehart adjustment" by manufacturers who produce formula priced commodities. The "first part" of the solution to this problem was contained in SR 8 to CPR 30 (Adjustments of Pricing Formulas under section 402 (d) (4) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended) issued on October 2, 1952. Manufacturers of formula priced commodities have the option of using the method provided by SR 8 or the method provided by this amendment, provided they meet the necessary qualifications.

Use of the new section is entirely optional and only two general limitations are imposed. The first limitation is that if the section is used it must be used for all commodities for which the calculations are made, that is, the product line, category, or unit; or it must be used for the entire business if the cal-

ulations are made on that basis. The second limitation is that the section may not be used for commodities for which the manufacturer was required to determine a base period price under section 9 of CPR 30 (formula priced commodities) unless commodities for which base period prices were determined under section 7 of CPR 30 (commodities sold or offered for sale during the base period) are included in the same product line, and base period sales of the "section 7" commodities accounted for at least 10% of the sales of all commodities in the product line.

The section contains three methods which may be used to determine an overhead cost adjustment factor.

The first method can be used for groups of commodities whose prices have moved uniformly between the first six months of 1950 and the first six months of 1951. In general, this method requires the calculation of a dollar-and-cents overhead adjustment for a single commodity in the group, and then the "overhead adjustment factor" for the entire group is determined by dividing the dollar-and-cents overhead adjustment by the price for this single commodity during the first six months of 1950.

The second method permits the determination of an overhead cost adjustment factor for an entire business. Under this method the factor is determined by finding 1950 and 1951 overhead period factors on an over-all basis as originally required by the regulation and merely subtracting the 1950 factor from the 1951 factor. The use of this method will usually result in a smaller, and in some cases a negative, overhead cost adjustment factor, but it is included because it provides a simple method of calculation.

The third method, which is more complex, introduces a new element by which an overhead cost adjustment factor is determined. This new element is an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio." In general this ratio is the relationship of prices in effect during the first six months of 1950 to prices in effect during the first six months of 1951. Provisions are included which permit the calculation of this ratio for a product line, category, or unit, or for an entire business. After finding the price ratio, the overhead cost adjustment factor is determined by calculating 1950 and 1951 overhead period factors by the methods originally provided by SR 4; then multiplying the 1951 overhead period factor by the price ratio; and finally subtracting from this result the 1950 overhead factor. The overhead cost adjustment factor determined in this manner must then be applied to all of the commodities in the product line, category, unit or the entire business, depending upon which of these was used to determine the "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio."

This amendment also makes certain modifications in the reporting requirements of SR 4. These changes only affect those manufacturers who use the methods provided by the newly added section to compute an overhead cost adjustment factor for formula priced com-

modities. If such a manufacturer utilizes this new section he will be required to file his formula or formulas and follow a slightly different method in reporting on his Forms 100. However, only one initial filing will be required.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Regulation 4 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 9 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 9. General description of how to calculate the overhead adjustment. The following sections tell how to calculate the "overhead adjustment." These calculations are designed to determine the change in your unit overhead between the period January 1, 1950, through June 30, 1950, and July 26, 1951. Section 10 defines "overhead" and sets forth those cost elements which you must exclude in calculating your overhead adjustment. Section 11 defines various terms which you will need to know in calculating your overhead adjustment. Sections 12 and 13 describe the calculations you will have to make in order to determine your overhead adjustment for a particular commodity. You will use section 13 to compute your overhead adjustment if your accounting records allocate any item of overhead to an individual product, product line, or category or to a unit of your business for which you maintain separate accounts. Otherwise you will use section 12 alone. Section 13a, which is alternative to sections 12 and 13 and entirely optional, provides methods of determining overhead cost adjustment factors for a product line, category, or unit or for the entire business. If you use section 13a you must use it for all commodities in the particular product line, category, or unit or for the entire business. Section 14 applies to you if your operations during the first six months of either 1950 or 1951 were abnormally low because of fires, floods, explosions, strikes, lockouts, or other unusual factors.

2. A new section, 13a, is added to read as follows:

Sec. 13a. Optional methods of calculating overhead cost adjustment factors for a product line, category or unit, or for an entire business. This section may be used instead of sections 12 or 13 to calculate the permissible adjustments in overhead costs. If you use this section you must use it for all of the commodities in the product line, category, or unit, or for your entire business, depending upon which of these you use in making the calculations. You may not use this section for determining prices for formula priced commodities, for which you determine a base period price under section 9 of CPR 30, unless commodities for which you have determined base period prices under section 7 of CPR 30, are included in the same product line as the

formula priced commodities and base period sales of the commodities for which you determined a base period price under section 7 of CPR 30 accounted for at least 10 percent of the sales of all of the commodities in the product line. If you use this section for formula priced commodities, as limited, you must make your calculations on the basis of product lines only.

The following paragraphs explain the methods that may be used. If you use this section you may choose any one of the following methods provided you meet the requirements specified by the method.

(a) *Commodities whose prices have moved uniformly.* If the percentage relationship among the prices, that is, the interrelationship of the price of any commodity to every other commodity, for all of the commodities in a product line, category, or unit, or for your entire business is the same in the 1950 overhead period as in the 1951 overhead period, you may calculate a single overhead cost adjustment factor to be applied to all of the commodities in the product line, category, or unit or to your entire business. This factor is determined as follows:

(1) Select the best selling commodity (see definition in section 19, CPR 30) in the product line, category, or unit, or in your entire business, depending upon which of these you are using in making the calculations. Determine the overhead adjustment for that commodity in accordance with section 12 or 13, whichever is applicable.

(2) Divide the overhead adjustment found under subparagraph (1) by the 1950 overhead period price for the commodity. The result is your overhead cost adjustment factor which must be applied uniformly to all commodities either in the product line, category, unit or your entire business, depending upon whichever of these you have used in making your computations.

(b) *Entire business.* You may calculate an overhead cost adjustment factor under this paragraph for your entire business. This factor is determined as follows:

(1) Determine a total 1950 overhead period factor and a total 1951 overhead period factor in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (d) of section 12.

(2) Subtract the total 1950 overhead period factor from the total 1951 overhead period factor. The result is your overhead cost adjustment factor which must be applied uniformly to all commodities covered by CPR 30 manufactured by you.

(If the 1950 overhead period factor is larger than the 1951 overhead period factor your calculations under this paragraph will result in a negative overhead cost adjustment factor.)

(c) *Determination of an overhead cost adjustment factor by using an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ration."* The method provided by this paragraph may be used to determine an overhead cost adjustment factor for a product line, category, unit or for your entire business. The first step in the determination of the factor is the calculation of a new element, an "average 1950-1951

overhead period price ratio." The overhead cost adjustment factor must be applied to all of the commodities in the product line, category, or unit, or in your entire business, depending upon which of these you use in determining the "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio." The overhead cost adjustment factor is determined as follows:

(1) *Calculation of an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for a product line.* This subparagraph provides three ways by which you may calculate the "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for a product line. You may use any of the three ways provided you meet the specified requirements.

(i) If the percentage relationship among the prices for all of the commodities in the product line is the same in the 1950 overhead period as in the 1951 overhead period, select the best selling commodity in the line. Divide the 1951 overhead period price for this commodity by its 1950 overhead period price. The result is the "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for the product line.

(ii) If the percentage relationship among the prices for all of the commodities in the product line is not the same for the 1950 overhead period as for the 1951 overhead period, but the percentage relationship among the prices for groups of commodities within the product line is the same for both of these periods, calculate an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for each such group in the manner provided by subdivision (i). Determine the dollar net sales for each such group for the 1950 overhead period. (If you cannot determine the exact amount of such sales you may estimate these amounts to the best of your ability.) Using the dollar net sales for each group and the "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for each group calculate an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for the entire product line by determining a weighted average of the price ratios.

Example: The product line is composed of commodity groups A, B, and C. The prices for each of these groups were increased uniformly between the 1950 overhead period and the 1951 overhead period. The "average 1950-1951 overhead price ratios" for each of these groups are 115 percent, 110 percent, and 105 percent, respectively. The dollar net sales for each of these groups during the 1950 overhead period were \$100,000, \$200,000, and \$500,000, respectively. Therefore, the "average 1950-1951 overhead price ratio" for the line is 107.5 percent which is the average of the ratios for each group "weighted" by the dollar net sales for each group. This calculation is made as follows:

Group	Sales	Ratio	Sales X ratio
		<i>Percent</i>	
A.....	\$100,000	115	115,000
B.....	200,000	110	220,000
C.....	500,000	105	525,000
	800,000		860,000

$$\frac{860,000}{800,000} = 107.5 \text{ percent.}$$

(iii) If the percentage relationship among the prices for all of the commodities in the product line is not the same for the 1950 overhead period as for the 1951 overhead period, and further the percentage relationship among the prices for groups of commodities within the product line is not the same for these periods, calculate, by the method provided in subdivision (i), an "average 1950-1951 overhead price ratio" for each commodity in the product line whose dollar net sales in the 1950 overhead period constituted 5 percent or more of the total dollar net sales for the entire product line during this period. If all of these commodities account for less than 50 percent of the total dollar net sales of all of the commodities in the product line for which you were required to determine base period prices under section 7 of CFR 30, you must make the same calculation for additional commodities of descending importance (e. g., a commodity which accounted for 4 percent of the total dollar net sales, a commodity which accounted for 3 percent, etc.) until you reach 50 percent of the total dollar net sales during this period of commodities in the product line for which you were required to determine base period prices under section 7 of CFR 30. Using the dollar net sales for each commodity and the "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for each commodity calculate an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for the entire product line by determining a weighted average of the price ratios. (See example under subdivision (ii).)

(2) *Calculation of an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for a category, unit, or the entire business.* You may determine an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for a category, unit, or your entire business in the same manner as that prescribed in subparagraph (1) for a product line. That is, you must first determine an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for each product line within the category, unit, or your entire business. Next, you must determine the dollar net sales for each product line for the 1950 overhead period. (If you cannot determine the exact amount of such sales you may estimate these amounts to the best of your ability. Using the dollar net sales for each product line and the "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for each product line, calculate an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" for the category, or unit, or for your entire business by determining a weighted average of the price ratios. (See example in subparagraph (1) (ii).)

(3) *Total 1950 overhead period factor.* Determine the total 1950 overhead period factor in accordance with section 12 or 13, whichever is applicable, for the commodities for which you have calculated an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" under subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph (i. e., the product line, category, unit or your entire business).

(4) *Total 1951 overhead period factor.* Determine the total 1951 overhead period factor in the same manner pre-

scribed in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph. Multiply the total 1951 overhead period factor by the "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio" determined under subparagraphs (1) or (2) of this paragraph. The result is the 1951 element.

(5) *Overhead cost adjustment factor.* Subtract the total 1950 overhead period factor found under subparagraph (3), from the 1951 element found under subparagraph (4). The result is the overhead cost adjustment factor which must be applied to all of the commodities in the product line, category, or unit or in your entire business, depending upon which of these you have used to determine an "average 1950-1951 overhead period price ratio."

3. Section 15 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 15. How to apply for new ceiling prices. Before adjusting your ceiling prices in accordance with the preceding sections of this supplementary regulation, you must file an application by registered mail, return receipt requested, with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., on OPS Public Form No. 100, in accordance with the instructions which are a part of this form. Copies of this form are available at any Regional or District Office of the Office of Price Stabilization. You must file a separate form for each product line or category, and if any product line or category includes formula priced commodities for which you have determined an adjustment under this supplementary regulation, you must attach a separate sheet or sheets to the form showing the formula or formulas used indicating the commodities for which the formula or formulas were used, and showing the dollar amount of base period sales for the product line or category and the dollar amount of base period sales of the commodities in the category or product line for which you determined base period prices under section 7 of CFR 30. Also in item 8 on OPS Public Form No. 100 (Description of Commodity) you must report for each formula as follows: Omit the "GCPR" and "CFR 30" ceiling prices; show the "Base Period" price as 100 percent, and show the adjustments and the "adjusted CFR 30 ceiling price" as a percentage rather than as dollar-and-cent figures. Immediately upon receipt of your application by the Office of Price Stabilization, as shown by your postal return receipt, you may adjust your CFR 30 ceiling prices in accordance with the provisions of this supplementary regulation. All of your forms must be filed simultaneously, and you must adjust all of your CFR 30 ceiling prices simultaneously unless you qualify under either of the following exceptions:

(a) You manufacture commodities or supply services for which ceiling prices are established under section 43a of CFR 30. Adjustments in such ceiling prices can be obtained only by filing a proper application and receiving written approval in the form of a letter order from the Director of Price Stabilization.

(b) You manufacture commodities or supply services for which you determine base period prices under section 9 of CPR 30 (formula priced commodities and services) The application for adjustment for these commodities and services may be made separately from your application for other commodities and services covered by CPR 30, and you may adjust ceiling prices for these formula priced commodities and services separately. You may determine an adjustment for formula priced commodities and services under this supplementary regulation by making the necessary computations and filing an OPS Public Form No. 100 as required, or you may use SR 8 to CPR 30 to determine adjusted ceiling prices for such commodities and services. However, on and after January 31, 1953, you may not sell any formula priced commodity or service at a ceiling price in excess of the properly determined CPR 30 ceiling price exclusive of any so-called "Capehart Adjustment" under this supplementary regulation or SR 5 to CPR 30 unless you have made the computations and filed the forms required by this supplementary regulation or SR 8 to CPR 30.

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

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective January 12, 1953.

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

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 7, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-228; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 30, Supplementary Regulation 8, Amdt. 3]

CPR 30—MACHINERY AND RELATED
MANUFACTURED GOODS

SR 8—ADJUSTMENT OF PRICING FORMULAS UNDER SECTION 402 (d) (4) OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED

RELATION TO SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATION 4 TO CEILING PRICE REGULATION 30

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105) and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738) this amendment to Supplementary Regulation 8 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment makes certain changes in the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 8 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 that refer to the relation between SR 8 and Supplementary Regulation 4 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 (Adjustments under section 402 (d) (4), of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended).

Supplementary Regulation 8 provides that it supersedes SR 4 with respect to the establishment of adjusted ceiling prices for formula priced custom designed commodities and services covered by SR 8. However, recently a method has been evolved that will permit manufacturers who produce standard type commodities and formula priced custom designed commodities in the same product line or category to use SR 4. This method is being added to SR 4 by amendment. Therefore, since it was intended to make use of both SR 4 and SR 8 optional, it is necessary to amend SR 8 to permit those manufacturers, who produce such commodities in the same product line or category, to provide that either SR 4 or SR 8 may be used to obtain a so-called "Capehart adjustment" for such commodities.

Accordingly, this amendment changes SR 8 so that manufacturers who produce both formula priced custom designed commodities and standard commodities in the same product line or category may use, at their option, either SR 8 or SR 4, if they meet the requirements of the new provisions of SR 4.

In addition this amendment modifies the definition of "pricing formula" so that it will apply to not only custom designed and fabricated commodities, but also to any commodity for which a manufacturer is required to determine a base period price under section 9 of CPR 30 by the use of a price determining method. This includes completely new commodities introduced since the end of the base period and any other commodities for which base period prices are found under section 9 of CPR 30, regardless of whether or not price lists or catalogs are used for the commodities or whether or not there are established distributive channels. The reason for this modification in the definition of "pricing formula," and consequently in the coverage of SR 8 to CPR 30, is that it has been found that the methods provided by SR 8 for computing a so-called "Capehart adjustment" can be utilized by all manufacturers who are required to determine base period prices by the use of a formula regardless of the type of commodity being produced.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Regulation 8 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 is amended in the following respects:

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

(b) *Sellers and sales covered by this supplementary regulation.* This supplementary regulation covers you if you are a manufacturer under Ceiling Price Regulation 30 and if you determine base period prices for commodities and services under section 9 of Ceiling Price

Regulation 30 by using a formula or price determining method, i. e., formula priced commodities or services. It does not cover you if you are the manufacturer of a commodity or the supplier of a service under Ceiling Price Regulation 30 for which you did not have a formula or price determining method during the base periods specified in Ceiling Price Regulation 30, because you are a new manufacturer who has started in business since January 1, 1950; or because the commodity or service is in an entirely new category which requires labor skills, manufacturing equipment and processes different from those you used in your plant during the specified base period; or because your manufacturing methods have been changed to the extent that your base period experience and formulas or price determining methods are no longer applicable. In such cases you are required to apply for approval of a price determining method or methods in accordance with section 43a of Ceiling Price Regulation 30.

2. Subparagraph (2) of section 9 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(2) *Relation to Supplementary Regulation 5 to CPR 30.* This supplementary regulation supersedes SR 5 to CPR 30 with respect to formula priced commodities and services.

3. A new subparagraph (3) is added to section 9 (b) to read as follows:

(3) *Relation to Supplementary Regulation 4 to CPR 30.* You may at your option, use either this supplementary regulation or SR 4, as amended, to CPR 30 to determine adjusted ceiling prices for formula priced commodities and services. If you have already adjusted your ceiling prices under SR 4 to CPR 30 for commodities and services other than formula priced commodities and services, you may now file a separate application to adjust ceiling prices for formula priced commodities and services under this supplementary regulation or you may file an amended application under SR 4, as amended, to CPR 30 to adjust ceiling prices for such commodities or services. However, on and after January 31, 1953, you may not sell any formula priced commodity or service at a ceiling price in excess of the properly determined CPR 30 ceiling price exclusive of any so-called "Capehart Adjustment" under SR 4 or SR 5 to CPR 30 unless you have made the computations and filed the forms required by this supplementary regulation or SR 4, as amended, to CPR 30.

4. Subparagraph (1) of section 11 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(1) *A pricing formula.* A pricing formula is a method of determining the price of a commodity or service by relation to the cost, or certain elements of cost, of that commodity or service. A pricing formula may consist of several factors, including, but not limited to, estimated materials cost, materials handling charge, estimated labor cost (based on estimated hours times hourly labor rate), and mark-ups to cover other costs,

such as factory burden, general, administrative and selling expense, and profit. In order to have a base period pricing formula within the meaning of this supplementary regulation, you must have base period records which show your pricing formula and its application as required by section 9 (a) of Ceiling Price Regulation 30. If you do not have such records, you must secure approval of a proposed base period pricing formula under section 9 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 30 before you can apply for an adjusted pricing formula under this supplementary regulation.

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

Effective date. This amendment is effective January 12, 1953.

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

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 7, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-229; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 4:00 p. m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NSA Order M-50, Direction 2, Revocation]

M-50—ELECTRIC UTILITIES

DIR 2—TEMPORARY REDUCTION OF MAXIMUM INVENTORY LIMITATIONS ON STEEL

REVOCATION

Direction 2 (17 F. R. 7493) to M-50 is hereby revoked. This revocation does not relieve any person of any obligation or liability incurred under Direction 2 to M-50, nor deprive any person of any rights received or accrued under said direction 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 January 7, 1953.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-222; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 11:35 a. m.]

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

[NSA Order No. 6 (INS-1, Revised, Amdt. 1)]

INS-1—MARINE PROTECTION AND INDEMNITY INSURANCE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER GENERAL AGENCY AND BERTH AGENCY AGREEMENTS

REPORTS OF CLAIMS

Effective on the date of publication of this amendment in the FEDERAL REGISTER,

No. 5—2

section 12 of NSA Order No. 6 (INS-1, Revised) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of May 2, 1952 (17 F. R. 3883) is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 12. Reports of claims. All General Agents shall submit to the Office of Comptroller, Division of Insurance, Maritime Administration, Washington 25, D. C., quarterly reports of all claims, listed separately under the following categories:

- (a) Insured claims closed and paid.
 - (1) In excess of deductible averages.
 - (2) Within deductible averages.
- (b) Insured claims pending.
 - (1) In excess of deductible averages.
 - (2) Within deductible averages.
- (c) Claims closed and paid under risks assumed by Owner.
- (d) Claims pending under risks assumed by Owner.

The lists shall contain, with respect to each claim, the name of the vessel(s) involved; date and nature of occurrence; name of claimant(s), whether or not in litigation; amount claimed; total amount paid; and, where applicable, amount of reimbursement from Underwriter, status of claim, and amount of loss or damage estimated as probable future cost.

The first of such reports shall cover the quarterly period ending December 31, 1952, and shall be submitted as soon as possible after December 31, 1952. Subsequent reports shall be made promptly after the conclusion of each quarterly period thereafter.

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

(Sec. 204, 49 Stat. 1987 as amended; 46 U. S. C. 1114)

Approved: December 8, 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-173; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:51 a. m.]

[NSA Order No. 62 (AGE-7, Amdt. 1)]
AGE-7—AUTHORITY OF GENERAL AGENTS TO PROVIDE FOR AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARY SERVICE

PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

It is hereby ordered that section 4 *Period of the agreement* of NSA Order No. 62 (AGE-7) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of March 13, 1952 (17 F. R. 2182), is hereby amended as follows:

By deleting the first sentence of said section 4 and substituting therefor the following: "The agreement shall be in effect for the calendar years 1951, 1952 and 1953."

(Sec. 204, 49 Stat. 1987, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 1114)

Approved: December 29, 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-172; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:51 a. m.]

Chapter XXI—Office of Rent Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Rent Regulation 1, Amdt. 112 to Schedule A]

[Rent Regulation 2, Amdt. 110 to Schedule A]

RR 1—HOUSING

RR 2—ROOMS IN ROOMING HOUSES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WISCONSIN

Effective January 8, 1953, Rent Regulation 1 and Rent Regulation 2 are amended so that the items indicated below of Schedule A read as set forth below.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 187, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

Issued this 5th day of January 1953.

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
New Jersey (199) Northeastern New Jersey.	B	In Essex County, the cities of East Orange, Newark and Orange, the townships of Caldwell, Cedar Grove, Livingston and Millburn, the towns of Belleville, Bloomfield, Irvington, Montclair, Nutley, West Orange, the boroughs of Caldwell and Verona, and the village of South Orange and all unincorporated localities; in Middlesex County, the cities of New Brunswick, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, the townships of Cranbury, East Brunswick, Madison, Monroe, North Brunswick, Piscataway, Raritan, South Brunswick and Woodbridge, the boroughs of Carteret, Dunellen, Highland Park, Jamesburg, Metuchen, Middlesex, Sayreville, South Plainfield and South River and all unincorporated localities; Monmouth County, except the boroughs of Red Bank and Seabright and all incorporated localities in the borough of Allentown and the townships of Millstone and Upper Freehold; in Somerset County, the townships of Bridgewater, and Franklin, and the boroughs of Bound Brook, Manville, Raritan, Somerville and South Bound Brook and all unincorporated localities; in Union County, the cities of Elizabeth, Linden and Rahway, the townships of Cranford, Hillside, and Union, the town of Westfield, the boroughs of Garwood, Recella, and Recella Park and all unincorporated localities.	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942

State and name of defense-rental area	Class	County or counties in defense-rental area under regulation	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation
<i>New Jersey—Con.</i>				
(100) Northeastern New Jersey.	O	Monmouth County, except the boroughs of Allentown, Redbank, Roosevelt and Seabright, and the townships of Millstone, and Upper Freehold.	Aug. 1, 1952	Nov. 6, 1952
(100b) Jersey City.	B	In Hudson County, the cities of Bayonne, Hoboken, Jersey City and Union City, the Townships of North Bergen and Weehawken, the Towns of Harrison, Guttenburg, Kearney, Secaucus, West New York and the Borough of East Newark, and all unincorporated localities.	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942
<i>Pennsylvania</i>				
(257) Allentown-Bethlehem	B	Lehigh County, except the townships of Heidelberg, Lower Macungie, Lower Milford, Lowhill, Lynn, Upper Macungie, Upper Milford, Washington and Weisenberg, and the boroughs of Alburts, Macungie and Slatinton; and Northampton County, except the Townships of Bushkill, Lehigh, Lower Mount Bethel, Moore, Plainfield, Upper Mount Bethel and Washington, and the Boroughs of Bangor, Chapman, East Bangor, Pen Argyle, Portland, Roseto, Walnutport, and Wind Gap.	do.	Sept. 1, 1942
	O	In Lehigh County, the townships of Heidelberg, Lower Macungie, Lower Milford, Lowhill, Lynn, Upper Macungie, Upper Milford, Washington, and Weisenberg, and the boroughs of Alburts, Macungie, and Slatinton; in Northampton County, the townships of Bushkill, Lehigh, Lower Mount Bethel, Moore, Plainfield, Upper Mount Bethel, and Washington, and the boroughs of Chapman, East Bangor, Pen Argyl, Portland, Roseto, Walnutport, and Wind Gap.	Aug. 1, 1952	Nov. 7, 1952
			do.	Do.
<i>Wisconsin</i>				
(364) Milwaukee.	A	Milwaukee County, except the cities of Glendale, South Milwaukee, and Wauwatosa, and West Allis, the towns of Granville, Lake, and Milwaukee, and the villages of River Hills, Shorewood, West Milwaukee, and Whitefish Bay.	Nov. 1, 1951	Oct. 27, 1952

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

The Borough of Bangor in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, a portion of the Allentown-Bethlehem Defense-Rental Area.

The Cities of Glendale and West Allis in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, portions of the Milwaukee County Defense-Rental Area.

In addition these amendments cause those parts of Hudson County, New Jersey under rent control, and which prior to these amendments were in the Northeastern New Jersey Defense-Rental Area, to constitute a new and separate Defense-Rental Area known as the Jersey City Defense-Rental Area. (Item 190 (b) of Schedule A.)

[F. R. Doc. 53-167; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:50 a. m.]

[Rent Regulation 3, Amtd. 110 to Schedule A]

[Rent Regulation 4, Amtd. 52 to Schedule A]

RR 3—HOTELS

RR 4—MOTOR COURTS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

PENNSYLVANIA AND WISCONSIN

Effective January 8, 1953, Rent Regulation 3 and Rent Regulation 4 are amended so that the items indicated below of Schedule A read as set forth below.

(Sec. 204, §1 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

Issued this 5th day of January 1953.

JAMES MCL. 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
(257) Allentown-Bethlehem.	Pennsylvania.	Northampton County, except the borough of Bangor; Lehigh County.	Aug. 1, 1952	Nov. 7, 1952
(364) Milwaukee.	Wisconsin.	Milwaukee County, except the cities of Glendale, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, and West Allis, the towns of Granville, Lake, and Milwaukee and the villages of River Hills, Shorewood, West Milwaukee, and Whitefish Bay.	Nov. 1, 1951	Oct. 27, 1952

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

The Borough of Bangor in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, a portion of the Allentown-Bethlehem Defense-Rental Area.

The Cities of Glendale and West Allis in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, portions of the Milwaukee County Defense-Rental Area.

[F. R. Doc. 53-166; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:50 a. m.]

**PROPOSED
RULE MAKING**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Production and Marketing
Administration**

[7 CFR Part 921]

**HANDLING OF MILK IN SPRINGFIELD,
MISSOURI, MARKETING AREA**

NOTICE OF RECOMMENDED DECISION AND OPPORTUNITY TO FILE WRITTEN EXCEPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO TENTATIVE MARKETING AGREEMENT, AND TO ORDER, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of the filing with the Hearing Clerk of the recommended decision of the Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, with respect to a proposal to amend the tentative marketing agreement and the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Springfield, Missouri, marketing area. Interested parties may file written exceptions to this decision with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. not later than the close of business the 10th day after publication of this decision in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Exceptions should be filed in quadruplicate.

Preliminary statement. The hearing, on the record of which the following findings and conclusions were formulated, was conducted at Springfield, Missouri, on August 7 and 8, 1952, pursuant to notice thereof which was issued on August 2, 1952 (17 F. R. 7094)

By an emergency decision of the Secretary of Agriculture issued on August 20, 1952 (17 F. R. 7743) and subsequent amendment to the order effective September 1, 1952, action has been taken with respect to the differentials to be applied in the determination of the Class I price for the period from September, 1952, through February, 1953. Said decision reserved for later determination the remaining issues contained in the hearing record.

The remaining material issues of record, decision on which is herein recommended, related to:

(1) The relationship between the Class I milk prices fixed under the Springfield, Missouri, and the St. Louis, Missouri, milk marketing orders (Order No. 21 and Order No. 3, respectively)

(2) The separate classification and pricing during certain months of milk moved in bulk form to locations more than 125 miles from City Hall in Springfield.

(3) Provision of location differentials to producers and handlers.

(4) Payment of administrative assessment on other source milk required to be reported.

Findings and conclusions. The findings and conclusions with respect to the material issues herein decided, all of which are based on the evidence introduced at the hearing and the record thereof, are as follows:

1. No permanent change should be made in the relationship between the Springfield and St. Louis Class I prices. The proviso that the Order No. 21 Class I price should not be less than the Order No. 3 (St. Louis) Class I price less 27 cents during the months of July through March should not be altered. The decision of the Acting Secretary issued November 21, 1951 (16 F. R. 11931) explained the basis for the relationship between the two Class I prices now contained in the Springfield order. The hearing record contains no evidence not considered previously which leads to a different conclusion. Relationships between supply and demand conditions for the two markets (Springfield and St. Louis) are continuing on substantially the same basis as they have been since Order No. 21 became effective.

The present provisions of the Springfield order are designed to keep blend prices as closely aligned as possible with those paid by St. Louis plants in the areas where the greatest amount of overlapping of the two milk sheds occurs. Close price alignment is necessary in order to avoid shifting of producers from one market to the other not warranted by supply-demand conditions. The evidence indicates that the prices resulting from the present formulas have been in as close alignment as is practically possible.

The record discloses no reason why it would be desirable to attract producers from the St. Louis market to Springfield handlers. Therefore, no change should be made in the Class I pricing provision which would increase Springfield prices relative to St. Louis prices, except that contained in the aforementioned emergency portion of this decision.

2. No change should be made in the classification and pricing of milk shipped in bulk more than 125 miles from City Hall in Springfield.

The cooperative association of milk producers which sponsored this proposal introduced considerable evidence intended to show that a large share of the milk under the Springfield order is not primarily associated with the Springfield market, but is shipped whenever used for Class I purposes to markets located more than 125 miles from Springfield. It was

alleged that such sales tend to fall off rapidly early in the year, leaving such spring time production as might logically be considered to be associated therewith to be manufactured as Class II milk. This Class II milk is then pooled under the Springfield order, and allegedly reduces the blend price to producers whose milk is marketed primarily to consumers in the Springfield area. It was contended that an increase in the price of milk marketed for fluid use in other areas is necessary to offset the dilution of the pool which results when this milk remains in the Springfield area and is used in Class II.

A witness for the proponents testified that the purpose of this proposal was not to remove any producer or group of producers from the pool. This would seem to indicate that in the eyes of the proponents the adoption of the proposal would bring about greater equity among different groups of producers but would not result in withdrawals of producers from under the order.

The record is silent on this latter question as to whether such withdrawals actually would occur as a result of a provision such as that proposed. Furthermore, there is no evidence as to what effect any such withdrawals might have on the market as a whole.

Also not shown in the hearing record is the effect which such a provision might be expected to have on the volume of Class I milk in the pool. The record indicates that milk sold as Class I from Springfield to outside markets must be offered by handlers at prices which are competitive with prices of milk from other areas, otherwise Springfield pool milk cannot be marketed as Class I to these markets. The record does not provide an adequate basis for assessing what effect, if any, this proposed change in price would have on the volume of Class I milk sold in bulk to outside markets. While there was some indication that demand for fluid milk would be high in southwestern markets during the fall and winter of 1952-53, such a provision as that proposed should not be adopted on the basis of an apparently temporary market condition. Moreover, the price on all Class I milk has been increased during the emergency period as a result of the emergency action previously taken on the basis of this hearing record. In the absence of information as to long-run marketing conditions it is impossible to tell whether the adoption of this proposal, or any modification thereof, would reduce the sale of Springfield pool milk in Class I to such an extent as to result in a lower blend price to all producers.

Neither was it shown in the record that the adoption of this proposal would make available to the Springfield market milk which would otherwise not be available or that milk required for Class I use in Springfield was not made available as needed. In the absence of a clearer picture of the probable results of such an amendment it should not be incorporated into the order.

3. Location differentials should not be provided at this time to handlers or to producers. The record not only fails to provide an adequate basis for determining whether location differentials are

necessary, but also fails to indicate clearly a method whereby such differentials would operate if they were deemed necessary.

The pattern of locational values of milk in the Springfield milkshed is unusually complicated. Producers throughout the milkshed now receive approximately the same blend price f. o. b. plant, regardless of where their milk is delivered. This applies likewise to St. Louis producers as well as those delivering to Springfield handlers. Handlers buying milk in the western portion of the milkshed compete with handlers regulated under the Neosho Valley order (order No. 28) where producer prices tend to be somewhat higher. The location differentials proposed by the Greene County Milk Producers Association would tend to bring about some change in the price relationships which now exist. The record does not provide a basis for appraising what effect such a change might have on the flow of milk to different markets. Any resulting change in receipts of milk at the different plants might well necessitate some change in the pricing and perhaps other provisions of the order. What the nature and extent of additional changes should be was not shown.

The method of application of the proposal for location differentials is somewhat obscure. The proposal provides that such differentials apply to milk received at "receiving platforms." There is little evidence, however, as to what is meant by the term "receiving platform", and no evidence as to whether any such platforms are being used in the Springfield milkshed. Also not clear is how such differentials would be applied to diverted milk or milk moved in various forms.

In the absence of a more complete description of the intended application of the proposals for differentials and the effects of their adoption, no action of this nature should be taken.

4. No change should be made at this time in the administrative assessment provision of the order. The proponent of the proposal to make such change was apparently under the impression that an administrative assessment is levied against ungraded milk received at the plants of handlers. Since this is not the case, the effect of the proposed amendment would be only with respect to receipts of graded other source milk which is a minor item in the Springfield market. The record does not contain evidence as to whether an administrative assessment should be paid on any part or all of the other source graded milk in Springfield.

Rulings on proposed findings and conclusions. The briefs which were filed by interested parties contained statements of fact, proposed findings and conclusions, and arguments with respect to the provisions of the proposed amendments. Every point covered in the briefs was carefully considered along with the evidence in the record in making the findings and reaching the conclusions hereinbefore set forth. To the extent that the findings and conclusions proposed in the briefs are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions contained herein,

the request to make such findings or to reach such conclusions is denied on the basis of the facts found and stated in connection with the conclusions in this recommended decision.

Filed at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of January 1953.

[SEAL] GEORGE A. DICE,
Acting Assistant Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 53-170; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
8:51 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[47 CFR Parts 2, 7, 8]

[Docket No. 10361]

MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE

DELETION OF CERTAIN FREQUENCIES

In the matter of amendment of Parts 2, 7 and 8 of the Commission's rules concerning assignment of frequencies in the band 5500-5550 kilocycles so as to delete frequencies in this band from those available for use by the Maritime Mobile Service; Docket No. 10361.

1. Notice is hereby given of proposed rule making in the above entitled matter.

2. The proposed amendments to the rules are intended as a part of the Commission's plan for bringing into force the International Radio Regulations (Atlantic City 1947) in accordance with the Agreement concluded at the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva 1951). The Agreement contains provisions which permit stations in the Aeronautical Mobile Service to be licensed for operation on frequencies within the band 5500-5550 kilocycles at this time. Further, the Geneva Agreement contains provisions which authorize and encourage the deletion of frequency assignments which are not presently in appropriate Atlantic City frequency bands to the extent that the signatory countries may find it practical and advisable to do so.

3. In order that the Commission may issue authorizations in the band 5500-5550 kilocycles to stations in the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service in accordance with the Atlantic City Allocation Table and Article 9 of the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City (1947) it is considered desirable to amend the rules of the Commission to delete, as of March 15, 1953, frequencies in the band 5500-5550 kilocycles from those available to stations in the Maritime Mobile Service. Accordingly it is proposed herewith to amend those portions of Parts 2, 7 and 8 so as to delete frequencies in this band from those which are presently available for use by the Maritime Mobile Service.

4. Licenses of Coast Stations now authorized to operate in the band 5500-5550 kilocycles will expire on February 1, 1953. Renewals of those licenses would expressly limit the duration of such authorizations to operate on those frequencies to the period remaining until March 15, 1953. A similar procedure would be followed with respect to ship stations involved in this matter and whose licenses may expire during the period until March 15, 1953.

5. The proposed amendments to the rules are set forth below and are issued under the authority of sections 303 (c), (e), (f) and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

6. Any interested person who is of the opinion that the proposed amendments should not be adopted may file with the Commission on or before February 10, 1953, a written statement or brief setting forth his comments. Persons desiring to support the amendments may also file comments by the same date. Replies to the original comments may be filed within 5 days from the last day for filing original comments. The Commission will consider all comments and briefs presented before taking final action with respect to the proposed amendments.

7. In accordance with the provisions of § 1.764 of the Commission's rules and regulations, an original and 14 copies of statements or comments shall be furnished by the Commission.

Adopted: December 23, 1952.

Released: December 29, 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

a. Section 2.104 (a) *Table of frequency allocations* is amended so as to permit assignments after March 15, 1953, only in accordance with the Atlantic City Treaty (1947) in the frequency band from 5500 to 5550 kilocycles.

b. Section 7.206 (a) is amended by inserting a footnote designator 4 preceding each of the following listed frequencies:

5520 calling	5545	5550
5540		

and by adding a footnote 4 to read as follows:

* Not available after March 15, 1953.

c. Section 7.212 is amended by adding a new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

(d) After the dates hereinafter indicated a coast station shall not communicate with any mobile station which is transmitting on any radio channel within a frequency band hereinafter indicated except solely to request the mobile station to transmit, for communication with that coast station, on an authorized radio channel outside that frequency band; *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the transmission or reception of safety communication:

Frequency band (kc)	Date
5500-5550-----	Mar. 15, 1953

d. Section 8.321 (a) (1) is amended by inserting a footnote designator 0 preceding each of the following listed frequencies:

5510	5520 calling	5530
5512.5	5525	5535
5515	5527.5	

and by adding a footnote 0 to read as follows:

* Not available after March 15, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-181; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
8:45 a. m.]

[47 CFR Part 8]

[Docket No. 10359]

STATIONS ON SHIPBOARD IN MARITIME SERVICES

EMERGENCY ANTENNA

In the matter of amendment of Subpart U of Part 8 of the Commission's rules regarding the requirement for an emergency antenna on ships subject to the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, 1948; Docket No. 10359.

1. The Commission on October 23, 1952, adopted a temporary revision of Part 8 of its rules governing Stations on Shipboard in the Maritime Services by the addition of Subpart U for the purpose of implementing the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, 1948. It was announced by the Commission's Public Notice of October 23, 1952, that the added subpart, for the most part, merely reflects the non-deferrable, minimum requirements of the new Safety Convention which are over and above those now contained in Title III, Part II of the Communications Act and related Commission rules.

2. Section 8.704 of the temporary rules requires, in effect, that for the purpose of complying with the 1948 Safety Convention, a cargo ship may be equipped with either an emergency antenna or an assembled spare antenna. This requirement is related to a provision of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, 1948, which is quoted in part below:

Chapter IV, Regulation 10, Paragraph (a) (ii)

A main and an emergency aerial shall be provided and installed, provided the Administration may except any ship from the provision of an emergency aerial if it is satisfied that the fitting of such an aerial is impracticable or unreasonable, but in such case a spare aerial completely assembled for immediate replacement shall be carried,

3. In adopting § 8.704 of its temporary rules, the Commission considered that it was impracticable generally for cargo vessels to install immediately emergency antennas when required to comply with the new Safety Convention. In order to preclude unnecessary expenditures, it is considered desirable at this time, however, to promulgate a rule which reflects the requirements of the new Safety Convention after ships generally have been allowed time to install emergency antennas.

Accordingly, it is proposed to amend § 8.704 to read as follows:

§ 8.704 *Emergency antenna.* (a) After May 1, 1953, a cargo ship shall be provided with an emergency antenna meeting the requirements of § 8.504 (a) (2) unless it is shown that under the circumstances of a particular ship the installation of such an antenna is impracticable or unreasonable, but in such case the ship shall be provided with a spare antenna consisting of a single wire transmitting antenna (including suitable insulators) of the same linear dimensions as the main transmitting antenna completely assembled for immediate replacement.

(b) Until May 1, 1953, a cargo ship shall be provided with either an emergency antenna or a spare antenna meet-

ing the respective applicable requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

4. The proposed amendment to the rules is issued under authority of section 303 (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended and Chapter IV, Regulation 10 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London, 1948.

5. Any interested person who is of the opinion that the proposed amendment

should not be adopted may file with the Commission on or before January 15, 1953, a written statement or brief setting forth his comments. Persons desiring to support the amendment may also file comments by the same date. Replies to such comments may be filed within seven days from the last day for filing original comments. The Commission will consider all comments and briefs before taking final action with respect to the proposed amendment.

6. Fifteen copies of each brief or written statement should be filed as required by § 1.764 of the Commission's rules and regulations.

Adopted: December 23, 1952.

Released: December 29, 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-130; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
8:45 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[Order 1, Amdt. 1]

[Order 9, Amdt. 1]

[Order 24, Amdt. 1]

[Order 46, Amdt. 1]

[Order 100, Amdt. 2]

REDELEGATIONS TO SPECIFIED CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES; NONMINERAL MATTERS, EXCEPT RANGE MANAGEMENT AND TIMBER

Section 2.71 of each of the above-mentioned orders authorizing the managers of the land offices to act on matters under their respective jurisdictions, pursuant to 43 CFR, Parts 230 to 234, inclusive, is amended by adding to each of such sections the following:

Sec. 2.71 *Reclamation and irrigation.* * * * also, entries, sales and exchanges of lands in reclamation projects, pursuant to 43 CFR, Chapter II, Bureau of Reclamation, or special instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, to the extent that action by the Bureau of Land Management is required. The approval of such exchanges shall be subject to the approval by the Regional Counsel of title to the offered lands.

MARION CLAWSON,
Director.

Approved: January 2, 1953.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 53-144; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
8:45 a. m.]

[Order 427, Amdt. 4]

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS; DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO NONMINERAL MATTERS, EXCEPT RANGE MANAGEMENT AND TIMBER

Section 2.71 is amended to read:

Sec. 2.71 *Reclamation and irrigation.* Reclamation and desert land entries, State irrigation districts and Nevada underground water permits and entries, pursuant to 43 CFR, Parts 230 to 234, inclusive; also, entries, sales and exchanges of lands in reclamation projects, pursuant to 43 CFR, Chapter II, Bureau of Reclamation, or special instructions

of the Secretary of the Interior, to the extent that action by the Bureau of Land Management is required.

MARION CLAWSON,
Director.

Approved: January 2, 1953.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

F. R. Doc. 53-145; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
8:45 a. m.]

Office of the Secretary

[Order 2583, Amdt. 5]

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH LANDS AND RESOURCES; NONMINERAL MATTERS, EXCEPT RANGE MANAGEMENT AND TIMBER

JANUARY 2, 1953.

Section 2.71 is amended to read:

Sec. 2.71 *Reclamation and irrigation.* Reclamation and desert land entries, State irrigation districts, and Nevada underground water permits and entries, pursuant to 43 CFR, Parts 230 to 234, inclusive; also, entries, sales and exchanges of lands in reclamation projects, pursuant to 43 CFR, Chapter II, Bureau of Reclamation, or special instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, to the extent that action by the Bureau of Land Management is required.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 53-146; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
8:46 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

1952 WINTER COVER CROP SEED PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

NOTICE OF FINAL DATE OF REDEMPTION OF SEED UNDER WAREHOUSE-STORAGE LOANS

Unless earlier demand is made by CCC, warehouse-storage loans under the 1952 Winter Cover Crop Seed Price Support Program mature and are due and payable on January 31, 1953. Unless such loans are repaid on or before this final date for repayment, or the producer notifies in writing the PMA county committee that the funds have been placed

in the mail, CCC will purchase the seed pursuant to the provisions of the note and loan agreement at the higher of (1) the loan value plus interest and charges or (2) the market value as determined by the appropriate PMA commodity office as of the close of the market on the final date for repayment. In the event such market value is in excess of the loan value plus interest and charges, the excess amount will be paid to the producer by the appropriate PMA commodity office.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if there is fraud or false representation by the producer in connection with the loan the purchase price applicable to such purchase by CCC shall be the market value only.

The PMA commodity offices and the areas served by them are shown below:

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

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

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

Minneapolis 8, Minn., 1006 West Lake Street; Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

New Orleans 16, La., Wirth Building, 120 Marais Street; Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

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

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

San Francisco 19, Calif., P. O. Box 3633, Rincon Annex; Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah.

(Sec. 4, Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U. S. C. Sup. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, ceca. 301, 401, 63 Stat. 1051; 15 U. S. C. Sup. 714, 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1447, 1421)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of January 1953.

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

Approved:

G. F. GEISSLER,
President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 53-169; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
8:51 a. m.]

Production and Marketing Administration

DIRECTOR, COTTON BRANCH

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO REGULATIONS GOVERNING COTTON CLASSIFICATION, COTTON STANDARDS, AND MARKET NEWS SERVICE

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator by the regulations (7 CFR Parts 27, 28) applicable to cotton classification for purposes of cotton futures, cotton standards, and organized groups of producers, and rendering market news service, authority is hereby delegated to the Director, Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, to exercise the powers and functions vested in the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, pursuant to §§ 27.1 to 27.107, inclusive; §§ 28.1 to 28.149, inclusive; and §§ 28.901 to 28.919, inclusive, of said regulations, and to redelegate the authority granted herein to any officer or employee of the Production and Marketing Administration under his supervision.

Any action heretofore taken by the Director, Cotton Branch, with respect to the foregoing matters is hereby ratified and confirmed, and shall remain in full force and effect unless and until expressly modified, amended, suspended, revoked, or terminated.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of January 1953.

[SEAL] LIONEL C. HOLM,
Acting Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 53-168; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:50 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Production Authority

[Suspension Order 52; Docket No. 61]

ARTCRAFT SINK TOP CO., INC., ET AL.

SUSPENSION ORDER

A hearing having been held in the above-entitled matter on November 20, 1952, December 3, 1952, and December 10, 1952, before George E. Brower, a hearing commissioner of the National Production Authority, on a statement of charges made by the General Counsel, National Production Authority, in accordance with National Production Authority General Administrative Order 16-06 (16 F R. 8628) dated July 21, 1951, and Implementation 1 to National Production Authority General Administrative Order 16-06 (16 F R. 8799) redesignated as RP-1, Rules of Practice before Hearing Commissioners (16 F. R. 8998), and,

The respondents, Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., a New York corporation; Michael Berger as president of Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., and individually; Nathan Ringler, as secretary and treasurer of Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., and individually; Morris Diamond, as assistant secretary of Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., and individually; all of 144-01 95th Avenue, County of Queens, City and State of New

York, having been duly apprised of the specific violations charged and the action which may be taken, and having been fully informed of the rules and procedures which govern these proceedings, and an answer having been filed by respondents denying each and every allegation of the statement of charges, and,

On motion of the National Production Authority at the hearing, the statement of charges was supplemented with Charges 13, 14, and 15, and respondents, by their attorney Morris Diamond, having entered into a stipulation dated December 19, 1952, with Herbert L. Saunders, attorney for the National Production Authority stipulating that the matters and facts set forth therein may be treated and regarded by the hearing commissioner as facts found in this proceeding, and,

The National Production Authority having withdrawn Charges 4, 5, and 7 without opposition by respondents, and,

The National Production Authority being represented by Herbert L. Saunders, Esq., attorney for the National Production Authority, New York Region, and respondents being represented by Morris Diamond, Esq., 90-04 161st St., Jamaica, N. Y., and,

Testimony and evidence having been offered and received in support of the charges and in opposition thereto, and the hearing commissioner having been advised in the premises, it is hereby determined:

Findings of fact. 1. During the calendar month of January 1951, Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., committed acts prohibited by NPA Order M-7, section 26.25-(b) as amended December 1, 1950 (15 F R. 8576) in that said Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., used in manufacture during said period 49,999 pounds of aluminum, such quantity being 36,110 pounds in excess of 13,889 pounds permitted to be used by Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., during that month.

2. During the calendar month of February 1951, Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., committed acts prohibited by NPA Order M-7, section 5 (b) and section 6 (b) as amended February 1, 1951 (16 F R. 1122) in that said Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., used in the manufacture or assembly of furniture 24,368 pounds of aluminum, such quantity being 11,347 pounds in excess of 13,021 pounds permitted to be used by Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., during that month.

3. During the calendar month of March 1951, Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., a corporation, committed acts prohibited by NPA Order M-7, section 5 (b) and section 6 (b) as amended February 1, 1951 (16 F R. 1122) and NPA Order M-7, section 5 (b) and section 6 (b) as amended March 9, 1951 (16 F R. 2337) in that said Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., used in the manufacture or assembly of furniture 34,019 pounds of aluminum or component parts made of aluminum, such quantity being 22,734 pounds in excess of 11,285 pounds permitted to be used by Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., during that month.

4. During the calendar month of May 1951, Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc.,

a corporation, committed acts prohibited by NPA Order M-7, section 6 (c), as amended May 1, 1951 (16 F R. 3916), in that the said Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., used in the manufacture of furniture during the said period, 9,780 pounds of aluminum, such quantity being 1,100 pounds in excess of 8,680 pounds permitted to be used by Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., during that month.

5. During the calendar month of June 1951, Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., committed acts prohibited by NPA Order M-7, section 6 (c) as amended June 1, 1951 (16 F R. 5259), in that said Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., used in the manufacture of furniture during said period 10,426 pounds of aluminum, such quantity being 1,746 pounds in excess of 8,680 pounds permitted to be used by Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., during that month.

6. Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., failed to maintain accurate records of inventories and uses of aluminum forms and products commencing with January 1, 1950, in violation of section 26.30 (a) of NPA Order M-7, dated November 13, 1950 (15 F R. 7764), as amended December 1, 1950 (15 F R. 8576), section 11 (a) of NPA Order M-7, as amended February 1, 1951 (16 F R. 1122), as amended March 9, 1951 (16 F R. 2337), as amended April 6, 1951 (16 F R. 3118), as amended May 1, 1951 (16 F R. 3916), as amended June 1, 1951 (16 F R. 5259).

7. During the third quarter 1951 Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., committed acts prohibited by NPA Order M-47A, section 4 (a), issued June 20, 1951, effective July 1, 1951 (16 F R. 6029), and NPA Order M-47A, section 4 (a), as amended August 2, 1951 (16 F R. 7679), in that said Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., used in the manufacture of household furniture 39,730 pounds of aluminum, such quantity being 13,689 pounds in excess of 26,041 pounds permitted to be used during that quarter.

8. Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., failed to maintain in its possession records of inventories and use in sufficient detail to permit an audit that determines for each transaction that the provisions of NPA Order M-47A have been met, in violation of NPA Order M-47A, section 9, dated July 1, 1951 (16 F R. 6029), as amended August 2, 1951 (16 F R. 7679).

9. Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., a corporation, committed acts prohibited by section 17 (a) of National Production Authority CMP Regulation No. 1, as amended November 23, 1951 (16 F R. 11860) in that said Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., requested for delivery and received during the second quarter 1952, being the calendar quarter commencing April 1, 1952, 41,656 pounds of aluminum controlled materials, such quantity being 23,318 pounds in excess of 18,338, the amount required to fulfill its authorized production schedule for said second quarter 1952.

10. Arcraft Sink Top Company, Inc., a corporation, committed acts prohibited by section 17 (a) of National Production Authority CMP Regulation No. 1, as amended November 23, 1951 (16 F R. 11860), in that said Arcraft Sink Top

Company, Inc., requested delivery of 86,800 pounds of aluminum controlled materials for the fourth quarter 1952, being the calendar quarter commencing October 1, 1952, such quantity being 53,792 pounds in excess of 33,008 pounds, the amount required to fulfill its authorized production schedule for said fourth quarter 1952.

11. Artercraft Sink Top Company, Inc., a corporation, having received allotments of controlled materials for the fourth quarter 1951, first quarter 1952, second quarter 1952, third quarter 1952, and fourth quarter 1952, failed to maintain at its regular place of business, accurate records of procurement pursuant to all such allotments in violation of section 23 (a) of National Production Authority CMP Regulation No. 1 as amended November 23, 1951 (16 F. R. 11860)

Conclusion. During the period commencing January 1, 1951, and terminating on December 31, 1952, Artercraft Sink Top Company, Inc., a New York corporation, Michael Berger, Nathan Ringler, and Morris Diamond, all of 144-01 95th Avenue, County of Queens, City and State of New York, violated the provisions of National Production Authority Order M-7, Order M-47A, and CMP Regulation No. 1 by the commission of unauthorized and illegal acts involving 163,336 pounds of aluminum in the manufacture of table tops.

In order to correct the unauthorized receipt and use of aluminum occasioned by the violations found herein;

It is accordingly ordered:

1. That all outstanding allotments of aluminum controlled materials for the fourth calendar quarter of 1952, including automatic allotments and allocations acquired through self-certification and/or self-authorization, directive, or otherwise, to respondent Artercraft Sink Top Company, Inc., of 144-01 95th Avenue, County of Queens, City and State of New York, for the manufacture of table tops during the fourth calendar quarter 1952, be and they hereby are, cancelled.

2. That commencing with the first calendar quarter 1953, all allotments and allocations of aluminum controlled materials, including automatic allotments and allocations acquired through self-certification and/or self-authorization, directive, or otherwise to said Artercraft Sink Top Company, Inc., for the manufacture of table tops during the first quarter or succeeding quarters, be, and the same hereby are reduced to 10,000 pounds for each of said calendar quarters.

3. The terms of this order shall continue for the duration of the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended or as hereafter amended or extended, until such time as the allotments and allocations of aluminum controlled materials as withdrawn and withheld by the terms of this order total 163,336 pounds.

4. That said Artercraft Sink Top Company, Inc., its successors or assigns, Michael Berger, Nathan Ringler, and Morris Diamond, as officers of Artercraft Sink Top Company, Inc., and individually, be, and hereby are, prohibited from acquiring and using aluminum con-

trolled materials in excess of the amounts permitted by the terms of this order in each of all aforesaid periods.

Issued this 23d day of December 1952 at New York City, N. Y.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By GEORGE E. BROWER,
Hearing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 53-223; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 11:35 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

CERTIFICATION OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Pursuant to section 1603 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended, the unemployment compensation laws of the following States have heretofore been approved:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Alabama. | Montana. |
| Alaska. | Nebraska. |
| Arizona. | Nevada. |
| Arkansas. | New Hampshire. |
| California. | New Jersey. |
| Colorado. | New Mexico. |
| Connecticut. | New York. |
| Delaware. | North Carolina. |
| District of Columbia. | North Dakota. |
| Florida. | Ohio. |
| Georgia. | Oklahoma. |
| Hawaii. | Oregon. |
| Idaho. | Pennsylvania. |
| Illinois. | Rhode Island. |
| Indiana. | South Carolina. |
| Iowa. | South Dakota. |
| Kansas. | Tennessee. |
| Kentucky. | Texas. |
| Louisiana. | Utah. |
| Maine. | Vermont. |
| Maryland. | Virginia. |
| Massachusetts. | Washington. |
| Michigan. | West Virginia. |
| Minnesota. | Wisconsin. |
| Mississippi. | Wyoming. |
| Missouri. | |

In accordance with the provisions of section 1603 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, effective August 20, 1949, I, as Secretary of Labor, hereby certify the foregoing States to the Secretary of the Treasury for the taxable year 1952.

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

DECEMBER 31, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 53-147; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:46 a. m.]

CERTIFICATION OF STATE LAWS TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY PURSUANT TO SECTION 1602 (b) (1) OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Whereas, as Secretary of Labor, I have heretofore certified to the Secretary of the Treasury the unemployment compensation laws of the States hereinafter enumerated with respect to the taxable year 1952, as provided in section 1603 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; and

Whereas, reduced rates of contributions were allowable under the law of

each of said States with respect to the taxable year 1952 only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 1602 of said Code;

Now therefore, pursuant to section 1602 (b) (1) of said Code, and the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, effective August 20, 1949, I, as Secretary of Labor, hereby certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the Unemployment Compensation law of each of the following States for the taxable year 1952:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Alabama. | Montana. |
| Alaska. | Nebraska. |
| Arizona. | Nevada. |
| Arkansas. | New Hampshire. |
| California. | New Jersey. |
| Colorado. | New Mexico. |
| Connecticut. | New York. |
| Delaware. | North Carolina. |
| District of Columbia. | North Dakota. |
| Florida. | Ohio. |
| Georgia. | Oklahoma. |
| Hawaii. | Oregon. |
| Idaho. | Pennsylvania. |
| Illinois. | Rhode Island. |
| Indiana. | South Carolina. |
| Iowa. | South Dakota. |
| Kansas. | Tennessee. |
| Kentucky. | Texas. |
| Louisiana. | Utah. |
| Maine. | Vermont. |
| Maryland. | Virginia. |
| Massachusetts. | Washington. |
| Michigan. | West Virginia. |
| Minnesota. | Wisconsin. |
| Mississippi. | Wyoming. |
| Missouri. | |

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

DECEMBER 31, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 53-148; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:46 a. m.]

Wage and Hour Division

LEARNER EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

ISSUANCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1068, as amended; 29 U. S. C. and Sup. 214) and Part 522 of the regulations issued thereunder (29 CFR Part 522), special certificates authorizing the employment of learners at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rates applicable under section 6 of the act have been issued to the firms listed below. The employment of learners under these certificates is limited to the terms and conditions therein contained and is subject to the provisions of Part 522. The effective and expiration dates, occupations, wage rates, number or proportion of learners, and learning period for certificates issued under the general learner regulations (§§ 522.1 to 522.14) are as indicated below; conditions provided in certificates issued under special industry regulations are as established in these regulations.

Single Pants, Shirts and Allied Garments, Women's Apparel, Sportswear and Other Odd Outerwear, Rainwear, Robes and Leather and Sheep-Lined Garments Divisions of the Apparel Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.160 to 522.166, as amended Decem-

ber 31, 1951, 16 F. R. 12043, and June 2, 1952; 17 F. R. 3818)

Amory Garment Co., Inc., South Main Street, Amory, Miss., effective 1-7-53 to 1-6-54; 10 percent of the productive factory force (men's trousers).

Blue Buckle Overall Co., Inc., Marshall, Tex., effective 12-26-52 to 12-25-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dungarees).

Devil-Dog Manufacturing Co., Inc., Wandell, N. C., effective 12-29-52 to 6-28-53; 30 learners for expansion purposes (dungarees).

The H. D. Lee Co., Inc., 200 Third North, Minneapolis, Minn., effective 1-2-53 to 1-1-54; 10 percent of the productive factory force (men's work clothing).

Milam Manufacturing Co., Tupelo, Miss., effective 12-29-52 to 12-28-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (children's outerwear).

Mt. Holly Dress Co., Murrell and Paxson Streets, Mt. Holly, N. J., effective 12-23-52 to 12-22-53; three learners (children's cotton dresses).

N & W Industries, Inc., 736 South President Street, Jackson, Miss., effective 1-5-53 to 1-4-54; 10 percent of the productive factory force (work pants, work shirts, overalls, and dungarees).

Paulsbore Dress Co., Inc., Delaware and Gill Streets, Paulsboro, N. J., effective 12-23-52 to 12-22-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (ladies' dresses).

Pike Garments, Inc., 208-10 South Oak Street, Troy, Ala., effective 1-5-53 to 1-4-54; 10 percent of the productive factory force (pajamas).

Scranton Frocks, Inc., 515 Mulberry Street, Scranton, Pa., effective 12-23-52 to 12-22-53; six learners (women's dresses).

Solomon Brothers Co., Thomasville, Ala., effective 12-29-52 to 12-28-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (sport shirts).

W. E. Stephens Manufacturing Co., Inc., Pulaski, Tenn., effective 1-2-53 to 1-1-54; 10 percent of the productive factory force (work pants).

Top Notch Manufacturing Co., Inc., 400 South Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex., effective 12-29-52 to 12-28-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (overalls).

Town Manufacturing Co., 227-29 Lackawanna Avenue, Olyphant, Pa., effective 12-29-52 to 12-28-53; five learners (ladies' dresses).

Cigar Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.201 to 522.211, as amended October 27, 1952; 17 F. R. 8633)

Susquehanna Cigar Co., 108 Loust Street, Wrightsville, Pa., effective 12-24-52 to 12-23-53; six learners; cigar machine operating, 320 hours at 65 cents per hour; machine stripping, 160 hours at 65 cents per hour.

Glove Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.220 to 522.231, as amended October 26, 1950; 15 F. R. 6888).

Brookville Glove Co., Brookville, Pa., effective 12-19-52 to 12-18-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force engaged in machine stitching operations (cotton work gloves).

Knoxville Glove Co., 819 McGee Street, Knoxville, Tenn., effective 12-22-52 to 12-21-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force engaged in machine stitching operations (work gloves).

Hosiery Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.40 to 522.51, as revised November 19, 1951, 16 F. R. 10733)

Belmont Hosiery Mills, Inc., 117 Chronicle Street, Belmont, N. C., effective 1-25-53 to 1-24-54; 5 percent of the productive factory force.

Belmont Knitting Co., Belmont, N. C., effective 1-25-53 to 1-24-54; 5 percent of the productive factory force.

Knitted Wear Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.68 to 522.79, as amended January 21, 1952; 16 F. R. 12866)

American Manufacturing Corp., Inc., 1052 Constance Street, New Orleans, La., effective 12-28-52 to 12-27-53; 5 percent of the productive factory force (lingerie).

Carmi-Ainsbrooke Corp., Carmi, Ill., effective 12-24-52 to 12-23-53; 5 percent of the productive factory force (men's woven shorts and union suits).

Shoe Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.250 to 522.260, as amended March 17, 1952; 17 F. R. 1500)

Dane Footwear, Inc., 92 South Empire Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., effective 1-4-53 to 1-3-54; 10 percent of the productive factory force.

Regulations Applicable to the Employment of Learners (29 CFR 522.1 to 522.14)

Palm Beach Co., Blackville, S. C., effective 12-26-52 to 12-25-53; 7 percent of the productive factory force; machine operators (except cutting), pressers, handsewers; each 480 hours; 65 cents per hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 70 cents per hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's and boys' clothing).

Each certificate has been issued upon the employer's representation that employment of learners at subminimum rates is necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, and that experienced workers for the learner occupations are not available. The certificates may be cancelled in the manner provided in the regulations and as indicated in the certificates. Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof within fifteen days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER pursuant to the provisions of Part 522.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 29th day of December 1952.

MILTON BROOKE,
Authorized Representative
of the Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 53-149; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:46 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 5766]

AIR AMERICA, INC., ENFORCEMENT
PROCEEDING

NOTICE OF REASSIGNMENT OF DATE OF
HEARING

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

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, that the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding which was assigned to be held on January 6, 1953, is now assigned to be held on January 26, 1953, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in Room 4823, Commerce Building, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washing-

ton, D. C., before Examiner James S. Keith.

Dated at Washington, D. C., January 2, 1953.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W BROWN,
Chief Examiner

[F. R. Doc. 53-158; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:48 a. m.]

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

INSURED STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM EXCEPT BANKS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING CALL FOR REPORT OF CONDITION AND ANNUAL REPORT OF EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 (e) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be it resolved that each insured State bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System, except a bank in the District of Columbia and a mutual savings bank, be, and hereby is, required to submit to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation within ten days after receipt of notice of this resolution a report of its condition as of the close of business Wednesday, December 31, 1952, on Form 64—Call No. 38, and a report of earnings and dividends for the calendar year 1952, on Form 73. Said report of condition shall be prepared in accordance with "Instructions for the Preparation of Report of Condition on Form 64," dated June 1951, and said report of earnings and dividends shall be prepared in accordance with "Instructions for the Preparation of Report of Earnings and Dividends on Form 73," dated December 1951.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,

[SEAL] E. F. DOWNEY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-162; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:49 a. m.]

INSURED MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING CALL FOR REPORT OF CONDITION AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INCOME AND DIVIDENDS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 (e) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be it resolved that each insured mutual savings bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System be, and hereby is, required to submit to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation within 10 days after receipt of notice of this resolution a report of its condition as of the close of business Wednesday, December 31, 1952, on Form 64 (Savings), and a report of income and dividends for the calendar year 1952, on Form 73 (Savings) Said report of condition and report of income and dividends shall be prepared in accordance with "Instruc-

tions for the Preparation of Report of Condition on Form 64 (Savings) and Report of Income and Dividends on Form 73 (Savings) " dated June 1951.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,

[SEAL] E. F. DOWNEY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-163; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:49 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Project No. 2121]

PUBLIC POWER AND WATER CORP.

ORDER DENYING REQUEST FOR TAKING OF DEPOSITION AND FIXING HEARING

JANUARY 2, 1953.

A motion has been filed by Public Power and Water Corporation, applicant for a license under the Federal Power Act for Project No. 2121, that the applicant be permitted to take the deposition of Mr. Dudley G. Luce, President, J. G. White and Company, in New York City on January 12, 1953, with respect to said application. A hearing was held on said application on December 18 and 19, 1952, at which counsel for the applicant requested the hearing held open solely for the presentation of the testimony of Mr. Luce by deposition.

The Commission finds: Inasmuch as the applicant states that Mr. Luce will be available on January 12, 1953, there is no reason apparent why he could not present his testimony in Washington, D. C., and; therefore, the motion for deposition should be refused.

The Commission orders: Permission to take the deposition of Mr. Dudley G. Luce is denied, and the hearing on the application for license for Project No. 2121 is hereby reconvened to start at 10:00 a. m. on January 12, 1953, in the Commission's Hearing Room on the 12th Floor of the Hurley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for the taking of testimony on the financial ability of the applicant.

Date of issuance: January 2, 1953.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FURQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-150; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:47 a. m.]

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Office of Field Services

STATE AGENCIES FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATION

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Security Administrator has promulgated the following minimum requirements for the operation of State Agencies for Surplus Property.

I. Each State Agency for Surplus Property will submit a plan of operation to the Federal Security Agency for approval on or before June 30, 1953.

II. The State Agencies for Surplus Property must submit evidence (including copies of statutes, executive orders,

etc.) to establish the authority under State statute or executive order of the State Department or State Agency (1) to acquire, allocate and distribute personal property to tax-supported and to non-profit institutions eligible to acquire the same under section 203 (j) of the act, and (2) to acquire, warehouse and distribute as above, and (3) to execute the agreements required by the Federal Government. Where express statutory authority for the performance of such functions does not exist, or is ambiguous, or where the authority exists by virtue of executive order, the State Agency or any such Department of Health or Education shall furnish an opinion of the chief law officer, such as the State's Attorney General, as to the existence of such authority.

III. Operation of the State Agencies for Surplus Property shall be subject to financial audit by the State or a reputable auditing firm and shall adhere to the State fiscal policy. Unless otherwise specified in the State fiscal policy, audit should be made on an annual basis. A statement of the audit conclusions will be forwarded to the Federal Security Agency, Regional Coordinator, concerned.

IV. State Agencies for Surplus Property shall maintain accurate permanent records of all property received and distributed; such records to be kept for a minimum of five (5) years.

V. Shortages or overages will be noted by the State Agencies for Surplus Property upon receipt of the property from the holding agency and notice shall be given the donor holding agency, with copy to the Regional Property Coordinator, in writing within thirty (30) days after receipt of the property, indicating all such shortages or overages.

VI. The State Agencies for Surplus Property shall require the donees to:

- (1) Certify to need and usability of each list of property received;
- (2) Agree to the regulations as to the use and disposal;
- (3) Have such certification and agreement signed by the Administrative official or his duly authorized representative.

VII. The service charges made by State Agencies for Surplus Property for handling donable property shall be limited to the actual costs of operations and a reasonable operating reserve as set forth in the State Plan. Any excess funds accruing from the operation of the program will be redistributed to the participating institutions at periodic intervals, either in cash or by reduced service charges.

VIII. Financial records and all other books and records of the State Agencies for Surplus Property shall be subject to inspection by representatives of the Federal Security Agency and other proper Federal authorities.

IX. The State Agencies for Surplus Property will forward to or make available for inspection by the Division of Surplus Property Utilization, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., or its successor in function, copies of the State Agency annual financial report.

X. The State Agencies for Surplus Property shall maintain adequate provision for protecting the property in State Agency warehouses.

XI. The State Agencies for Surplus Property will assist the Federal Security Agency in effecting utilization and compliance by the donee institutions with the terms and conditions established by the Federal Security Agency and State Agency as governing effective utilization of Federal surplus property.

XII. The State Agencies for Surplus Property will assist and cooperate with the Federal Security Agency in effecting the recovery from donee institutions such property as may be needed for defense or emergency Federal use.

XIII. The Federal Security Agency reserves the right to modify or amend these minimum standards; and to withdraw approval of any State Agency or State plan in the event the State Agency or State plan, in the opinion of the Federal Security Agency, fails to conform with these standards as they may be amended from time to time, or there is failure on the part of the State Agency to comply with the approved State plan.

(Sec. 3, 60 Stat. 238, 5 U. S. C. 1002; and sec. 201, Reorganization Plan No. 1, eff. July 1, 1939, 4 F.R. 2727; 3 CFR, 1283, 3 Cum. Supp., 5 U. S. C. 133 t note)

Dated: January 2, 1953.

[SEAL] JOHN L. THURSTON,
Acting Federal Security Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 53-164; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:50 a. m.]

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

[S. D. P. A. Pool Request 8]

REQUEST TO ANTICO POOL TO OPERATE AS 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 Antico 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 ANTICO 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 Branch, Washington 25, D. C.

In my opinion, the operations of your association as a 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 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 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 such 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 Antico 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 Branch, 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 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 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 Antico Pool accepted the request set forth above to operate as a small business production pool.

LIST OF COMPANIES ACCEPTING REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE

Antico Manufacturing Co., Inc., 212 Concord Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Boulevard Sportswear, Inc., 311 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J.

Colorite Plastics of New Jersey, Inc., 35-37 Iowa Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
Custom Engineering Co., 114 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.
Fogel Bros., 481 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ganz Manufacturing Co., Inc., 420 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Greenfield-Morrison Corp., 18-20 Davis Street, Harrison, N. J.

Handy Tool & Manufacturing Co., 262 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.

Hardy & Bladek, Inc., 39 Lackawanna Plaza, Bloomfield, N. J.

Hollywood Piece Dye & Finishing Works, Inc., 389 Howe Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Kases, Inc., 130 Eighth Street, Passaic, N. J.
Lakeview Manufacturing Co., 85 Highland Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Manner Handbag Co., 121 River Drive, Passaic, N. J.

Mapeo Corp., 245 Fourth Street, Passaic, N. J.

Marine Basin Co., Foot of Twenty-sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nordan Plastics Corp., 101 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Paragon Tool & Die Co., Inc., 1321 Webster Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Passaic Superior Ladies Coat and Suit Co., 287 Montoe Street, Passaic, N. J.

Reliance Paint Co., Inc., 64 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sherman Tool, Die & Stamping Co., Inc., 221 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

The Slick Shine Co., 207 Astor Street, Newark, N. J.

P. Sorrensen Manufacturing Co., Inc., 32-31 Fifty-seventh Street, Woodside, N. Y.

The Sprague Manufacturing Co., Inc., 730 Fifth Street, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Stanat Tool & Machine Co., 47-28 Thirty-seventh Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Summit Bed Springs Co., 345 West Kinney Street, Newark, N. J.

Tech Laboratories, Inc., Bergen and Edsall Boulevards, Palisades Park, N. J.

Trio Packing & Shipping Corp., 21 Forty-second Street, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

United Buff Products Corp., 241 Oak Street, Passaic, N. J.

United States Metal Products Co., Inc., 1045 Atlantic Avenue, 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: January 2, 1953.

JOHN E. HORNE,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 53-165; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:50 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 27687]

CURED BEEF FROM EL PASO, TEX., TO MADISON, WIS.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 2, 1953.

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

Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to schedule listed below.

Commodities involved: Cured beef, carloads.

From: El Paso, Tex., (originating in Mexico)

To: Madison, Wis.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3843, Supp. 37.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to

investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-110; Filed, Jan. 6, 1953; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27688]

MIXED CARLOADS OF MERCHANDISE FROM CHICAGO, ILL., TO THE SOUTH

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 5, 1953.

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

Filed by R. G. Raasch, Agent, for carriers parties to schedule listed below.

Commodities involved: Merchandise in mixed carloads.

From: Chicago, Ill., and points taking same rates.

To: Specified points in southern territory.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: R. G. Raasch, Agent, I. C. C. No. 752, Supp. 14.

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

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-153; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27689]

MERCHANDISE IN MIXED CARLOADS FROM CHICAGO, ILL., TO CORDOVA, ALA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 5, 1953.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-

haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by R. G. Raasch, Agent, for carriers parties to schedule listed below.

Commodities involved: Merchandise in mixed carloads.

From: Chicago, Ill., and points taking same rates.

To: Cordova, Ala.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: R. G. Raasch, Agent, I. C. C. No. 752, Supp. 14.

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

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-154; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27690]

MIXED FEED FROM FLORIDA AND GEORGIA POINTS TO FITZGERALD, GA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 5, 1953.

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

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

Commodities involved: Feed, animal or poultry, carloads and less than carloads.

From: Florida points in group A of schedule listed below, also from Jacksonville, Fla., Savannah and Port Wentworth, Ga.

To: Fitzgerald, Ga., on traffic transited at Macon, Ga.

Grounds for relief: Rail and market competition.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 1308, Supp. 5.

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 Com-

mission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-155; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27691]

COMMODITY RATES BETWEEN THERMAL, KY., AND POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 5, 1953.

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

Filed by R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and other carriers parties to the Uniform Freight Classification, Agent A. H. Carson's I. C. C. A-1.

Commodities involved: Various commodities (other than coal and coke).

Between: Thermal, Ky., on the one hand, and points in the United States and Canada, on the other.

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

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

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-156; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953; 8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

[Vesting Order 19103]

HENRY WEISS

In re: Claims of Henry Weiss, also known as Henry A. Weiss, as Henry Adam Weiss and as Heinrich Weiss and

Henry Weiss, Jr., also known as Heinrich Weiss, Jr. F-28-24660-C-1.

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 Henry Weiss, also known as Henry A. Weiss, as Henry Adam Weiss and as Heinrich Weiss and Henry Weiss, Jr., also known as Heinrich Weiss, Jr., each of whose last known address is 34 Nuernbergerstrasse, Schwabach, 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 property described as follows: The claims against the State of New York and the Comptroller of the State of New York arising by reason of the collection or receipt by said Comptroller of the following:

That sum of money previously held by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, New Jersey, and representing the interest of Henry Weiss, Jr., as the insured in two contracts of 20 Year Endowment Life Insurance issued by the aforesaid Insurance Company, numbered 57575179 and 58762583, which sum was deposited on or about September 10, 1951, with the Comptroller of the State of New York in accordance with the provisions of Section 700, Chapter 697 of the Abandoned Property Law (1943) of the State of New York,

and any and all rights to file, demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid claims,

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, Henry Weiss, also known as Henry A. Weiss, as Henry Adam Weiss and as Heinrich Weiss and Henry Weiss, Jr., also known as Heinrich Weiss, Jr., the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany),

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that the persons identified in subparagraph 1 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 January 2, 1953.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-160; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
8:48 a. m.]

TOSHIO JOJI ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

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

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Toshio Joji, Watsonville, California; Kenji Joji, Hiroshima, Japan; Utaka Joji, also known as Yutaka Joji, Hiroshima, Japan; Claim No. 35024; \$950.55 in the Treasury of the United States, each.

An undivided one-fourth interest to each, in 22.22 acres of real property situated about three miles west of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California, bounded on the south by Beach Road and on the east by San Andreas Road and lying at the junction of said Beach Road and San Andreas Road which property is commonly known as the Joji Ranch.

All right, title, interest and claim of Toshio Joji, Kenji Joji, and Utaka Joji, also known as Yutaka Joji, and each of them, in and to any and all obligations contingent or otherwise and whether or not matured, owing to Toshio Joji, Kenji Joji, and Utaka Joji, also

known as Yutaka Joji, and each of them, by Y. Fujii and M. Fujii.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 31, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-161; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
8:49 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 19107]

HEINRICH BAETJER

In re: Stock owned by Heinrich Baetjer, also known as Henry Baetjer. F-28-31622.

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 Heinrich Baetjer, also known as Henry Baetjer, whose last known address is Buntentorsteinweg 501, Bremen, Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a resident of 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: All rights and interests in, and under a certificate issued by Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, now liquidated, said certificate issued for ten (10) shares of common stock of said corporation, numbered 43230, registered in the name of Henry Baetjer and presently in

the custody of J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc., 23 Wall Street, New York, New York, including but not limited to all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and any and all rights of exchange,

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, Heinrich Baetjer, also known as Henry Baetjer, 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 identified 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 January 2, 1953.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-159; Filed, Jan. 7, 1953;
8:48 a. m.]