

have been constructed pursuant to the act of 31 May, 1902 (32 Stat. 282); 10 U. S. C. 1346; M. L. 1939, sec. 1001, the Young Men's Christian Association will be permitted to continue to conduct thereat helpful physical, intellectual, and nonsectarian religious activities. The post commander will assist and facilitate these activities in such ways as he may deem appropriate and desirable.

(2) *American National Red Cross.* The activities of the American National Red Cross at posts will be as prescribed or implied in AR 850-75, and the post commander will assist and facilitate such activities in every appropriate manner.

(d) *Competition with civilian enterprises.* The post commander is charged with the responsibility that no military member of his command will be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business or performance in civil life, for emoluments, hire, or otherwise, when it will interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective arts, trades or professions. He will prohibit the use of military personnel or civilian employees of the Army during normal working hours, in conducting cooperatives (other than Army exchanges and Army Motion Picture Service) which operate in competition with civilian enterprises.

(e) *Construction—(1) New construction.* New construction will be performed only in accordance with and within limitations of War Department and implementing directives. See AR 100-70, AR 100-80, and TM 5-600 (administrative regulations relative to the Corps of Engineers.)

(2) *Construction of buildings other than public.* No buildings other than public will be erected or constructed on military reservations unless authority is granted by the Secretary of War under a revocable license in which the conditions for occupancy will be clearly set forth. Exceptions may be made with respect to unimportant or temporary structures such as are necessary and incident to the work of contractors on Government work, provided that such temporary buildings will be removed at the expiration of the permit. Construction outside the continental United States will conform to such instructions as may be issued by the War Department from time to time. [AR 210-10, May 6, 1947] (R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22)

[SEAL] EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 47-4994; Filed, May 27, 1947;
8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board

Part 03—AIRPLANE AIRWORTHINESS: NORMAL, UTILITY, ACROBATIC, AND RESTRICTED PURPOSE CATEGORIES

INTERPRETATIONS AND STATEMENTS OF POLICY

The following interpretations and statements of policy relating to Part 03 of the Civil Air Regulations (11 F. R.

13368) were issued by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics on May 15, 1947:

§ 03.02 *Airplane categories.* * * * *Utility—Suffix "U"*

(CAA Interpretation)

The phrase "limited acrobatic maneuvers" as used in § 03.02 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.02, 11 F. R. 13368) is interpreted to include steep turns, spins, stalls (except whip stalls), lazy eights and chandelles.

§ 03.05 *Changes.* * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

There are currently available newly designed engines of approximately the same size and weight as previously designed engines, but with considerable variations in power. It is possible to interchange these engines with little or no installation changes, and although minor changes in engine weight may be involved, it will still be practical to operate the aircraft at the originally approved gross weight. Under § 03.2111 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.2111, 11 F. R. 13374), the maneuvering load factor is not dependent upon engine power, and under § 03.2110 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.2110, 11 F. R. 13374), the design airspeeds can be independent of engine power. Therefore, a change which involves or permits a practical power increase by exchange of engines shall be approved by the Administrator: *Provided*, That such exchange of engines is not accompanied by increase in the gross weight of the aircraft or an increase in placard speeds. Under these conditions it will not be necessary to restrict the maximum continuous horsepower by a placard because of the airplane speed limitations, since the latter are indicated on the speed placards. Aircraft alterations involving weight or speed changes beyond those set forth above will be approved by the Administrator only if the applicant shows compliance with all of the applicable sections of Part 04a of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 04a), or all of the applicable sections of Part 03 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 03, 11 F. R. 13368), or relies on the provisions of § 03.01 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.01, 11 F. R. 13368) by complying with certain particular and related items of the requirements under Part 03 of the Civil Air Regulations, and certain of the requirements under Part 04a of the Civil Air Regulations, i. e., the level of safety for certain particular and related items is equivalent to the requirements under Part 03 of the Civil Air Regulations and the level of safety for the remaining items is equivalent to the requirements under Part 04a of the Civil Air Regulations. Under § 03.05 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.05, 11 F. R. 13369) it will be necessary to require such investigations of local structure, weight and balance, powerplant installations and flight tests as are normally involved in a change of engine type.

§ 03.121 *Definition of stalling speeds.* * * *

(a) * * *

(CAA Interpretation)

As used in §§ 03.121 (a) (1) and (b) (1) of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR §§ 03.121 (a) (1) and (b) (1), 11 F. R. 13370) the term "zero thrust" contained in the phrase "engines idling, throttles closed (or not more than sufficient power for zero thrust)" is interpreted to permit "zero thrust at a speed not greater than 110% of the stalling speed."

§ 03.1210 *Stalling speed.* * * *

(CAA Interpretation)

In connection with any application to have an aircraft certificated for airworthiness under a combination of the requirements of Part 03 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 03, 11 F. R. 13368), and Part 04a of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 04a) as authorized by the provisions of § 03.01 of the Civil Air Regulations, the stalling speed of "not to exceed 70 M. P. H." established in § 03.1210 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.1210, 11 F. R. 13371) is interpreted to apply only to airplanes which comply with all of the following sections of the Civil Air Regulations which are construed by the Administrator to cover "related items:"

§ 03.122 (Takeoff) (14 CFR § 03.122, 11 F. R. 13371); § 03.124 (Landing) (14 CFR § 03.124, 11 F. R. 13371); § 03.134 (Stalling) (14 CFR § 03.134, 11 F. R. 13373); § 03.1340 (Climbing Stalls) (14 CFR § 03.1340, 11 F. R. 13373); § 03.1341 (Turning Flight Stalls) (14 CFR § 03.1341, 11 F. R. 13373); § 03.1342 (One-engine-inoperative Stalls) (14 CFR § 03.1342, 11 F. R. 13373); § 03.14 (Ground and Water Characteristics) (14 CFR § 03.14, 11 F. R. 13373).

§ 03.122 *Takeoff.* * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

To meet the requirements of § 03.122 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.122, 11 F. R. 13371) pertaining to certification of takeoff performance and to provide the Airplane Flight Manual performance data required in §§ 03.632 (c) and (d) of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR §§ 03.632 (c) and (d)) (11 F. R. 13397), it is necessary that a suitable method be used for the purpose of determining these items during official type tests. The Administrator will accept the following procedure for this purpose:

The ground and climb distances may be determined separately and the corrected data placed together (as is now done in the transport category). Thus, for the simplest procedure, the airplane shall be accelerated on (or near) the ground with gear extended to a speed not less than $1.3 V_{S1}$, and a climb segment to the 50 ft. height point with gear extended shall be determined by saw-tooth climb data. If it is desired to assume retraction of the landing gear at an earlier point, such point shall be assured to occur not earlier than that which would be used in normal takeoffs. The acceleration to $1.3 V_{S1}$ shall then be measured as above, with gear retraction being initiated at the selected speed. If gear retraction is completed before reaching $1.3 V_{S1}$, only one climb segment, with gear retracted, need be determined. If retraction is not completed during acceleration to $1.3 V_{S1}$, two climb segments shall be determined; one with gear extended for the time period necessary to complete retraction; the second with gear retracted. The acceleration segment shall be determined photographically, and a minimum of three trials shall be made up to speeds equal to or greater than $1.3 V_{S1}$.

NOTE: (CAA camera equipment may be obtained on a loan basis).

NOTE: It is permissible for other methods to be used in accomplishing these tests, providing that any method used is one which the average pilot may be reasonably expected to duplicate without use of unusual skill or experience, and one which produces equivalent accuracy. The operating procedure which must be followed to achieve the measured performance, shall in all cases be described in the Airplane Flight Manual.

§ 03.123 *Climb.* * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

To meet the requirements of § 03.123 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.123,

11 F. R. 13371) it is necessary that a suitable method be employed for the purpose of determining the rates of climb. The Administrator will accept the following procedure for this purpose:

This method of obtaining rates of climb is through the derivation of a polar curve obtained from a series of sawtooth climbs at various speeds. When sawtooth climbs are employed, a minimum of five different speeds is required. However, demonstration climbs to prove the article meets the minimum climb requirement may be made at one given airspeed. In such cases, the minimum number of climbs at one airspeed shall be not less than three. This may not be interpreted to mean the best three of a number of climbs. In the event additional climbs are made the average of the total shall be the value to be accepted. It shall be permissible, however, to discard any climbs which are obviously in error due to such factors as turbulent air.

§ 03.123 *Climb*—(a) *Normal climb condition.* * * *

(CAA Interpretation)

In connection with any application to have an aircraft certified for airworthiness under a combination of the requirements of Part 03 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR, Part 03, 11 F. R. 13368), and Part 04a of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR, Part 04a) as authorized by the provisions of § 03.01 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR, § 03.01, 11 F. R. 13373) the items of "normal climb" (14 CFR, § 03.123 (a), 11 F. R. 13371) and "cooling test procedure for single-engine airplanes" (14 CFR, § 03.4403, 11 F. R. 13390) shall be construed by the Administrator as "related items."

§ 03.123 *Climb.* * * *

(c) *Balked landing conditions.* * * *

(CAA Interpretation)

The Administrator will consider retraction of flaps in two seconds or less as compliance with the factor of "rapid retraction" as that phrase is used in § 03.123 (c) of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR, § 03.123 (c), 11 F. R. 13371).

For multi-engine airplanes in which the design landing weight (14 CFR, § 03.240, 11 F. R. 13379) is less than the maximum weight (14 CFR, § 03.113, 11 F. R. 13370) for which certification is desired, the weight for items of performance and flight characteristics shall be construed by the Administrator as the maximum weight defined in 14 CFR, § 03.113. Such items of performance and flight characteristics shall consist of balked landing (climb) conditions (14 CFR, § 03.113, 11 F. R. 13370), landing over 50 foot obstacles (14 CFR, § 03.124, 11 F. R. 13371), and all flight characteristics tests in the landing configuration. The design weight covered in § 03.240 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR, § 03.240, 11 F. R. 13379) is intended for use for structural design purposes only.

§ 03.132 *Trim.* * * *

(b) * * *

(CAA Interpretation)

(2) Section 03.132 (b) (2) of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.132 (b) (2), 11 F. R. 13372) provides that for airworthiness certification an airplane must maintain longitudinal trim under the following conditions: During a glide with power off at a speed not in excess of 1.4 times stall speed, landing gear extended, wing flaps both retracted and extended under the forward center of gravity position approved with the maximum authorized weight and under the most forward center of gravity position approved, regardless of weight.

In the case of new airplane designs which, due to their being equipped with high life devices, cannot meet the required trim at 1.4 times stall speed with the landing gear and flaps extended, the Administrator, as authorized in § 03.00 of the Civil Air Regula-

tions (14 CFR § 03.00, 11 F. R. 13368), will accept, as being of equivalent safety, performance with the flaps extended based on the following standards:

(a) The flap down, power off, stalling speed shall not exceed 90% of the flap retracted, power off, stalling speed.

(b) The minimum trim speed with power off, flaps and landing gear extended, under the forward center of gravity position approved with the maximum authorized weight, and under the most forward center of gravity position approved, regardless of weight, shall not exceed 1.5 times the stall speed for that configuration.

(c) The force required to maintain steady flight in this configuration at $1.4 V_{S1}$, shall not exceed 10 pounds.

(d) It shall be possible trimmed in this configuration to execute a normal power off landing without exceeding a stick force of 40 pounds.

(e) It shall be possible with the stick free, to reduce the rate of descent to zero and simultaneously bring the airplane to an attitude suitable for landing, using not more than maximum continuous power. During this demonstration the flaps extended speed shall not be exceeded.

When the standards set forth above are relied upon to determine compliance with this section of the Civil Air Regulations, the Administrator will accept as equivalent safety a demonstration of the following items at 1.5 times stall speed instead of 1.4 times stall speed:

Longitudinal control (14 CFR §§ 03.13100, 03.13101 (a) (2), (b) (2) and (c), 11 F. R. 13371).

Specific Conditions (14 CFR § 03.13310 (a), 11 F. R. 13372).

§ 03.13330 *Three control airplanes.* * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

(e) The tests made necessary in § 03.13330 (c) of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.13330 (c), 11 F. R. 13372) may be conducted at speeds up to 1.2 times stall speed, flaps up and down, and with power up to 75% of maximum continuous rating.

§ 03.134 *Stalling.* * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

To meet the requirements of § 03.134 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.134, 11 F. R. 13373) pertaining to the maximum loss of altitude permitted during the stall, it is necessary that a suitable method be used for the purpose of measuring such loss during the investigation of stalls. Unless special features of an individual type being investigated render the following instructions inapplicable, the procedure described shall be used for this purpose:

(a) The standard procedure for approaching a stall shall be used as specified in § 03.134 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.134, 11 F. R. 13373).

(b) The loss of altitude encountered in the stall (power on or power off) shall be the distance as observed on the sensitive altimeter testing installation from the moment the airplane pitches to the observed altitude reading at which horizontal flight has been regained.

(c) Power used during the recovery portions of a stall maneuver may be that which, at the discretion of the inspector, would be likely used by a pilot under normal operating conditions when executing this particular maneuver. However, the power used to regain level flight shall not be applied until the airplane has regained flying control at a speed of approximately $1.2 V_{S1}$. This means that in the investigation of stalls with the critical engine inoperative, the power may be reduced on the operating engine (S) before re-applying power on the operating engine or engines for the purpose of regaining level flight.

§ 03.202 *Strength and deformations.*

(CAA Statement of Policy)

Section 03.202 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.202, 11 F. R. 13374) permits dynamic testing in lieu of stress analysis or static testing in the proof of compliance of the structure with strength and deformation requirements. In demonstrating, by dynamic tests, proof of strength of landing gears for the stipulated landing conditions contained in §§ 03.2421, 03.2422, and 03.2423 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR §§ 03.2421, 03.2422, and 03.2423, 11 F. R. 13380), it is necessary to employ a procedure which will not result in the accepting of landing gears weaker than those qualified for acceptance under present procedures, i. e., stress analysis or static testing. The Administrator will accept, as an adequate procedure for this purpose, the following dynamic tests:

The structure shall be dropped a minimum of ten times from the limit drop height, and at least one time from the ultimate drop height, for each basic design condition for which proof of strength is being made by drop tests.

With regard to the extent to which the structure can be proved by dynamic tests, such dynamic tests shall be accepted as proof of strength for only those elements of the structure for which it can be shown that the critical limit and ultimate loads have been reproduced.

§ 03.21110 *Maneuvering load factors.* * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

In connection with any application to have an aircraft certified for airworthiness under a combination of the requirements of Part 03 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 03, 11 F. R. 13368), and Part 04a of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 04a) as authorized by the provisions of § 03.01 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.01, 11 F. R. 13373), reduced maneuvering load factors may be used provided it is shown: (a) that the basic flight envelope for the airplane meets the requirements of the applicable provisions of Part 03 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 03, 11 F. R. 13368) and, (b) that the related operating limitations found in § 03.6 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.6, 11 F. R. 13395) are complied with. The actual analysis may be done on the basis of the requirements contained in Part 04a of the Civil Air Regulations. These requirements specify wing load factors. The net load factor for each condition, n_n , should be determined from the balancing computations. This net load factor shall be equal or greater than the airplane load factor as determined from the Part 03, Civil Air Regulations flight envelope. This analysis procedure may also be used for airplanes certificated entirely under Part 03, Civil Air Regulations.

§ 03.21120 *Gust load factors.* * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

For purposes of gust load computations as required in § 03.21120 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.21120, 11 F. R. 13375) the slope of the lift curve may be assumed equal to that of the wing alone.

§ 03.2131 *Rolling conditions.* * * *

(b) * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

Aileron Rolling Conditions

Section 03.2131 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.2131, 11 F. R. 13375) requires that airplane structure be investigated for the loads resulting from the aileron deflections and speeds specified in § 03.223 (11 F. R. 13378), in combination with an airplane load factor of at least two-thirds of the positive

maneuvering factor used in the design of the airplane. The Administrator will accept the following simplified procedure as complying with this action in the investigation of airplanes of small to medium size and speed:

(1) *Steady roll.* Determine the C_n value, corresponding to $\frac{2}{3}$ the symmetrical maneuvering load factor. The C_n distribution over the span may be assumed the same as that for the symmetrical flight conditions. Modify the wing moment coefficient over the aileron portions of the span, as described in the "note" under § 03.2131 of Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.2131, 11 F. R. 13375), corresponding to the required aileron deflections. The wing may be critical in torsion on the up as well as the down aileron side, depending upon airfoil section, elastic axis location, aileron differential, etc. (For the up aileron, the moment coefficient increment will be positive).

(2) *Maximum angular acceleration.* This condition need be investigated only for wings carrying large mass items outboard. In such cases instantaneous aileron deflection (zero rolling velocity) may be assumed and the local value of C_n and C_m over the aileron portions of the span modified accordingly to obtain the spanwise airload distribution. The average C_n of the entire wing should correspond to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the symmetrical maneuvering load factor. The resulting rolling moment should be resisted by the rolling inertia of the entire airplane.

§ 03.2201 Pilot effort. * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

Section 03.2201 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.2201, 11 F. R. 13376) establishes a criterion for the pilot control forces used in determining the loads on control surfaces, and provides that "in applying this criterion, proper consideration shall be given to the effects of * * *, and automatic pilot systems in assisting the pilot." The Administrator will accept the following procedure as giving proper consideration of automatic pilot systems in assisting the pilot under this section: the autopilot effort need not be added to human pilot effort but the autopilot effort shall be used for design if it alone can produce greater control surface loads than the human pilot.

§ 03.230 Primary flight controls and systems. * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

Section 03.230 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.230, 11 F. R. 13379) requires that flight control systems and supporting structures shall be designed for loads corresponding to 125% of the computed hinge moments of the movable control surface in the conditions prescribed in § 03.22, subject to certain maxima and minima.

The 125% factor on computed hinge moments need be applied only to elevator, aileron and rudder systems. The Administrator will accept a factor as low as 1.0 when hinge moments are based on test data, the exact reduction which the Administrator will accept, depending to an extent upon the accuracy and reliability of the data.

§ 03.230 Primary flight controls and systems. * * *

(a) * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

Section 03.230 (a) of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.230 (a), 11 F. R. 13379) provides that the system limit loads need not exceed those which can be produced by the pilot and automatic devices operating the controls. The Administrator will accept the following procedure as compliance with this section:

When the autopilot is acting in conjunction with the human pilot, the autopilot effort need not be added to human pilot effort but the autopilot effort shall be used

for design if it alone can produce greater control surface loads than the human pilot. When the human pilot acts in opposition to the autopilot, that portion of the system between them shall be designed for the maximum effort of human pilot or autopilot, whichever is the lesser.

§ 03.231 Ground gust conditions. * * *

(CAA Interpretation)

Section 03.231 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.231, 11 F. R. 13379) requires ground gust loads to be investigated when a reduction in minimum pilot effort loads is desired. In such cases the entire system shall be investigated for ground gust loads. However, in instances where the designer desires to investigate ground gust loads without intending to reduce pilot effort loads, the ground gust load need be carried only from the control surface horn to the nearest stops or gust locks, including the stops or locks and their supporting structures.

§ 03.2421 Level landing. * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

Section 03.2421 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.2421, 11 F. R. 13350), requires that spin-up loads be taken into account in structural designs.

Section 03.242 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.242, 11 F. R. 13380), permits the use of arbitrary drag loads for this purpose. If it is desired to use a method more rational than the arbitrary drag components, referred to in § 03.242, in determining the wheel spin-up loads for landing conditions, the Administrator will accept the following method from NACA T. N. 863 for this purpose: (However, the minimum drag component of 0.25 times the vertical will still apply).

$$F_{H_{\max}} = \frac{1}{r_e} \sqrt{\frac{21W(V_H - V_c) n F_{V_{\max}}}{t_z}}$$

$F_{H_{\max}}$ = maximum rearward horizontal force acting on the wheel-pounds.

r_e = effective rolling radius of wheel under impact-feet based on recommended operating tire pressure (may be assumed equal to the rolling radius under a static load of $n_j W_e$).

I_w = rotational mass moment of inertia of rolling assembly slug feet required.

V_H = linear velocity of airplane parallel to ground at instant of contact, assumed $1.2V_{e0}$, in feet/sec.

V_e = peripheral speed of tire if pre-rotation is used (feet per second)—a positive means of pre-rotation should be provided before pre-rotation can be considered.

= effective coefficient of friction, 0.80 is acceptable.

$F_{V_{\max}}$ = maximum vertical force on wheel, (pounds) = $n_j W_e$, where W_e and n_j are defined in §§ 03.3611 and 03.3612 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR §§ 03.3611 and 03.3612, 11 F. R. 13384).

t_z = time interval between ground contact and attainment of maximum vertical force on wheel (seconds). If the value of $F_{H_{\max}}$ from the above equation exceeds $0.8F_{V_{\max}}$, the latter value should be used for $F_{H_{\max}}$.

NOTE: This equation assumes a linear variation of load factor with time until the peak load is reached and under this assumption

determines the drag force at the time that the wheel peripheral velocity at radius r_e equals the airplane velocity. Most shock absorbers do not exactly follow a linear variation of load factor with time. Hence, rational or conservative allowances should be made to compensate for these variations. On most landing gears the time for wheel spin up will be less than the time required to develop maximum vertical load factor for the specified rate of descent and forward velocity. However, for exceptionally large wheels, a wheel peripheral velocity equal to the ground speed may not have been attained at time of maximum vertical gear load. This case is covered by the statement above that the drag spin up load need not exceed 0.8 of the maximum vertical load.

Dynamic spring back of the landing gear and adjacent structure at the instant just after the wheels come up to speed may result in dynamic forward acting loads of considerable magnitude. This effect may be simulated in the level landing condition by assuming that the wheel spin up loads are reversed. Dynamic spring back is likely to be critical only for landing gear units having wheels of large mass supported by relatively flexible cantilever struts.

The arbitrary drag loads referred to in § 03.242 (Fig. 03-12) are usually sufficient to provide for wheel spin-up except for airplanes having large diameter wheels or high stalling speeds. For the latter, it is recommended that a more rational investigation, such as that described above, be made.

§ 03.310 Material strength properties and design values. * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

Section 03.310 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.310, 11 F. R. 13382) provides: (a) that strength properties shall be based on a sufficient number of tests of material conforming to specifications to establish design values on a statistical basis, and (b) that the design values shall be so chosen that the probability of any structure being understrength because of material variability is extremely remote.

With reference to section 5.00 of ANC-5, Amendment No. 1, it will be noted that allowable design property columns headed "Army-Navy" represent design properties which will be equalled or exceeded by the properties possessed by approximately 90% of the material. All other allowable design property columns relate to the minimum guaranteed properties and are based on values given in the various material specifications. The Administrator will permit uses of these design properties as outlined in I and II below, based on the objectives of § 03.310.

I. In the case of structures where the applied loads are eventually distributed through single members within an assembly, the failure of which would result in the loss of the structural integrity of the component involved, the guaranteed minimum design mechanical properties listed in ANC-5 shall be used.

NOTE: Typical examples of such items are:

1. Wing lift struts
2. Spars in two-spar wings
3. Sparcaps in regions such as wing cut-outs and wing center sections where loads are transmitted through caps only
4. Primary attachment fittings dependent on single bolts for load transfer.

II. Redundant structures wherein partial failure of individual elements would result in the applied load being safely distributed to other load carrying members, may be designed on the basis of the "90% probability" allowable.

NOTE: Typical examples of such items are:

1. Sheet-stiffener combinations
2. Multi-rivet or multiple bolt connections.

Certain manufacturers have indicated a desire to use design value greater than the guaranteed minimums even in applications where only guaranteed minimum values would be permitted under I above, and have advocated that such allowables be based on "premium selection" of the material. Such increased design allowables will be acceptable to the Administrator: *Provided*, That a specimen or specimens of each individual item are tested prior to its use, to determine that the actual strength properties of that particular item will equal or exceed the properties used in design. This, in effect, results in the airplane or materials manufacturer guaranteeing higher minimum properties than those given in the basic procurement specifications.

When strength testing is employed to establish design allowables, (such as in the case of sheet-stiffener compression tests) the test results shall be reduced to values which would be met by material having the design allowable material properties for the part under consideration, as covered in I and II above.

NOTE: Sections 1.543 and 1.544 of ANC-5 outline two means of accomplishing this, but are by no means considered as the only methods available.

§ 03.31100 *Castings.* * * *
(CAA Statement of Policy)

With reference to paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 03.31100 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.31100, 11 F. R. 13383), the Administrator has approved specific proposals which permit the use of lower casting factors as specified in (b), with 100% radiographic inspection on initial runs, but with radiographic inspection gradually reduced on production lots as it becomes evident that adequate quality control has been established. All such procedures require the submittal and execution of a satisfactory process specification and statistical proof that adequate quality control has been achieved.

§ 03.3300 *Ribs.* * * *
(CAA Statement of Policy)

Section 03.3300 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.3300, 11 F. R. 13383) was drafted so as to allow the proof of strength of ribs in stressed skin wings to be made as part of 100% ultimate load test of the wings, in cases where the complete wing is tested in such a manner as to stimulate the actual air load distribution. In such cases the Administrator will not require that separate rib tests be made. When ribs of stressed skin wings are tested separately from the wing and a rational load distribution is made, a suitable variability factor (see § 03.8110 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.8110, 11 F. R. 13383)) shall be employed in determining the test loads. Although no specific value is stated in § 03.8110 of the Civil Air Regulations, a factor of 1.15 is considered acceptable. However, consideration may be given to a lower factor if such lower factor were substantiated by tests on a large number of ribs.

§ 03.3571 *Cable systems.* * * *
(CAA Interpretation)

Section 03.3571 of the Civil Air Regulations provides that "cables smaller than 1/8-inch diameter shall not be used in primary control systems". Primary control systems are normally considered to be the aileron, rudder, and elevator control systems. Hence this minimum of 1/8 inch need not be applied to tab control cables having high strength margins. However, in cases where the airplane would not be safely controllable in flight and landing with tabs in the most adverse positions required for the various critical trim, weight and center of gravity conditions, the Administrator will require that tab systems be so designed as to provide

reliability equivalent to that required for primary systems. Examples are pulley sizes, guards, use of fairleads, inspection provisions, etc.

§ 03.3610 *Shock absorption tests.* * * *
(CAA Statement of Policy)
Landing Gear Drop Tests

Section 03.3610 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.3610, 11 F. R. 13384) provides: "It shall be demonstrated by energy absorption tests that the limit load factors selected for design in accordance with § 03.241 (14 CFR § 03.241, 11 F. R. 13379) will not be exceeded in landings with the limit descent velocity specified in that section."

Several questions concerning landing gear drop tests have been received recently.

(a) The first question concerns acceptable methods of determining the effective mass to be dropped in drop tests of nose wheel landing gear assemblies. The Administrator has approved the following method as acceptable for this purpose:

For aircraft with nose wheel type gear, the effective mass to be used in free drop test of the nose wheel shall be determined from the formula for W_e (sections 03.3611 and 03.3613 of the Civil Air Regulations) using $W = W_n$ where W_n is equal to the vertical components of the resultant force acting on the nose wheel, computed under the following assumptions: (1) the mass of the airplane concentrated at the c. g. and exerting a force of 1.0 g downward and 0.33 g forward, (2) the nose and the main gears and tires in static position, and (3) the resultant reactions at the main and nose gears acting through the axes and parallel to the resultant force at the airplane c. g.

NOTE: By way of explanation, the use of an inclined reactions condition as the basis for determining the mass to be dropped with a nose wheel unit is based on rational dynamic investigation of the landing condition, assuming the landing is made with simultaneous three point contact, zero pitching velocity, and a drag component representing the average wheel spin-up reactions during the landing impact. Although spin-up loads on small airplanes may be less than the value implied by the formula, such airplanes are more likely to be landed with a nose dropping pitching velocity, or in soft ground. The vertical component of the ground reaction is specified above because the method of defining the direction of the inertia force at the c. g. gives a resultant effective mass greater than that of the airplane.

(b) The second question concerns the attitude in which the landing gear unit is dropped. The Administrator has approved the following procedure as acceptable for this purpose:

The attitude in which a landing gear unit is dropped shall be that which simulates the airplane landing condition which is critical from the standpoint of energy to be absorbed by the particular unit, thus: (1) For nose wheel type landing gear, the nose wheel gear shall be drop tested in an attitude which simulates the three point landing inclined reaction condition. (2) The attitude selected for main gear drop tests shall be that which simulates the two-wheel level landing with inclined reactions condition.

NOTE: In addition, it is recommended that the main gear be dropped in an attitude simulating the tail down landing with vertical reactions condition if the geometry of the gear is such that this condition is likely to result in shock strut action appreciably different from that obtained in level attitude drop tests; for example, when a cantilever shock strut has a large inclination with respect to the direction of the ground reaction.

(3) Tail wheel units shall be tested in such a manner as to simulate the tail down

landing condition (3 point contact). Drag components may be covered separately by the tail wheel "obstruction" condition.

(c) The third question concerns the use and determination of slopes of inclined platforms when such are used in drop tests. The Administrator has approved the following procedure as acceptable for this purpose:

When the arbitrary drag components given on Fig. 03-12 (a), Part 03, Civil Air Regulations, are used for the design of the landing gear in the level landing conditions, the drag loads in the drop tests for these conditions may be simulated by dropping the units onto inclined platforms, so arranged as to obtain the proper direction of the resultant ground reactions in relation to the landing gear. (If wheel spin-up loads for these conditions are determined by rational methods and found to be more severe than the arbitrary drag loads, it is suggested that the spin-up loads be simulated by dropping the gear onto a level platform with wheels spinning.) In at least one limit drop test the platform should simulate the friction characteristics of paved runways and the rotational speed of the wheel just prior to contact should correspond to an airplane ground speed of 1.2 V_{S_0} . (It is suggested that additional limit drops be made onto surfaces of lower friction coefficient and at several wheel rotational speeds; coefficients for example, corresponding to 0.6, 0.8, and 1.0 V_{S_0} .) The direction of wheel rotation in the drop test should be opposite to that which would occur in landing the airplane. Spin up loads which are slightly greater than the arbitrary drag loads can probably be simulated satisfactorily by inclined platforms, but platforms having greater inclinations may not simulate spin up loads correctly and are not recommended.

§ 03.3622 *Position indicator and warning device.* * * *
(CAA Interpretation)

Section 03.3622 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.3622, 11 F. R. 13385) requires that when retractable landing wheels are used, means shall be provided for indicating to the pilot when the wheels are secured in the extreme positions. These means may consist of lights of various colors. The signal "all lights out" will be considered by the Administrator as satisfactory if used to indicate intermediate gear positions but it will not be considered as providing adequate safety if used to indicate either extreme gear locked position.

§ 03.4 *Power-plant installation, reciprocating engines.*

§ 03.40 *General.* * * *
(b) * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

Section 03.40 (b) of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.40 (b), 11 F. R. 13386) requires that: "All components of the power-plant installation shall be constructed, arranged, and installed in a manner which will assure the continued safe operation of the airplane and power plant. Accessibility shall be provided to permit such inspection and maintenance as is necessary to assure continued airworthiness."

(a) The Administrator has received numerous requests and applications for permission to install reverse thrust propeller installations in various types of aircraft. The Administrator will approve as providing adequate safety only those reverse thrust propeller installations which conform in all details with the following standards:

(1) Exceptional pilot skill shall not be required in taxiing or any condition in which reverse thrust is to be used.

(2) Recommended operating procedures and operating limitations and placards shall be established.

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(3) Throttle movement shall be such that the motion is in the direction of the desired acceleration of the airplane.

(4) The airplane control characteristics shall be satisfactory with regard to control forces encountered, and buffeting shall not be such as to be likely to cause structural damage.

(5) The directional control shall be adequate using normal piloting skill.

(6) It shall be determined that no dangerous condition is encountered in the event of a sudden failure of one engine in any likely operating condition.

(7) The operating procedures and airplane configuration shall be such as to provide a reasonable safe-guard against serious structural damage to parts of the airplane due to the reverse airflow.

(8) It shall be determined that the pilot's vision is not dangerously obscured under normal operating conditions on dusty or wet runways and where light snow is on the runway.

(9) It shall be impossible to place the propellers in the reverse thrust position until the airplane is on the ground, unless it is demonstrated that it is safe to reverse the propellers in any likely flight condition. Consideration shall be given to possible rebound of the airplane following initial contact, at which point propeller reversal has taken place.

(10) The mechanism actuating the propeller and controlling the engine shall maintain sufficient power to keep the engine running at an adequate speed to prevent engine stalling during or after the propeller reversing operation.

(11) It shall not be possible under any likely condition to cause excessive overspeed of the propeller during the propeller reversing operation.

(12) The propeller control arrangement shall be such as to provide adequate safeguards against inadvertent reversal of propellers.

(13) The engine cooling characteristics shall be satisfactory when operated within the operating limitations.

(14) If it is desired to certificate reverse thrust for use in taxiing only, it will be permissible to omit requirement of items 3 and 9, if the following are complied with.

a. Deliberate action with intent to reverse the propellers is required.

b. Placard in plain view of pilot must warn not to reverse the propellers in the air and to be used for taxiing only.

(b) The Administrator also has received requests and applications for permission to use reverse thrust in the performance item of determining the landing distance to be used in establishing airport lengths. (See § 03.124 Civil Air Regulations, 14 CFR § 03.124, 11 F. R. 13371.) The Administrator will not approve the use of landing distances obtainable with reverse thrust propellers in establishing landing field lengths until such time as sufficient experience with their use is available for proper consideration of all related factors involved in the establishment of adequate airport lengths for routine landings.

§ 03.43 Oil system. * * *

(CAA Interpretation)

The word "capacity" as used in § 03.43 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.43, 11 F. R. 13389-13390) is interpreted by the Administrator as follows:

(a) Only the usable fuel system capacity need be considered.

(b) In a conventional oil system (no transfer system provided) only the usable oil tank capacity shall be considered. The quantity of oil in the engine oil lines, the oil radiator, or in the feathering reserve shall not be included. When an oil transfer system is installed, and the transfer pump is so located that it can pump some of the

oil in the transfer lines into the main engine oil tanks, the quantity of oil in these lines which can be pumped by the transfer pump may be added to the oil capacity.

§ 03.5222 Fuel quantity indicator. * * *

(CAA Interpretation)

Section 03.5222 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.5222, 11 F. R. 13393) provides: "Means shall be provided to indicate to the flight personnel the quantity of fuel in each tank during flight."

The Administrator will accept, as compliance with this provision, a fuel tank calibrated to read in either gallons or pounds, providing the gage is clearly marked to indicate which scale is being used.

§ 03.632 Performance information. * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

Section 03.632 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 03.632, 11 F. R. 13397) requires that the calculated effects of variations in temperature and altitude on: (a) the take-off distance (14 CFR § 03.122, 11 F. R. 13371), (b) the landing distance (14 CFR § 03.124, 11 F. R. 13371), and (c) the steady rate of climb (14 CFR § 03.123 (a), (b), and (c), 11 F. R. 13371), shall be included in the airplane flight manual. The following ranges of these variables will be considered acceptable by the Administrator:

(1) The altitudes and temperatures for which performance in take-off distance, landing distance, take-off climb and balked landing climb shall be calculated are sea-level to 7,000 ft. and 0° F. to 100° F. respectively, except that take-off and landing distances for a seaplane need not show temperatures below 30° F. at altitudes above 1,000 ft.

(2) For multi-engined aircraft, the climb with the critical engine inoperative shall be calculated for an altitude range of sea-level to absolute ceiling and a temperature range from 60° F. below the standard temperature to 40° F. above the standard temperature at the altitude involved.

(52 Stat. 977-1030; 49 U. S. C. 401-481, 485; Sec. 7, Reorganization Plan No. III approved April 3, 1939, sec. 7 (c) Reorganization Plan No. IV approved April 3, 1939; 54 Stat. 1233, 1236; Letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget constructing Reorganization Plans No. III and IV dated May 2, 1940).

Issued this 15th day of May, 1947.

[SEAL] T. P. WRIGHT,
Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 47-5016; Filed, May 27, 1947;
8:59 a. m.]

PART 04b—AIRPLANE AIRWORTHINESS REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE ON NOVEMBER 9, 1945

STATEMENT OF POLICY

The following statement of policy relating to Part 04b of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 04b) was issued by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics on May 15, 1947.

§ 04b.4 Power plant installation; reciprocating engines.

§ 04b.40 General. * * *

(b) * * *

(CAA Statement of Policy)

Section 04b.40 (b) of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR § 04b.40 (b)) requires that:

"All components of the power plant installation shall be constructed, arranged, and installed in a manner that will assure their continued safe operation between normal inspections or overhaul periods. Accessibility shall be provided to permit such inspection and maintenance as is necessary to assure continued airworthiness."

(a) The Administrator has received numerous requests and applications for permission to install reverse thrust propeller installation in various types of aircraft. The Administrator will approve, as providing adequate safety, only those reverse thrust propeller installations which conform in all details with the following standards:

(1) Exceptional pilot skill shall not be required in taxiing or any condition in which reverse thrust is to be used.

(2) Recommended operating procedures and operating limitations and placards shall be established.

(3) Throttle movement shall be such that the motion is in the direction of the desired acceleration of the airplane.

(4) The airplane control characteristics shall be satisfactory with regard to control forces encountered, and buffeting shall not be such as to be likely to cause structural damage.

(5) The directional control shall be adequate using normal piloting skill.

(6) It shall be determined that no dangerous condition is encountered in the event of a sudden failure of one engine in any likely operating condition.

(7) The operating procedures and airplane configuration shall be such as to provide a reasonable safeguard against serious structural damage to parts of the airplane due to the reverse airflow.

(8) It shall be determined that the pilot's vision is not dangerously obscured under normal operating conditions on dusty or wet runways and where light snow is on the runway.

(9) It shall be impossible to place the propellers in the reverse thrust position until the airplane is on the ground, unless it is demonstrated that it is safe to reverse the propellers in any likely flight condition. Consideration shall be given to possible rebound of the airplane following initial contact, at which point propeller reversal has taken place.

(10) The mechanism actuating the propeller and controlling the engine shall maintain sufficient power to keep the engine running at an adequate speed to prevent engine stalling during or after the propeller reversing operation.

(11) It shall not be possible under any likely condition to cause excessive overspeed of the propeller during the propeller reversing operation.

(12) The propeller control arrangement shall be such as to provide adequate safeguards against inadvertent reversal of propellers.

(13) The engine cooling characteristics shall be satisfactory when operated within the operating limitations.

(14) If it is desired to certificate reverse thrust for use in taxiing only, it will be permissible to omit requirement of items 3 and 9, if the following are complied with.

a. Deliberate action with intent to reverse the propellers is required.

b. Placard in plain view of pilot must warn not to reverse the propellers in the air and to be used for taxiing only.

(b) The Administrator also has received requests and applications for permission to use reverse thrust in the following performance items: (1) Showing that a duplicate set of wheel brakes is unnecessary (§ 04b.365 of Civil Air Regulations, 14 CFR § 04b.365),

(2) Establishment of the accelerate-stop distance in combination with the brakes installed (§ 04b.1221 of Civil Air Regulations, 14 CFR § 04b.1221) and (3) Determination

of the landing distance to be used in establishing airport lengths (§ 04b.1240 (c) of the Civil Air Regulations, 14 CFR § 04b.1240 (c)).

The Administrator will approve, as providing adequate safety, reverse thrust for the purposes outlined in b (1) and (2) above only in instances when it is shown that such use provides a level of safety equivalent to that contemplated by the present regulations when wheel brakes alone are used, including proper consideration of pilot skill required and likelihood of attaining the necessary performance under conditions of simulated brake failure in item b (1) above and engine failure in item b (2) above.

The Administrator will not approve the use of landing distances obtainable with reverse thrust propellers in establishing landing field lengths until such time as sufficient experience with their use is available for proper consideration of all related factors involved in the establishment of adequate airport lengths for routine landings.

Issued this 15th day of May 1947.

(52 Stat. 977-1030; 49 U. S. C. 401-481, 485; sec. 7, Reorganization Plan No. III approved April 3, 1939, sec. 7 (c) Reorganization Plan No. IV approved April 3, 1939; 54 Stat. 1233, 1236; Letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget construing Reorganization Plans No. III and IV dated May 2, 1940).

[SEAL] T. P. WRIGHT,
Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 47-5017; Filed, May 27, 1947; 9:00 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket No. 4168]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

NATIONAL RETAIL LIQUOR PACKAGE STORES ASSN., INC., ET AL.

§ 3.22 (d 10) *Coercing and intimidating—Suppliers and sellers—To adopt resale price program, contracts and agreements:* § 3.24 (d 10) *Coercing and intimidating—Suppliers and sellers—To cut off supplies of or otherwise discipline price cutters:* § 3.25 (d 10) *Coercing and intimidating—Suppliers and sellers—To grant uniform discounts and allowances:* § 3.27 (c 10) *Combining or conspiring—To enforce or bring about resale price maintenance:* § 3.27 (d) *Combining or conspiring—To enhance, maintain or unify prices:* § 3.63 (c) *Maintaining/resale prices—Combination:* § 3.63 (d) *Maintaining resale prices—Contracts and agreements:* § 3.63 (e) *Maintaining resale prices—Cutting off supplies:* § 3.63 (g) *Maintaining resale prices—Penalties:* § 3.63 (i) *Maintaining resale prices—Refusal to sell:* § 3.63 (j) *Maintaining resale prices—Systems of espionage—Spying on and reporting price cutters, in general:* § 3.90 (c 5) *Spying on competitors or customers—In concert or cooperatively.* In connection with the sale and distribution of wines, spirits, and liquors in commerce, and on the part of respondent association, its officers, etc., entering into, continuing, cooperating in, or carrying out any agreement, understanding, combination, or con-

spiracy with any one or more of its membership associations, respective members or others to act as a medium or central agency for the purpose of cooperation with or assisting said associations, the members thereof, or others to (1) establish, fix, or maintain prices for wines, spirits, or liquors or adhere to or promise to adhere to the prices so fixed; (2) maintain or attempt to maintain uniform prices for the resale of wines, spirits, and liquors by retail liquor dealers; (3) fix, under threats of boycott, the prices at which manufacturers and importers of wines, spirits, and liquors shall sell their products, the prices at which such wholesalers thereof shall resell, and the prices at which retail dealers shall resell such products; (4) compel or attempt to compel manufacturers or importers of wines, spirits, and liquors, by threats of boycott, to sell such products in states having fair trade acts only under resale-price-maintenance contracts and at prices and differentials fixed by the respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and its members; (5) compel or attempt to compel manufacturers, importers and wholesalers of wines, spirits, and liquors, by threats of boycott, not to sell to retailers reselling or offering to resell wines, spirits, and liquors at prices less than those fixed by the members of respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and fixed by resale-price-maintenance contracts in states having fair trade acts; (6) compel or attempt to compel manufacturers, importers and wholesalers of wines, spirits, and liquors, by threats of boycott, not to sell to retailers reselling and offering to resell wines, spirits, and liquors at prices less than those fixed by the members of respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc.; (7) compel or attempt to compel manufacturers, importers and wholesalers of wines, spirits, and liquors by threats of boycott, to grant to retail liquor dealers who are members directly, or indirectly as members of membership associations of respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., uniform discounts and allowances in the purchase by them of wines, spirits, and liquors; (8) compel or attempt to compel manufacturers, importers and wholesalers of wines, spirits, and liquors, by threats of boycott, to institute and prosecute suits against retailers for reselling wines, spirits, and liquors at prices less than those provided for in fair trade contracts; (9) spy upon and report to manufacturers, importers, and wholesalers of wines, spirits, and liquors retailers selling below the prices fixed by respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and its members, and demand, under threats of boycott, such manufacturers, importers and wholesalers refuse to supply further such price cutting retailers; and (10) bring about or attempt to bring about the revocation or suspension of the licenses of retailers reselling wines, spirits, and liquors at prices lower than those fixed by respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and its members; prohibited. (Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 112; 15 U. S.

C., sec. 45b) [Cease and desist order, National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc. et al., Docket 4168, April 9, 1947]

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 9th day of April A. D. 1947.

In the matter of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., a corporation, its officers, directors, and members:

William Steinberg, Barney Needleman, Theodore A. Jaffee, Peter H. Agins, and Ruth Schlanger, individually, as president, first vice-president, second vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of, National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc.;

John Megson, individually, as vice-president of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Minnesota Council of Wine and Spirits Merchants, Inc.;

I. E. Eber, individually, as vice-president of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Colorado Package Liquor Association;

Gerald F. Dunne, individually, as chairman of the board of directors of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Federated Retail Liquor Dealers of King's County;

Fred Scharfenstein, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Retail Liquor Dealers Association of Louisiana;

M. H. Block, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and as executive secretary of Colorado Package Liquor Association;

J. Fitzsimmons, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, New Jersey Retail Liquor Package Stores Association;

Irving Wilchins, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Illinois Retail Liquor Package Stores Association;

Manuel Lipsky, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, D. C. Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Joseph L. Regan, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Massachusetts Federation of Retail Package Stores Association;

S. J. Kahn, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as secretary of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Wisconsin Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

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Henry McCusker, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president, and as representative of the entire membership of, Rhode Island Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Abe Shapiro, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Long Island Wine and Liquor Dealers Association;

Adam Gander, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Capitol District Liquor Stores Association, Inc.;

Theodore I. Taylor, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as executive secretary of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Connecticut Retail Liquor Package Stores Association;

Charles O. Needles, individually, as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., as secretary of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Baltimore Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Gerald Rosenberg, Sam Rosen, Paul Pickett, A. P. Nolander, Joe Gordon, G. Wagner, David Shir, Adam Gordon, Phil Schwartz, Mel Flocks, Philip Ryan, J. Dworkus, R. J. Dwyer, Louis Brown, Tom Engle, A. L. Waldron, William Weber, Bill Stein, and Ashton Blum, individually and as directors of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc.;

Connecticut Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, a corporation;

Greater New York Licensed Liquor Stores Association, a corporation;

D. C. Retail Liquor Dealers Association, a corporation;

New Jersey Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, a corporation;

Harold Lawson and Carl E. Bopp, individually, as president and secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of, Arkansas Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

William E. Stern, individually, and as treasurer of Colorado Package Liquor Association;

Edward Broff, individually, and as president of Connecticut Retail Liquor Package Stores Association;

Richard Birch, individually, and as secretary of Illinois Retail Liquor Package Stores Association;

Jack Posner and M. L. Ehrman, individually, as president and secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of Atlanta Retail Liquor Package Stores Association;

R. G. Drown, Jr., individually, as secretary of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Retail Liquor Dealers Association of Louisiana;

Edward Ogle, individually, as president, and as representative of the entire membership of Indiana Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Samuel Levey, individually, and as secretary of Massachusetts Federation of Retail Package Stores Association;

Fred Garling, individually and as executive secretary of the Minnesota Council of Wine and Spirits Merchants, Inc.;

R. W. Schwartz, individually and as secretary of Capitol District Liquor Stores Association, Inc.;

Adolph Halperin, Murray Bernhard, and Sidney Weisfeld, individually, as president, treasurer, and secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of Bronx Wine and Liquor Stores Associates, Inc.;

Paul V. O'Neill and Fred J. Larock, individually, as president and secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of Central New York Liquor Dealers Association;

Marcel Krone, individually, as secretary of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Federated Retail Liquor Dealers of King's County;

David Herman and George Winkler, individually, as president and secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of Greater New York Licensed Liquor Stores Association;

George Amato and Frank Degilio, individually, as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of Dutchess County Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Harry L. Dougherty, individually and as secretary of Long Island Wine and Liquor Dealers Association;

Leon Wylegalo and William Tenjost, individually, as president and secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of Retail Liquor Stores Association of Western New York;

Joseph B. Roach and J. Leo McGreal, individually, as president and secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of Genesee Valley Retail Liquor Stores Association;

Thomas J. McAvoy, Paul Hilbert, and Abraham Aron, individually, as president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of Southern Tier Retail Liquor Stores Association;

Abe Levine and Joseph Gioffre, individually, as president and secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of Westchester Package Stores Association;

Phil Taylor and Leon Seidman, individually, as president and executive secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of Louisville Retail Liquor Package Stores Association;

Aaron Bilgor, individually, as secretary of, and as representative of the entire membership of, Rhode Island Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Thomas Gaffney and Edward Townsend, individually, as president and secretary, respectively, and as representatives of the entire membership of South Dakota Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

A. Bernard Cohn, individually and as president of Wisconsin Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

A. V. Rettalata, individually and as president of Baltimore Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

William G. Wellhofer, individually and as an officer of New Jersey Licensed Beverage Association;

Herman Silverstein, John J. Callahan, and John J. Daly, individually, as officers of, and as representatives of the en-

tire membership of, National Council of State Liquor Dealers Association;

Neil F. Deighan, individually, as president of, as representative of the entire membership of, New Jersey Licensed Beverage Association, and as an officer of National Council of State Liquor Dealers Association;

Minnesota Council of Wine and Spirits Merchants, Inc.;

Colorado Package Liquor Association; Federated Retail Liquor Dealers of King's County;

Retail Liquor Dealers Association of Louisiana;

Illinois Retail Liquor Package Stores Association;

Massachusetts Federation of Retail Package Stores Association;

Wisconsin Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Rhode Island Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Long Island Wine and Liquor Dealers Association;

Capitol District Liquor Stores Association, Inc.;

Baltimore Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Arkansas Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Atlanta Retail Liquor Package Stores Association;

Indiana Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Bronx Wine and Liquor Stores Associates, Inc.;

Central New York Liquor Dealers Association;

Dutchess County Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

Retail Liquor Stores Association of Western New York;

Genesee Valley Retail Liquor Stores Association;

Southern Tier Retail Liquor Stores Association;

Westchester Package Stores Association;

Louisville Retail Liquor Package Stores Association;

South Dakota Retail Liquor Dealers Association;

New Jersey Licensed Beverage Association; and

National Council of State Liquor Dealers Association.

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission and the substitute answers filed by the respondents National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., a corporation; I. E. Eber, individually and as vice president of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and as president of, and as representative of the entire membership of, the Colorado Package Liquor Association; M. H. Block, individually and as a director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and as executive secretary of Colorado Package Liquor Association; and William E. Stein (named in the complaint herein as William E. Stern), individually and as director of National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and as treasurer of Colorado Package Liquor Association, in which substitute answers said respondents admit all the material allegations of fact set forth

in said complaint and state that they waive all intervening procedure and further hearing as to said facts, and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts and its conclusion that the respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., a corporation, has violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That the respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, directors, representatives, agents, and employees in connection with the sale and distribution of wines, spirits, and liquors in commerce as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from either directly or indirectly entering into, continuing, cooperating in, or carrying out any agreement, understanding, combination, or conspiracy with any one or more of its membership associations, their respective members, or others to act as a medium or central agency for the purpose of cooperating with or assisting said associations, the members thereof, or others to do or perform any of the following acts or practices:

1. Establishing, fixing, or maintaining prices for wines, spirits, or liquors or adhering to or promising to adhere to the prices so fixed.
2. Maintaining or attempting to maintain uniform prices for the resale of wines, spirits, and liquors by retail liquor dealers.
3. Fixing, under threat of boycott, the prices at which manufacturers and importers of wines, spirits, and liquors shall sell their products, the prices at which such wholesalers thereof shall resell, and the prices at which retail dealers shall resell such products.
4. Compelling or attempting to compel manufacturers and importers of wines, spirits, and liquors by threats of boycott to sell such products in states having fair trade acts only under resale-price-maintenance contracts and at prices and differentials fixed by the respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and its members.
5. Compelling or attempting to compel manufacturers, importers, and wholesalers of wines, spirits, and liquors by threats of boycott not to sell to retailers reselling or offering to resell wines, spirits, and liquors at prices less than those fixed by the members of respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and fixed by resale-price-maintenance contracts in states having fair trade acts.
6. Compelling or attempting to compel manufacturers, importers, and wholesalers of wines, spirits, and liquors by threats of boycott not to sell to retailers reselling and offering to resell wines, spirits, and liquors at prices less than those fixed by the members of respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc.
7. Compelling or attempting to compel manufacturers, importers, and wholesalers of wines, spirits, and liquors by threats of boycott to grant to retail liquor dealers who are members directly, or indirectly as members of membership associations of respondent National Re-

tail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., uniform discounts and allowances in the purchase by them of wines, spirits, and liquors.

8. Compelling or attempting to compel manufacturers, importers, and wholesalers of wines, spirits, and liquors by threats of boycott to institute and prosecute suits against retailers for reselling wines, spirits, and liquors at prices less than those provided for in fair trade contracts.

9. Spying upon, and reporting to manufacturers, importers, and wholesalers of wines, spirits, and liquors, retailers selling below the prices fixed by respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and its members, and demanding, under threats of boycott, that such manufacturers, importers, and wholesalers refuse to supply further such price-cutting retailers.

10. Bringing about or attempting to bring about the revocation or suspension of the licenses of retailers reselling wines, spirits, and liquors at prices lower than those fixed by respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., and its members.

It is further ordered, That the complaint herein be, and the same hereby is, dismissed as to the following named respondents: William Steinberg, Barney Needleman, Theodore A. Jaffee, Peter H. Agins, Ruth Schlangner, John Megson, I. E. Eber, Gerald F. Dunne, Fred Scharfenstein, M. H. Block, J. Fitzsimmons, Irving Wilchins, Manuel Lipsky, Joseph L. Regan, S. J. Kahn, Henry McCusker, Abe Shapiro, Adam Gander, Theodore I. Taylor, Charles O. Needles, Gerald Rosenberg, San Rosen, Paul Pickett, A. P. Nollander, Joe Gordon, G. Wagner, David Shir, Adam Gordon, Phil Schwartz, Mel Flocks, Philip Ryan, J. Dworkus, R. J. Dwyer, Louis Brown, Tom Engle, A. L. Waldron, William Weber, Bill Stein, Ashton Blum, Connecticut Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Greater New York Licensed Liquor Stores Association, D. C. Retail Liquor Dealers Association, New Jersey Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Harold Lawson, Carl E. Bopp, William E. Stein (named in the complaint as William E. Stern), Edward Broff, Richard Birch, Jack Posner, M. L. Ehrman, R. G. Drown, Jr., Edward Ogle, Samuel Levey, Fred Garling, R. W. Schwarz, Adolph Halperin, Murray Bernhard, Sidney Weisfeld, Paul V. O'Neill, Fred J. Larock, Marcel Krone, David Herman, George Winkler, George Amato, Frank Degilio, Harry L. Dougherty, Leon Wylegalo, William Tenjost, Joseph B. Roach, J. Leo McGreal, Thomas J. McAvoy, Paul Hilbert, Abraham Aron, Abe Levine, Joseph Gloffre, Phil Taylor, Leon Seidman, Aaron Bilgor, Thomas Gaffney, Edward Townsend, A. Bernard Cohn, A. V. Rettaliata, William G. Wellhofer, Herman Silverstein, John J. Callahan, John J. Daly, Neil F. Deighan, Minnesota Council of Wine and Spirits Merchants, Inc., Colorado Package Liquor Association, Federated Retail Liquor Dealers of King's County, Retail Liquor Dealers Association of Louisiana, Illinois Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Massachusetts Federation of Retail Package Stores Association, Wisconsin Retail Liq-

uor Dealers Association, Rhode Island Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Long Island Wine and Liquor Dealers Association, Capitol District Liquor Stores Association, Inc., Baltimore Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Arkansas Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Atlanta Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Indiana Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Bronx Wine and Liquor Stores Associates, Inc., Central New York Liquor Dealers Association, Dutchess County Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Retail Liquor Stores Association of Western New York, Genesee Valley Retail Liquor Stores Association, Southern Tier Retail Liquor Stores Association, Westchester Package Stores Association, Louisville Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, South Dakota Retail Liquor Dealers Association, New Jersey Licensed Beverage Association, and National Council of State Liquor Dealers Association.

It is further ordered, That the respondent National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, Inc., 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.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 47-5018; Filed, May 27, 1947;
8:56 a. m.]

TITLE 17—COMMODITY AND SECURITIES EXCHANGES

Chapter II—Securities and Exchange Commission

PART 270—RULES AND REGULATIONS, INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

APPLICATIONS AND EXEMPTION OF TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND FULLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

The Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to authority conferred upon it by the Investment Company Act of 1940, particularly sections 6 (c), 17 (a), 17 (b), 17 (d) and 38 (a) thereof, and deeming such action necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors and necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, hereby takes the following action:

1. The following new § 270.0-5 (Rule N-5) and § 270.17a-3 (Rule N-17A-3) are hereby adopted:

§ 270.0-5 *Procedure with respect to applications and other matters.* The procedure set forth in this section will be followed with respect to any proceeding initiated by the filing of an application, or upon the Commission's own motion, pursuant to any section of the act or any rule or regulation thereunder, unless in the particular case a different procedure is provided:

(a) Notice of the initiation of the proceeding will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and will indicate the earliest date upon which an order disposing of

the matter may be entered. The notice will also provide that any interested person may, within the period of time specified therein, submit to the Commission in writing any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter and may request that a hearing be held, stating his reasons therefor and the nature of his interest in the matter.

(b) An order disposing of the matter will be issued as of course on a date to be specified in the notice, unless prior to such date the Commission orders a hearing on the matter.

(c) The Commission will order a hearing on the matter (1) upon the request of any interested person; or (2) upon its own motion if it appears that a hearing is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. In such case the hearing and all further procedure with respect to the matter will be conducted in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice.

§ 270.17a-3 *Exemption of transactions with fully owned subsidiaries.* (a) The following transactions shall be exempt from section 17 (a) of the act:

(1) Transactions solely between a registered investment company and one or more of its fully owned subsidiaries or solely between two or more fully owned subsidiaries of such company.

(2) Transactions solely between any subsidiary of a registered investment company and one or more fully owned subsidiaries of such subsidiary or solely between two or more fully owned subsidiaries of such subsidiary.

(b) The term "fully-owned subsidiary" as used in this section, means a subsidiary (1) all of whose outstanding securities, other than directors' qualifying shares, are owned by its parent and/or the parent's other fully-owned subsidiaries, and (2) which is not indebted to any person other than its parent and/or the parent's other fully-owned subsidiaries in an amount which is material in relation to the particular subsidiary, excepting (i) indebtedness incurred in the ordinary course of business which is not overdue and which matures within one year from the date of its creation, whether evidenced by securities or not, and (ii) any other indebtedness to one or more banks or insurance companies.

2. Section 270.17d-1 (Rule N-17D-1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 270.17d-1 *Applications regarding bonus, profit-sharing and pension plans and arrangements.* (a) No affiliated person of any registered investment company, or of any company controlled by any such registered company, shall participate in, or effect any transaction in connection with, any bonus, profit-sharing or pension plan or arrangement in which any such registered or controlled company is a participant unless an application regarding such plan or arrangement has been filed with the Commission and has been granted by an order entered prior to the submission of such plan or arrangement to security holders for approval, or prior to the adoption thereof if not so submitted.

(b) In passing upon such applications the Commission will consider:

(1) Whether participation in the plan or arrangement by any such registered or controlled company is on a basis substantially different from or less advantageous than that of other participants therein;

(2) Whether the provisions of the plan or arrangement are consistent with the policy and purposes set forth in section 1 (b) of the act; and

(3) Whether the provisions of the plan or arrangements are in contravention of sections 18 or 23 (a) of the act or any other provisions of the act.

(Secs. 6 (c), 17 (a), 17 (b), 17 (d), 38 (a), 54 Stat. 802, 815, 816, 841; 15 U. S. C. 80a-6, 80a-17, 80a-37)

The foregoing action shall become effective June 23, 1947.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

MAY 21, 1947.

[F. R. Doc. 47-4992; Filed, May 27, 1947;
8:51 a. m.]

TITLE 24—HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter VIII—Office of Housing Expediter

[Housing Expediter Priorities Reg. 1, as Amended January 27, 1947, Revocation]

PART 803—PRIORITIES REGULATIONS UNDER VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING ACT OF 1946

SURPLUS BUILDING MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Section 803.1, Housing Expediter Priorities Regulation 1, is revoked effective June 1, 1947 with the exception that (i) materials and equipment publicly advertised under this section prior to June 1, 1947 for sale after that date will be sold in accordance with this section, (ii) materials and equipment obtained under this section must continue to be used or disposed of after June 1, 1947 in accordance with requirements imposed at the time the property was acquired under this section and (iii) this revocation does not affect the right to institute or maintain enforcement actions for any liabilities incurred for violations of this section, or for violations of orders issued by the Housing Expediter under this section.

(60 Stat. 207; 50 U. S. C. App. Supp. 1821)

Issued this 27th day of May 1947.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSING
EXPEDITER,

By JAMES V. SARCONI,
Authorizing Officer.

[F. R. Doc. 47-5144; Filed, May 27, 1947;
10:52 a. m.]

PART 803—PRIORITIES REGULATIONS UNDER VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING ACT OF 1946

[Housing Expediter Priorities Reg. 2, as Amended January 27, 1947, Revocation]

SURPLUS BUILDING MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Section 803.2, Housing Expediter Priorities Regulation 2, is revoked effective

June 1, 1947 with the exception that (i) materials and equipment publicly advertised under this section prior to June 1, 1947 for sale after that date will be sold in accordance with this section, (ii) materials and equipment obtained under this section must continue to be used or disposed of after June 1, 1947 in accordance with requirements imposed at the time the property was acquired under this section and (iii) this revocation does not affect the right to institute or maintain enforcement actions for any liabilities incurred for violations of this section, or for violations of orders issued by the Housing Expediter under this section.

(60 Stat. 207; 50 U. S. C. App. Supp. 1821)

Issued this 27th day of May 1947.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSING
EXPEDITER,

By JAMES V. SARCONI,
Authorizing Officer.

[F. R. Doc. 47-5145; Filed, May 27, 1947;
10:52 a. m.]

[Suspension Order S-27]

PART 807—SUSPENSION ORDERS

LELAND Z. ARTHUR

Leland Z. Arthur, 185 Athens Street, Jackson, Ohio, during August, 1946, without authorization therefor under Veterans' Housing Program Order 1, began and thereafter carried on the construction of a frozen food locker plant, located at 185 Athens Street, Jackson, Ohio, at an estimated cost in excess of \$1,000. The beginning and carrying on of construction as aforesaid constituted a violation of Veterans' Housing Program Order 1. This violation has diverted critical materials to uses not authorized by the Office of the Housing Expediter. In view of the foregoing, it is hereby ordered that:

§ 807.27 *Suspension Order No. S-27.*

(a) Neither Leland Z. Arthur, his successors or assigns, nor any other person shall do any further construction on the frozen food locker plant located at 185 Athens Street, Jackson, Ohio, including completing, putting up or altering the structure, unless hereafter authorized in writing by the Office of the Housing Expediter.

(b) Leland Z. Arthur shall refer to this order in any application or appeal which he may file with the Office of the Housing Expediter for priorities assistance or for authorization to carry on construction.

(c) Nothing contained in this order shall be deemed to relieve Leland Z. Arthur, his successors or assigns, from any restriction, prohibition or provision contained in any other order or regulation of the Office of the Housing Expediter, except insofar as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

Issued this 27th day of May 1947.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSING
EXPEDITER,

By JAMES V. SARCONI,
Authorizing Officer.

[F. R. Doc. 47-5148; Filed, May 27, 1947;
10:52 a. m.]

[Suspension Order S-38]

PART 807—SUSPENSION ORDERS

GEORGE ROKRICH

George Rokrich, Belle, West Virginia, on or about September 15, 1946, without authorization of the Civilian Production Administration or Office of the Housing Expediter, began construction and thereafter carried on construction until about March 4, 1947 of a two-story combination commercial and residential building located at the corner of Route 60 and 8th Street, Belle, West Virginia, at an estimated cost of \$15,000. This was a violation of Veterans' Housing Program Order 1 and has diverted critical materials to uses not authorized by the Office of the Housing Expediter. In view of the foregoing, it is hereby ordered that:

§ 807.38 Suspension Order No. S-38.

(a) Neither George Rokrich, his successors or assigns, nor any other person shall do any further construction on the structure located at the corner of Route 60 and 8th Street, Belle, West Virginia, including putting up, completing or altering the structure, unless hereafter authorized in writing by the Office of the Housing Expediter.

(b) George Rokrich shall refer to this order in any application or appeal which he may file with the Office of the Housing Expediter for priorities assistance or for authorization to carry on construction.

(c) Nothing contained in this order shall be deemed to relieve George Rokrich, his successors or assigns, nor any other person from any restriction, prohibition or provision contained in any other order or regulation of the Office of the Housing Expediter, except insofar as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

Issued this 27th day of May 1947.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSING
EXPEDITER,

By JAMES V. SARCOSE,
Authorizing Officer.

[F. R. Doc. 47-5149; Filed, May 27, 1947;
10:52 a. m.]

TITLE 29—LABOR

Chapter II—National Labor Relations Board

PART 204—STATEMENTS OF GENERAL
POLICY OR INTERPRETATION

AGREEMENT WITH NEW YORK STATE LABOR
RELATIONS BOARD

Pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (a) (3) of the Administrative Procedure Act (Pub. Law 404, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.), the National Labor Relations Board hereby separately states and currently publishes in the FEDERAL REGISTER the following statement of general policy or interpretation formulated and adopted by the agency for the guidance of the public.

§ 204.1 Agreement with New York State Labor Relations Board. The National Labor Relations Board has agreed with the New York State Labor Relations Board as follows:

(a) In the opinion of both Boards, there is nothing in the decision of the Supreme Court in the cases of Bethlehem Steel Co. v. New York State Labor Relations Board, and Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. v. William J. Kelley, et al., Nos. 55 and 76, October Term, 1946, decided April 7, 1947, forbidding or disapproving such collaborative arrangements as are contained in the existing understanding between the New York State Labor Relations Board and the National Labor Relations Board set forth in the appendix to the separate opinion of Mr. Justice Frankfurter in the above cases.

(b) The existing understanding shall be continued in full force and effect in its present form until revoked, modified, or superseded by a new agreement between the Boards. (Secs. 3, 12, Pub. Law 404, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 238, 244)

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of May 1947.

[SEAL] NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS
BOARD,
PAUL M. HERZOG,
Chairman.
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
Member.
JAMES J. REYNOLDS, Jr.,
Member.

[F. R. Doc. 47-4997; Filed, May 27, 1947;
8:53 a. m.]

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 1—ORGANIZATION, PRACTICE AND
PROCEDURE

MAIN OFFICES; HOURS

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 22d day of May 1947;

The Commission having under consideration a proposal to change the hours of the Commission at its offices in Washington, D. C., and at its offices outside of Washington, D. C., from the hours of 9:15 a. m. to 5:45 p. m., to the hours of 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., Monday through Friday, except on legal holidays; and

It appearing, that such change in hours appears to be conducive to the best interests of the Commission and will be in the public interest;

It is ordered, That, effective on June 2, 1947, § 1.201 Main offices, of the Commission's rules and regulations be, and it hereby is, amended so that the last sentence of said section will read as follows: "The hours of the Commission are from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., Monday through Friday, except on legal holidays."

(R. S. 161, secs. 3, 12, Pub. Law 404, 79th Cong. 60 Stat. 238, 244; 5 U. S. C. 22)

[SEAL] FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 47-4996; Filed, May 27, 1947;
8:52 a. m.]

PART 14—RADIO STATIONS IN ALASKA,
OTHER THAN AMATEUR AND BROADCAST

FREQUENCIES FOR SHIP STATIONS

In the matter of amendment of Part 14 of the Commission's rules and regulations: Implementing the amended § 14.54.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of May 1947;

The Commission having under consideration the matter of providing a more effective radio communication system for vessels operating in Alaskan waters, and on May 8, 1947, having adopted an order amending § 14.54 of the Commission's rules to read as follows:

§ 14.54 Frequencies for ship stations. (a) The following frequencies are allocated for use by ship stations in Alaskan waters in addition to those set forth in the general regulations: 1592 and 2538 kilocycles; A1, A2, A3 emission, maximum power 100 watts.¹

(b) The frequency 2134 kilocycles is allocated for use by ship stations in Alaskan waters for communication primarily with Government coastal stations for types A1, A2, and A3 emission with a maximum power of 100 watts, upon the condition that no interference will result to other services. And,

It appearing, that an immediate need exists for use of the additional frequency 2134 kilocycles provided in the amended § 14.54; and,

It further appearing, that there is insufficient time for the filing and processing of individual applications for authorization of the additional frequency to ships operating in Alaskan waters prior to their departure for 1947 seasonal fishing operations;

It is ordered, That the licensees of all presently outstanding valid Alaskan ship station licenses authorizing the use of any one or more of the frequencies specified in §§ 14.51, 14.53 or 14.54 (a) of the Commission's rules be, and they are hereby, authorized immediately to use the frequency 2134 kc in accordance with the provisions of the hereinbefore referred to § 14.54 (b) of the Commission's rules.

It is further ordered, That this order shall be effective immediately.

(§ 303 (b), (c), and (f), 48 Stat. 1082, § 303 (r), 50 Stat. 191; 47 U. S. C. 303 (b), (c), (f), (r))

[SEAL] FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 47-5055; Filed, May 27, 1947;
8:51 a. m.]

¹ See § 8.81 of this chapter.

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter VIII—Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce

Subchapter B—Export Control

[Amdt. 335]

PART 801—GENERAL REGULATIONS

PROHIBITED EXPORTATIONS

Section 801.2 *Prohibited exportations* is hereby amended in the following particulars:

Paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

§ 801.2 *Prohibited exportations.* * * *

(b) The following commodities may not be exported from the United States to any destination unless and until a valid license authorizing the exportation shall have been applied for and granted by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, except where exportation of such commodities is made in accordance with the provisions of General License "GLV" as set forth in § 802.10 of this subchapter, and except where the prohibition herein imposed is modified with respect to exportation of certain commodities to certain destinations or country groups by the provisions of a footnote relating to such commodity or commodities.

NOTE.—When an asterisk precedes the GLV dollar-value limit for any commodity, all forms, conversions, and derivatives of the commodity, even though not covered by the Schedule B number for the entry, are subject to the value limitations specified.

Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group		Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group	
			K	E				K	E
	<i>Animals, edible</i>					<i>Hides & skins, raw, except furs</i>			
001200	Cattle other than for breeding.....	Unit	500	25	020104	Cattle hides, wet, under 55 lbs.....	Piece	100	25
001300	Hogs (swine).....	Unit	100	100	020602	Calf skins, dry.....	Piece	100	25
	<i>Meat products</i>				020604	Calf skins, wet.....	Piece	100	25
	Beef and veal, except canned:				020702	Kip skins, dry ¹	Piece	100	25
002000	Fresh or frozen.....	Lb.	10	1	020704	Kip skins, wet.....	Piece	100	25
002100	Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	10	1	025012	Goat skins.....	Piece	100	25
	Pork, except canned:				025016	Kid skins.....	Piece	100	25
002700	Fresh or frozen pork, except pigs' feet (report pickled or salted in 003200 & canned in 003700).....	Lb.	25	1		<i>Leather</i>			
002800	Hams & shoulders, cured (include cooked).....	Lb.	25	1		Upper leather (except lining and patent):			
002900	Bacon.....	Lb.	25	1	030000	Cattle, side upper:			
003000	Cumberland and Wiltshire sides.....	Lb.	25	1	030100	Grain, black.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
003200	Other pork, pickled or salted, except dry salted ears, tails, neck bones, neck ribs and pigs' feet.....	Lb.	25	25	030410	Grain, other.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
003400	Mutton and lamb (report canned in 003900).....	Lb.	25	25	030420	Calf & kip:			
003500	Sausage, bologna & frankfurters, except liver cheese (including Lakewood liver cheese) and liverwurst (reported canned in 003800).....	Lb.	25	1	030510	Sides, black.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
003600	Beef, canned, except beef tongue, beef tripe, ox-tails and ox tongue.....	Lb.	10	10	030520	Whole skins, black.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
003700	Pork, canned, except pigs' feet and pork tongue, lunch, pickled, cooked or spiced (include canned hams & canned bacon).....	Lb.	25	1	030510	Sides, other.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
003800	Sausage, bologna & frankfurters, canned, except liver cheese (including Lakewood liver cheese) and liverwurst (include luncheon meats, except pork).....	Lb.	25	1	030520	Whole skins, other.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
003907	Tushonka, canned.....	Lb.	25	25	030800	Goat & kid (include glazed kid):			
	Other canned meat (report chicken, canned, in 003901):				030900	Black.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
003909	Mutton, boiled, corned, or roasted.....	Lb.	25	25	031210	Other.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
003909	Veal (include cured).....	Lb.	25	25	031250	Patent upper leather:			
003909	Lamb.....	Lb.	25	25	031950	Cattle (include kip & calf side).....	Sq. ft.	100	25
003909	Ration C; Ration R.R.....	Lb.	25	25	032300	Goat & kid.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
003909	Meat and vegetable hash.....	Lb.	25	25	032300	Whole calf & whole kip.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
	<i>Animal oils & fats, edible</i>					Lining leathers:			
005000	Oleo oil.....	Lb.	1	1	032300	Calf & kip.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
005100	Oleo stock.....	Lb.	1	1	032300	Cattle.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
005200	Tallow (report inedible tallow in 085700).....	Lb.	1	1	032300	Goat & kid.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
005300	Lard, including neutral lard (report lard substitutes in 144700).....	Lb.	5	1		Boot & shoe cut stock:			
005600	Oleo stearin (report lard stearin in 084300).....	Lb.	1	1	032800	Cut stock other than outer soles (include inner soles, heels, lifts, counters, box toes, rands, uppers, etc.; specify by name):			
005900	Oleomargarine of animal or vegetable fats.....	Lb.	5	1	032800	Calf & kip.....		100	25
	<i>Dairy products</i>				033950	Goat & Kid.....		100	25
006550	Butter, natural.....	Lb.	1	1	033950	Glove & garment leather (hat leather included):			
006570	Butter oil.....	Lb.	1	1	033950	Calf & kip.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
006590	Butter spreads.....	Lb.	1	1	033950	Cattle.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
	<i>Fish & fish products</i>				033950	Goat.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
	Fish, salted, pickled or dry-cured:				035650	Handbag leather (report reptilian, aquatic & fancy leather in 035700):			
007800	Cod, haddock, hake, pollock & cusk.....	Lb.	1	1	035650	Cattle.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
	<i>Other edible animal products</i>				035650	Goat & kid.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
009400	Meat extracts, ¹ except bouillon cubes.....	Lb.	100	25		Other handbag leather, except lamb and sheep.....	Sq. ft.	100	25
009500	Beef scraps, dried ¹	Lb.	100	25	080300	<i>Animal & fish oils & grease, inedible</i>			
009500	Blood flour.....	Lb.	100	25	080901	Neat's-foot oil.....	Lb.	1	1
009500	Bone scraps ¹	Lb.	100	25	080905	Lard oil.....	Lb.	25	1
009500	Dog foods, chief ingredient meat ¹	Lb.	100	25	080905	Sperm & whale oil.....	Lb.	1	1
009500	Meat scraps.....	Lb.	100	25	080908	Inedible animal oils, n. e. s. (report oleo oil in 005600).....	Lb.	1	1
					081900	Fish oils (report medicinal in 811900).....	Lb.	1	1
					084300	Grease stearin (include lard stearin).....	Lb.	1	1
					084700	Oleic acid, or red oil.....	Lb.	25	1
					084900	Stearic acid.....	Lb.	5	5
					085700	Tallow, inedible (report ring grease in 085898).....	Lb.	10	1
					085805	Pig's-foot grease.....	Lb.	10	1
					085805	Other hog grease.....	Lb.	1	1
					085898	Beef suet.....	Lb.	1	1
					085898	Ring grease.....	Lb.	10	1
					085898	Other inedible animal greases & fats, n. e. s. (report lubricating greases in 504100).....	Lb.	25	25
						<i>Other inedible animals & animal products</i>			
					099998	Blood albumen.....		100	25
					099998	Dry blood, soluble.....		100	25
					099998	Blood meal ¹		100	25
					099998	Bone scrap ¹		100	25
					099998	Liver meals ¹		100	25

¹ May be exported under general license to the Philippine Islands and to all destinations in North America and South America as listed in Schedule C of the Bureau of the Census.

² May be exported under general license to the other American Republics.

Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group		Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group	
			K	E				K	E
<i>Grains & preparations</i>					<i>Vegetable oils & fats, edible—Continued</i>				
101100	Barley (bu. 48 lbs.), except seed	Bu.	100	25	144902	Sunflower seed oil, edible	Lb.	1	1
101100	Barley for seed	Bu.	100	25	144903	Palm & palm-kernel oil, edible or refined (all varieties)	Lb.	1	1
103100	Corn for seed except popcorn	Bu.	100	25	144904	Rapeseed oil, refined	Lb.	1	1
103100	Corn, other, except popcorn (bu. 56 lbs.)	Bu.	100	25	144905	Vegetable stearin	Lb.	1	1
103500	Grain sorghums (bu. 56 lbs.) except seed (report grain sorghum for seed under 241990) ¹	Bu.	100	25	144998	Edible vegetable oils & fats, n. e. s.	Lb.	1	1
104100	Oats ¹	Bu.	100	25	<i>Rubber (natural, allied gums, & synthetics) & manufactures</i>				
105500	Paddy or rough rice, except seed	Lb.	100	25	Crude rubber & allied gums:				
105500	Paddy or rough rice for seed	Bu.	100	25	200100	Crude rubber (dry rubber content) (include Hevea, Caucho, Guayule, Para, smoked ribbed sheets, crepe rubber & milk or latex)	Lb.	1	1
105700	Milled rice, including brown rice, brown rice and rice screenings	Cwt.	100	25	209800	Liquid rubber compounds of natural rubber	Lb.	25	25
105800	Rice flour, meal & polish	Lb.	100	25	<i>Drugs, herbs, leaves, & roots, crude</i>				
106100	Rye (bu. 56 lb.), except seed	Bu.	100	25	220904	Cinchona bark	Lb.	None	None
106100	Rye for seed	Bu.	100	25	<i>Oilseeds</i>				
107100	Wheat (bu. 60 lbs.) (include seed)	Bu.	500	25	221000	Soy beans for planting	Lb.	10	5
107300	Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (except in cases or in small packages) (include graham, malt, pastry & macaroni flours)	Cwt.	100	25	221000	Soy beans, other, except canned	Lb.	10	1
107400	Wheat flour, not wholly of U. S. wheat (except in cases or in small packages) (include graham, malt, pastry & macaroni flours)	Cwt.	100	25	222001	Castor beans for planting	Lb.	1	5
108100	Farina only	Lb.	100	25	222001	Castor beans, other	Lb.	1	1
108000	Wheat semolina	Lb.	100	25	222002	Cottonseed for planting	Lb.	100	25
109000	Wheat flour in cases or small packages and all preparations containing wheat flour classified under Schedule B No. 109900.		100	25	222002	Cottonseed, other	Lb.	25	5
109000	Rye flour		100	25	222003	Flaxseed for planting	Lb.	10	5
109900	Unbulled ground oats ¹		100	25	222003	Flaxseed, other	Lb.	10	5
<i>Fodders & feeds, n. e. s.</i>					222020	Hemp seed for planting	Lb.	None	None
Oil cake & oil-cake meal:					222020	Hemp seed, other	Lb.	None	None
111300	Cottonseed	L. ton	100	25	222020	Rapeseed for planting	Lb.	1	1
111400	Linseed	L. ton	100	25	222020	Rapeseed, other	Lb.	1	1
111700	Peanut	L. ton	100	25	222020	Sunflower seed for planting	Lb.	25	5
111800	Soybean	L. ton	100	25	222020	Sunflower seed, other	Lb.	25	5
112505	Copra	L. ton	100	25	222020	Palm nuts & kernels	Lb.	1	1
112909	Other oil cake and oil-cake meal, except castor-bean oil cake and oil cake meal and cocoa press cake	L. ton	100	25	222030	Copra	Lb.	None	None
114000	Fish meal for feed	L. ton	100	25	222098	Other oilseeds for planting	Lb.	25	25
118000	Bone meal and meat meal, regardless of protein content	L. ton	100	25	222098	Other oilseeds	Lb.	25	25
118000	Mixed dairy and poultry feeds with crude protein content above 25%	L. ton	100	25	<i>Vegetable oils and fats, inedible</i>				
118000	Mixed dairy and poultry feeds with crude protein content of 25% or less ¹	L. ton	100	25	223000	Expressed oils (except essential), & fats, inedible:			
118500	Dried, powdered, or condensed milk or butter-milk products for feed, regardless of protein content	L. ton	100	25	223100	Coconut oil, crude	Lb.	1	1
118500	Milk sugar feed, regardless of protein content	L. ton	100	25	223200	Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	1	1
118500	Other prepared and mixed feeds with crude protein content above 25%	L. ton	100	25	224801	Linseed oil	Lb.	10	1
118500	Other prepared and mixed feeds with crude protein content of 25% or less ¹	L. ton	100	25	224801	Fatty acids of vegetable origin	Lb.	1	1
118710	Rolled barley for feed ¹	L. ton	100	25	224801	Vegetable oil foots:			
119000	Cracked or crushed wheat for feed	L. ton	100	25	224801	Olive oil	Lb.	1	1
119000	Other wheat feeds ¹	L. ton	100	25	224805	Other	Lb.	1	1
119900	Bone meal ¹	L. ton	100	25	224898	Vegetable soap stock (include vegetable tallow if used for soap stock)	Lb.	1	1
119900	Brewers' grain, dried ¹	L. ton	100	25	224901	Castor oil, commercial	Lb.	1	1
119900	Corn gluten meal	L. ton	100	25	224902	Corn oil, crude	Lb.	1	1
119900	Corn grits and corn meal ¹	L. ton	100	25	224903	Peanut oil, crude	Lb.	1	1
119900	Cracked corn ¹	L. ton	100	25	224996	Rapeseed & oilseeds oil, inedible	Lb.	1	1
119900	Cull beans ¹	L. ton	1	1	224912	Soybean oil, crude (report soybean oil, refined, in 143000)	Lb.	10	1
119900	Dried beet pulp ¹	L. ton	100	25	224915	Olive oil, inedible, except sulfured or foots	Lb.	1	1
119900	Dried molasses pulp ¹	L. ton	100	25	224925	Palm & palm-kernel oil, crude (all varieties)	Lb.	1	1
119900	Grain screenings ¹	L. ton	100	25	224950	Sunflower seed oil, inedible	Lb.	1	1
119900	Gluten corn feed ¹	L. ton	100	25	224998	Babassu nut oil	Lb.	1	1
119900	Hominy feeds ¹	L. ton	100	25	224998	Sesame oil	Lb.	1	1
119900	Hulled oats ¹	L. ton	100	25	<i>Seeds, except oilseeds</i>				
119900	Oat feed ¹	L. ton	100	25	240200	Grass and field seeds:			
119900	Rice mill feeds ¹	L. ton	100	25	240300	Red clover	Lb.	25	25
119900	Rye mill feeds ¹	L. ton	100	25	240300	Alsike clover	Lb.	25	25
119900	Stimulow ¹	L. ton	100	25	240400	Crimson, white, and ladino clover	Lb.	25	25
119900	Tankage	L. ton	100	25	240400	Clover seed mixtures	Lb.	25	25
120110	Beans, dry, ripe ¹	Lb.	1	1	241990	Sorghum ¹	Lb.	100	25
120150	Seed beans, field varieties only ¹	Lb.	100	25	241990	Vetch	Lb.	100	25
120219	Peas, dry, ripe (except cowpeas & chickpeas) ¹	Lb.	100	10	<i>Miscellaneous vegetable products, inedible</i>				
<i>Nuts and preparations</i>					299998	Soybean flour	Lb.	100	25
137510	Peanuts, shelled, for planting	Lb.	10	5	299998	Soybean meal and cake	Lb.	100	25
137510	Peanuts, shelled, other	Lb.	10	5	299998	Cottonseed flour	Lb.	100	25
137550	Peanuts, not shelled, for planting	Lb.	10	5	299998	Cottonseed meal and cake	Lb.	100	25
137550	Peanuts, not shelled, other	Lb.	10	5	299998	Peanut flour	Lb.	100	25
<i>Vegetable oils & fats, edible</i>					299998	Peanut meal and cake	Lb.	100	25
142000	Coconut oil, refined (include solidified or hardened oil & coconut fat)	Lb.	1	1	<i>Cotton, unmanufactured</i>				
142500	Cottonseed oil, refined (include Wesson oil & hydrogenated cottonseed oil)	Lb.	1	1	300401	Linters: Other than first cut grades 1 to 3, inclusive (U. S. official standard) (include cottonseed hull fiber & motes)	Bale	100	25
143000	Soybean oil, refined (report crude soybean oil in 224912)	Lb.	10	1	<i>Cotton semimanufactures</i>				
143100	Peanut oil	Lb.	1	1	300600	Cotton pulp (include cottonseed hull shavings pulp, cotton pulpboard & bleached & purified linters)	Lb.	100	25
144100	Corn oil (include Mazola & Amalzo)	Lb.	1	1	<i>Vegetable fibers & manufactures</i>				
144700	Cooking fats, except lard (include Crisco, Snow-drift & all lard substitutes of animal or vegetable origin)	Lb.	5	1	320509	Jute	L. ton	25	25
144901	Olive oil, edible	Lb.	1	1	320515	Manila or abaca	L. ton	25	25
					320519	Sisal or henequen	L. ton	25	25
					321100	Jute yarn, cordage and twine	Lb.	25	25

¹ May be exported under general license to the Philippine Islands and to all destinations in North and South America as listed in Schedule C of the Bureau of the Census.

Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group		Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group	
			K	E				K	E
<i>Vegetable fibers & manufactures—Continued</i>					<i>Wood manufactures—Continued</i>				
322401	Used jute bags weighing less than 2 pounds, used burlap bags of any weight, and new jute and burlap bags of any weight.	Unit	25	25	423990	Other millwork & house fixtures—Continued. Prefabricated sections (house sections manufactured in a factory and ready for use when attached to another section or sections of a house, or used in combination with prefabricated panels or conventionally constructed elements or both) (report prefabricated sections forming a complete housing unit in 423950).	Bd. ft.	None	None
322605	Jute burlaps	Lb.	25	25					
341100	Binder twine and baler twine except of cotton or jute.	Lb.	25	25					
341400	Manilla cordage	Lb.	25	25					
341909	Sisal twine, cord & cordage	Lb.	25	25					
349909	Sisal yarns	Lb.	25	25	423990	Other millwork & house fixtures (include cupboards, cabinets, mantels, grilles, panels (except plywood), partitions, stairs, columns, window & door frames & other built-in house fixtures, made-up or knock-down). Port Orford cedar battery separators	Bd. ft.	None	None
<i>Wood, unmanufactured</i>					<i>Paper, related products & manufactures</i>				
	Logs & hewn timber (indicate quantity scale) (include stumps & burls):				429900	Sheathing and building paper: Gypsum lining paper	Lb.	25	25
	Softwoods:					Roofing felt paper	Lb.	25	25
401200	Douglas fir	M. b. f.	None	None		Fibre insulation board, 7/16" & over in thickness, except quilt or blanket types (include of cane & other fiber).	Sq. ft.	25	25
401400	Hemlock	M. b. f.	None	None		Wallboard, paper or pulp, 3/8" to less than 7/16" in thickness (include of cane & other fiber).	Sq. ft.	25	25
401700	Port Orford cedar	M. b. f.	None	None					
401900	Other softwood logs & timber (include southern pine) (report western red cedar in 401600, Port Orford cedar in 401700, and other cedar, including eastern, in 401800).	M. b. f.	None	None	473500				
	Railroad ties, hewn (report sawed in 415600 & 415900):				473500				
402600	Creosoted or otherwise treated	M. b. f.	None	None	473600				
403400	Telegraph, trolley, & electric-light poles	Unit & lin. ft.	None	None	473800				
<i>Sawmill products (lumber)</i>					<i>Coal & related fuels</i>				
	Sawed timber, 5" or larger in least dimension:				500100				
	Softwoods, not treated:				500200	Coal, anthracite	L. ton	100	25
406000	Southern pine	M. b. f.	None	None	500300	Coal, bituminous	L. ton	100	25
406300	Douglas fir	M. b. f.	None	None	500400	Coal & coke briquets	L. ton	100	25
406500	Cedar	M. b. f.	None	None		Coke (include coal-tar coke) (report petroleum coke in 504800).	L. ton	100	25
406600	Other softwoods (include hemlock & Sitka spruce).	M. b. f.	None	None					
407900	Hardwoods, not treated	M. b. f.	None	None					
	Creosoted or otherwise treated:				504500	Paraffin wax:			
408000	Southern pine	M. b. f.	None	None	504600	Unrefined, including slack wax	Lb.	None	None
408500	Other	M. b. f.	None	None	504800	Refined and semi-refined	Lb.	None	None
	Boards, planks & scantlings, less than 5" in least dimension:				505900	Petroleum coke	L. ton	100	25
	Softwoods:				505900	Indiaratum wax	Gal. & lb.	None	None
410000	Cypress	M. b. f.	None	None	505900	Plasticure wax	Gal. & lb.	None	None
410100	Douglas fir, rough	M. b. f.	None	None	505900	Substitute mineral waxes derived from petroleum bases (including substitutes for microcrystalline waxes, petrolatum waxes, and tank bottom short fiber waxes).	Gal. & lb.	None	None
410200	Douglas fir, dressed	M. b. f.	None	None	505900	All other slop waxes	Gal. & lb.	None	None
410300	Southern pine, rough	M. b. f.	None	None					
410400	Southern pine, dressed	M. b. f.	None	None	516400	Stone, hydraulic cement, and lime			
410610	Ponderosa pine	M. b. f.	None	None		Standard Portland cement	Bbl.	None	None
410650	White pine (include northern white, Norway, Idaho white & sugar pine).	M. b. f.	None	None					
410720	Port Orford cedar	M. b. f.	None	None	533200				
410790	Other cedar (include western red)	M. b. f.	None	None	533300	Clay & clay products			
410800	Redwood	M. b. f.	None	None		Closet bowls & water-closet sets (include tanks)	Piece	100	25
410900	Spruce	M. b. f.	None	None		Lavatories and wall lavatories	Piece	100	25
411200	Hemlock	M. b. f.	None	None	545915	Other nonmetallic minerals, including precious			
411600	Other softwoods	M. b. f.	None	None		Asbestos cement sheets 1/4" thick and under, other than electrical or insulating.	Lb.	25	25
	Hardwoods:				548500	Gypsum, and manufactures:			
411800	Birch, beech & maple	M. b. f.	None	None	596025	Plaster board and wallboard (include lath)	Sq. ft.	50	25
412100	Gum, red & sap	M. b. f.	None	None		Mineral wax	Lb.	None	None
412400	Oak	M. b. f.	None	None	600700	Steel mill products			
412500	Poplar	M. b. f.	None	None		Pig iron	L. ton	None	None
413100	Oak flooring	M. b. f.	None	None		Iron and steel scrap:			
413200	Other hardwood flooring	M. b. f.	None	None	601020	No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap	L. ton	100	25
	Small hardwood dimension stock:				601030	No. 2 melting steel scrap	L. ton	100	25
413600	Except squares, other than handle blanks, picker stick blanks, and shuttle block blanks.	M. b. f. & unit	None	None	601040	Hydraulically compressed and baled sheet scrap.	L. ton	100	25
413700	Oak squares	M. b. f. & unit	None	None	601070	Cast and burnt iron scrap	L. ton	100	25
413800	Other squares	M. b. f. & unit	None	None	601090	Other (include heavy shoveling steel, selected rail scrap, machine-shop turnings, wire shorts, etc.)	L. ton	100	25
413900	Other hardwoods (report ash in 411700; chestnut in 411900; hickory in 412300; magnolia in 412800; lignum-vitae in 412900; teak in 413000; and wagon-oak planks in 413400).	M. b. f.	None	None	601300	Tinplate circles, strips, cobbles, and scrollshear butts.	L. ton	1	1
	Railroad ties, sawed (one tie equals 35 bd. ft.) (report hewn in 402600 & 402900):				601400	Waste—waste tinplate	L. ton	1	1
415600	Creosoted or otherwise treated	M. b. f.	None	None	601609	Steel sheet bars, and tin-plate bars containing no alloy.	L. ton	100	25
<i>Wood manufactures</i>					<i>Steel mill products</i>				
421407	Plywood, Douglas fir, except aero grade	Sq. ft.	None	None	602000	Steel bars, cold finished, nonalloy, 1 inch and under.	Lb.	100	25
421603	Port Orford cedar veneers only, utility or commercial grade.	Sq. ft.	None	None	602200	Concrete reinforcement bars	Lb.	100	25
422600	Doors	Unit	None	None	602300	Other steel bars (hot rolled), containing no alloy, 1 inch and under, except tool steel and specialty steel.	Lb.	100	25
422800	Trim & moldings	Lin. ft.	None	None	602900	Wire rods except specialty steel	Lb.	100	25
423200	Sash & blinds, n. e. s.	Unit	None	None	603000	Boiler plate	Lb.	100	25
423950	Prefabricated and ready-cut houses (include portable houses, knockdown, wood).	Unit	None	None	603110	Other plates, except fabricated (hot and cold rolled included) containing no alloy.	Lb.	100	25
423990	Other millwork & house fixtures:				603300	Iron sheets, galvanized	Lb.	1	1
	Prefabricated panels (any floor, wall, partition, ceiling, roof or truss panel which is manufactured in a factory and may, in combination with other prefabricated panels or sections of a house, or in combination with conventionally constructed elements produce housing accommodations. Prefabricated panels may, but need not, incorporate window and door frames, sash, doors, builders' hardware, wiring, piping, etc.). (Report prefabricated panels forming a complete housing unit in 423950.)	Bd. ft.	None	None	603400	Steel sheets, black, ungalvanized, (hot and cold rolled included) containing no alloy; with less than .40% carbon content.	Lb.	100	25
					603510	Iron sheets, black	Lb.	100	25
					603600	Iron and steel strip (cold rolled, containing no alloy), with less than .40% carbon content, except strapping.	Lb.	100	25
					603711	Iron and steel strip, hot rolled, containing no alloy, with less than .40% carbon content.	Lb.	100	25
					603811				

Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group		Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group	
			K	E				K	E
<i>Steel mill products—Continued</i>					<i>Lead and manufactures</i>				
604100	Tinplate and taggers' tin	Lb.	1	1	650406	Lead ore, matte, and base bullion (lead content)		25	25
604200	Terneplate, including long ternes	Lb.	1	1	650700	Pigs & bars (include blocks & ingots)	Lb.	100	25
604500	Structural iron and steel, structural shapes: Except fabricated: Angles (except bulb angles), channels and beams, 6 inches and under.	L. ton	100	25	650800	Sheets & pipes (include bends)	Lb.	100	25
604600	Fabricated: Prefabricated houses (chief value steel)	L. ton	100	25	651200	Solder	Lb.	1	1
604800	Metal lath (expanded metal)	Lb.	100	25	651505	Type metal (antimonial lead)	Lb.	100	25
604900	Structural iron and steel—sash and frames: Metal window frames	Lb.	100	25	651520	Lead anodes	Lb.	1	1
604900	Metal window sash	Lb.	100	25	651530	Foil, lead, and lead-tin	Lb.	25	25
604900	Metal fabricated door frames	Lb.	100	25	651537	Lead plate, or battery plate, not assembled as complete battery units	Lb.	25	25
606500	Welded oil-line pipe	Lb.	100	25	651598	Lead scrap & residues		1	1
606500	Malleable iron screwed pipe fittings, 150-lb. pressure and under.	Lb.	100	25	651598	Castings; caulking yarn; circles; disks; flanges; plugs; powder; rings; metal packing rings; roof flanges; sash weights; scale weights; shots; shrapnel; sinkers; strips; tape; washers; weights; wire; wool.		25	25
606705	Cast-iron pressure pipe	Lb.	100	25	<i>Tin and manufactures</i>				
606798	Cast-iron pressure pipe fittings	Lb.	100	25	656502	Collapse tubes		1	1
606805	Cast-iron soil pipe	Lb.	25	10	656503	Tin foil	Lb.	1	1
606808	Cast-iron soil pipe fittings	Lb.	25	10	656507	Tin metal in ingots, pigs, bars, blocks, slabs & other forms.	Lb.	1	1
607000	Welded black pipe, steel	Lb.	100	25	656508	Tin scrap & waste (include dross)	Lb.	1	1
607100	Welded black pipe, wrought iron	Lb.	100	25	656598	Other tin & manufactures		1	1
607200	Welded galvanized pipe, steel	Lb.	100	25	<i>Zinc and manufactures</i>				
607300	Welded galvanized pipe, wrought iron	Lb.	100	25	657101	Zinc cast in slabs, pigs, or blocks: Special high grade, containing not over .007% lead, not over .005% iron, not over .005% cadmium, no aluminum, and at least 99.99% zinc.	Lb.	50	25
607798	Couplings; floor drains, cast iron; galvanized pipe fittings; malleable iron pipe fittings; pipe joints, grey iron, extension; pipe nipples, lap-welded, black; pipe plugs; pipe unions; screw elbows; swage nipples.	Lb.	100	25	657103	High grade, containing not over .07% lead, not over .02% iron, not over .07% cadmium, no aluminum and at least 99.90% zinc.	Lb.	50	25
608100	Iron and steel wire, uncoated (plain, stainless and alloy steel included).	Lb.	1	1	657105	Intermediate, containing not over .20% lead, not over .03% iron, not over .50% cadmium, no aluminum and at least 99.60% zinc.	Lb.	50	25
608610	Woven-wire screen cloth, of all metals and alloys: Insect	Lb.	None	None	657111	Brass special, containing not over .60% lead, not over .03% iron, not over .50% cadmium, no aluminum, and at least 99.00% zinc.	Lb.	50	25
609110	Bale ties, wire, iron and steel	Lb.	100	25	657121	Selected, containing not over .80% lead, not over .04% iron, not over .75% cadmium, no aluminum, and at least 98.75% zinc.	Lb.	50	25
609200	Wire nails	Lb.	1	1	657125	Prime western, containing not over 1.60% lead and not over .08% iron.	Lb.	50	25
609500	Nails: asbestos shingle; cut; roofing, lead-headed; shingle; siding, zinc-coated; smooth, flat head, cement-coated.	Lb.	1	1	657198	Other zinc cast in slabs, pigs, or blocks	Lb.	50	25
<i>Iron & steel manufactures</i>					657205	Zinc photoengraving sheets	Lb.	25	25
612400	Bathtubs, cast iron and steel, enameled	Unit	100	25	657209	Zinc sheets, n. e. s., and strip	Lb.	25	25
612500	Lavatories and wall lavatories	Unit	50	25	657307	Zinc die castings	Lb.	25	25
615000	Central heating equipment: Domestic conversion oil burners up to and including 6 gallons hourly capacity.	Unit	50	25	658903	Zinc photoengraving plates, unfinished (include plates containing 20% or more zinc)	Lb.	25	25
615280	Other domestic cooking or heating equipment: Warm-air distribution pipe and fittings		50	25	<i>Other nonferrous ores, metals & alloys, except precious</i>				
615517	Circular saws, not metal cutting, except diamond	Unit	25	25	662000	Babbitt metal (report scrap & dross in 664998)	Lb.	1	1
615520	Steel band, pit drag, and mill saws, woodwork-ing.	Unit	25	25	664501	Antimony ores and concentrates (antimony matter containing lead)	Lb.	50	25
618000	Door locks and lock sets of iron, steel, brass and bronze, except panic bolts, prison locks, rim deadlocks and heavy knob lock sets of brass or bronze.	Doz.	100	25	664510	Bismuth matte, slimes, residues and base bul-lion.	Lb.	1	1
618200	Hinges and butts, iron and steel, except cabinet and furniture hardware.	Doz. prs.	100	25	664598	Monazite sands		None	None
618300	Other builders' hardware, including only door knobs, mortise latches, lock parts, sash bal-ances.		100	25	664598	Thorium ores and concentrates	Lb.	None	None
<i>Aluminum and manufactures</i>					664598	Antimony ores & concentrates	Lb.	None	None
630998	Aluminum prefabricated houses (aluminum chief value).		100	25	664901	Liquated antimony, alloys & antimony-bearing scrap metal	Lb.	1	1
<i>Copper and manufactures</i>					664905	Beryllium metal	Lb.	None	None
640100	Copper matte, unrefined copper as blister, con-verter copper, or anodes (copper content)	Lb.	25	25	664910	Bismuth metals and alloys	Lb.	1	1
641200	Refined copper in cathodes, billets, ingots, bars, or other forms (include wire bars).	Lb.	1	1	664915	Cadmium metals (include metallic shapes)	Lb.	1	1
641300	Old and scrap copper	Lb.	1	1	664917	Cadmium alloys	Lb.	100	25
642200	Copper pipes and tubes	Lb.	1	1	664950	Radium metal (radium content)	Mg.	None	None
642300	Copper plates, sheets and strips	Lb.	1	1	664998	Babbitt metal, dross and scrap	Lb.	1	1
642400	Copper rods (report copperweld rods in 664998)	Lb.	1	1	664998	Copper alloys in primary forms, except brass, bronze, nickel, or gold.	Lb.	25	25
642500	Copper wire, bare	Lb.	1	1	664998	Gallium metal	Lb.	None	None
643000	Insulated copper wire and cable: Rubber-covered wire	Lb.	1	1	664998	Polonium metal	Lb.	None	None
643100	Weatherproof wire	Lb.	1	1	664998	Thorium metals and alloys	Lb.	None	None
643500	Other insulated copper wire	Lb.	1	1	664998	Uranium metal	Lb.	None	None
643500		Lb.	1	1	667000	Type (include multigraph type) (report type metal in 651505)	Lb.	100	25
<i>Brass and bronze manufactures</i>					<i>Electrical machinery & apparatus</i>				
644000	Brass and bronze, scrap and old	Lb.	1	1	701300	Batteries, storage, 6 & 12 volt, include aircraft, automotive, and radio batteries and knocked-down assemblies.	Unit	None	None
644100	Brass & bronze ingots	Lb.	1	1	704000	Motors, 1/8 horsepower and over but not exceed-ing 1/2 horsepower.	Unit	25	25
644801	Brass & bronze bars, rods & unfinished shafting	Lb.	1	1	707410	Induction furnaces, vacuum metal-melting only, and component parts therefor.		None	None
644805	Brass and bronze blanks	Lb.	25	25	709415	Rigid metal conduit, iron or steel	Lb.	25	1
645000	Brass and bronze plates, sheets, and strips (re-port window strip and shapes in 647998)	Lb.	100	50	709418	Rigid metal conduit, other than iron or steel	Lb.	25	1
645300	Brass and bronze pipes and tubes (including pipe coils)	Lb.	100	50	709490	Other metal conduit, outlet and switch boxes		25	1
645430	Brass and bronze pipe fittings	Lb.	100	50	709500	Sockets, outlets, fuse blocks, lighting switches and parts, n. e. s.		25	1
645600	Plumbers' brass goods except flushometers and thermostatic water mixing valves (include faucets, cocks, shower and bath fittings, and other brass plumbing fixtures).	Lb.	50	25	<i>Other industrial machinery</i>				
645700	Wire, bare and insulated, brass and bronze	Lb.	100	50	759300	Milk shipping containers	Lb. & unit.	100	25
647506	Bronze structural shapes	Lb.	1	1					
647913	Brass and bronze castings and forgings	Lb.	25	25					
647919	Bronze circles	Lb.	1	1					

Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group		Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group		
			K	E				K	E	
<i>Other industrial machinery—Continued</i>					<i>Industrial chemicals—Continued</i>					
763100	Sawmill machinery and parts		100	25	839900	Antimony sulfide		100	25	
763600	Planers, matchers, jointers and molders having a unit value of more than \$1,000.	Unit	100	25	839900	Beryllium salts and compounds, including beryllium carbonate and beryllium oxide.		None	None	
763800	Veneer machinery, and parts		100	25		Bismuth salts and compounds: ¹				
763900	Other woodworking machinery and parts having a unit value of more than \$1,000.		100	25	839900	Bismuth sub-carbonate	Lb.	1	1	
					839900	Bismuth sub-nitrate	Lb.	1	1	
					839900	Bismuth sub-salicylate	Lb.	1	1	
					839900	Chemicals containing artificial radioactive isotopes.		None	None	
	<i>Agricultural machinery & implements</i>				839900	Chromium salts & compounds (except chemical pigments)		1	1	
780200	Milk shipping cans	Lb. & unit	100	25		Gallium salts and compounds		None	None	
	<i>Coal-tar products</i>				839900	Lead antimonate	Lb.	100	25	
800500	Crude & refined coal tar	Gal.	100	25	839900	Lead arsenite	Lb.	100	25	
800600	Benzol	Gal.	100	25	839900	Lead dioxide	Lb.	100	25	
800700	Coal-tar pitch	L. ton	100	25	839900	Polonium bearing salts & compounds		None	None	
801000	Creosote or dead oil	Gal.	100	25	839900	Radium ore concentrates		None	None	
802000	Naphthalene	Lb.	100	25	839900	Radium salts & compounds (radium content)		None	None	
802000	Tar acid oil	Lb.	100	25	839900	Thorium salts & compounds, including thorium oxide & thorium nitrate		None	None	
802300	Phenol	Lb.	100	25		Tin compounds		1	1	
802400	Cresylic acid & cresols	Lb.	1	1	839900	Uranium acetate		None	None	
802500	Dimethyl phthalate	Lb.	100	25	839900	Uranium salts and compounds		None	None	
802500	Meta cresol	Lb.	1	1						
802500	Ortho cresol	Lb.	1	1		<i>Pigments, paints, and varnishes</i>				
802500	Para cresol	Lb.	1	1		841400	Lithopone	Lb.	100	25
	<i>Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations</i>				842300	Carbon black, channel type, for rubber end use	Lb.	100	25	
811100	Castor oil (report commercial grades in 224901)	Gal.	25	25	842300	Carbon black, channel type, for end use other than rubber	Lb.	100	25	
812300	Insulin		1	1	842400	Red lead, dry (report red lead in oil in 843100)	Lb.	100	25	
812730	Quinine sulfate	Av. oz.	*None	*None	842500	Litharge	Lb.	100	25	
812750	Cinchona salts, except totaquine	Av. oz.	*None	*None	842600	White lead, dry (basic lead carbonate)	Lb.	100	25	
812750	Quinine salts & compounds (quinine sulfate content)	Av. oz.	*None	*None	842700	White lead, in oil	Lb.	100	25	
812750	Quinidine alkaloid	Av. oz.	*None	*None	842900	Basic sulfate of white lead	Lb.	100	25	
812750	Quinidine salts & compounds	Av. oz.	*None	*None	842900	Chrome pigments containing 10% or more chromium, including chromium oxide, chromic oxide (chrome green), lead chromate (chrome yellow) and zinc chromate	Lb.	1	1	
813575	Streptomycin	Av. oz.	None	None						
813590	Bismuth sub-carbonate	Lb.	1	1	842900	Cadmium lithopone	Lb.	100	25	
813590	Bismuth sub-gallate	Lb.	1	1	842900	Lead pigments, including blue lead and lead sulphate		100	25	
813590	Bismuth sub-nitrate	Lb.	1	1	843100	Lead sublimed in oil		100	25	
813590	Bismuth sub-salicylate	Lb.	1	1	843100	Red lead in oil	Lb.	100	25	
813590	Radium salts & compounds for medical use (state radium content)		None	None	843800	Paints containing radium	Gal.	None	None	
813590	Radon (radium emanations)		None	None		<i>Fertilizers & fertilizer materials</i>				
815700	Malaria chill & fever remedies containing quinine		None	None		<i>Nitrogenous fertilizer materials:</i>				
	<i>Chemical specialties</i>				850500	Ammonium sulfate	Lb.	100	25	
820200	Lead arsenate	Lb.	100	25	850700	Sodium nitrate, n. e. s.	Lb.	100	25	
820600	Naphthalene balls and flakes	Lb.	100	25	850900	Ammonium nitrate as fertilizer	Lb.	100	25	
823900	Chromium tanning mixtures	Lb.	1	1	850900	Calcium cyanamide	Lb.	1	1	
	Synthetic gums and resins:				850900	Calcium nitrate	Lb.	100	25	
	In powder, flake or liquid form (scrap included):				850900	Urea	Lb.	100	25	
	Tar-acid resins:				851000	Nitrogenous organic waste materials (include fish meal, hoof meal, guano, castor-bean pomace, manures, packing-house offal intended for fertilizer)	Lb.	100	25	
825500	Phenol-formaldehyde resins	Lb.	100	25		<i>Phosphatic fertilizer materials:</i>				
825500	Resin-modified phenolic resins	Lb.	100	25	851901	Normal (standard) superphosphate, containing not more than 25% available phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅)	Lb.	100	25	
	Sheets, plates, rods, tubes, and other unfinished forms:				851909	Concentrated superphosphate, containing more than 25% available phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅)	Lb.	100	25	
	Laminated:				852000	Bone ash, dust & meal	Lb.	100	25	
826000	Phenol-formaldehyde resins	Lb.	100	25		<i>Potassic fertilizer materials:</i>				
826100	Not laminated	Lb.	100	25	853000	Potassium chloride	Lb.	100	25	
	<i>Industrial chemicals</i>				853100	Potassium sulfate	Lb.	100	25	
830910	Chromic acid	Lb.	1	1	854000	Nitrogenous phosphatic types (concentrated chemical fertilizers) (include ammonium phosphate)	Lb.	100	25	
831100	Ethylene glycol	Lb.	25	25	855100	Other prepared fertilizer mixtures	Lb.	300	25	
831400	Glycerin (100% glycerin basis)	Lb.	100	25		<i>Soap & toilet preparations</i>				
831500	Crude glycerin	Lb.	100	25	871200	Soap: Toilet or fancy (include gift sets of toilet preparations where value of soap exceeds value of other items)	Lb.	1	1	
831500	Glycols	Lb.	100	25	871300	Laundry: Powdered or flaked (include Lux, Fab, Chipso, Ivory Flakes, Beads, Rinso, etc.)	Lb.	1	1	
831500	Glycols, mixed	Lb.	100	25	871600	Industrial soap powders	Lb.	1	1	
831500	Lauryl alcohol	Lb.	100	25	871600	Other	Lb.	1	1	
831600	Acetone	Lb.	100	25	871800	Shaving creams, in bulk only	Lb.	1	1	
832900	Lead acetate	Lb.	100	25	871900	Shaving powders, in bulk only	Lb.	1	1	
	Potassium compounds, except fertilizers (report potassic fertilizer materials in 853000 and 853100):				872400	Nonabrasive types of pastes, powders, and household washing powders (fat content not over 25%) (report household washing powders, fat content over 25%, in 871600)	Lb.	1	1	
835700	Potassium bichromate & chromate	Lb.	1	1	872400	Abrasive types of soaps (fat content above 10%) other than pastes and powders	Lb.	1	1	
835800	Potassium hydroxide or caustic potash	Lb.	100	25	872900	Other soap	Lb.	1	1	
835900	Potassium carbonate and mixtures	Lb.	100	25		<i>Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies</i>				
835900	Potassium nitrate	Lb.	100	25	919098	Radiation detection instruments containing the following: Geiger-Mueller counters, proportional counters, ionization chambers, electroscopes, scaling units, and count rate meters.		None	None	
835900	Potassium nitrate mixtures except potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder)	Lb.	100	25						
835900	Potassium chlorate and mixtures	Lb.	25	25						
835900	Potassium perchlorate and mixtures	Lb.	25	25						
835900	Potassium sulfate, technical grade	Lb.	100	25						
835900	Potassium chloride, technical grade	Lb.	100	25						
835900	Superphosphates	Lb.	100	25						
836500	Carbonate, calcined or soda ash	Lb.	100	25						
836800	Sodium bichromate & chromate	Lb.	1	1						
837300	Sodium hydroxide or caustic soda, except in small packages	Lb.	100	25						
837700	Sodium phosphate, tri- or pyro	Lb.	1	1						
837900	Soda ash, causticized	Lb.	100	25						
837900	Sodium nitrate	Lb.	1	1						
837900	Sodium bismuthate	Lb.	None	None						
838400	Ammonium nitrate	Lb.	100	25						
838500	Ammonium sulfate	Lb.	100	25						
838500	Urea (except synthetic resins and fertilizers)	Lb.	100	25						
838500	Urea ammonium salts	Lb.	100	25						
839900	Actinium bearing salts & compounds		None	None						
839900	Antimony oxides (tri-, tetra-, penta-)		100	25						

¹ Bismuth sub-gallate is not classified as an industrial chemical under Schedule B No. 839900.

Dept. of Comm. Sched. B No.	Commodity	Unit	GLV dollar value limits country group				
			K	E			
<i>Miscellaneous commodities, N. E. S.</i>							
999600 983200	Roofing, asbestos..... Candles..... Commodities exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies: (The following classifications are not used for exports for relief or charity by U. S. Government agencies or by UNRRA, except for exports of used clothing, blankets and bedding by such agencies, which are reported under 999820 or 999830. All other exports by U. S. Government agencies or by UNRRA, including new clothing, blankets, and bedding are reported under their specific Schedule B Numbers):	Square Lb.	25 1	25 1			
999810 999820 999830 999840 999850	Food..... Clothing..... Blankets and bedding..... Drugs and biological supplies..... Surgical, sanitary and hospital supplies and equipment.....	Export controls applicable to each commodity under these classifications are those which apply to the commodity when exported commercially under its individual Schedule B number.					
999860 999890 999910	Ambulances and other motor equipment..... Other..... General merchandise valued at less than \$50..... This commodity number is applied to: (a) All single items of Schedule B commodities valued at less than \$50. (b) All totals of Schedule B commodities, single items of which are valued at less than \$50, including shipments to Postmasters or other agents for distribution at destination.				Export controls applicable to each commodity under this classification are those which apply to the commodity when exported under its individual Schedule B number.		

This amendment shall become effective immediately.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, 55 Stat. 206, 56 Stat. 463, 58 Stat. 671, 59 Stat. 270, 60 Stat. 215; 50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 701, 702; E. O. 9630, Sept. 27, 1945, 10 F. R. 12245)

Dated: May 23, 1947.

FRANCIS McINTYRE,
Deputy Director for Export Control,
Commodities Branch.

[F. R. Doc. 47-4995; Filed, May 27, 1947; 8:52 a. m.]

Chapter XXIII—War Assets Administration

[Operations Notice 1, Amdt. 1]

PART 8401—ORGANIZATION OF WASHINGTON OFFICE OF WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION
RULES PERTAINING TO OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Part 8401, August 28, 1946, entitled "Organization of the Washington Office of War Assets Administration" (11 F. R. 177A-750) is hereby amended by adding a new § 8401.14a as follows:

§ 8401.14a. *Rules pertaining to official documents and the disclosure of information—(a) Disposal of documents.* All records, opinions, claims, accounts, correspondence and other official documents and exhibits attached or pertaining thereto, and copies thereof are the property of the Government. While copies of such documents may be temporarily kept in so-called personal custody of officials and employees to provide information for official use, they cannot be construed to be the personal property of officials and employees having such custody even though other copies of such documents may be located in official files or elsewhere. Upon termination of employment in the War Assets Administration any official or employee shall sur-

render all official documents to his successor or to his immediate superior.

(b) *Confidential material.* No copy of, or information relative to, any such document or to any other official business of the Administration which appears to be of a confidential nature, shall be given to any person unless such person obtains a court order or subpoena therefor, or makes application therefor in the manner prescribed in this section, and it appears to the Administrator, Associate Administrator, or General Counsel, or to the Deputy Administrator, that the furnishing thereof would not be contrary to the public interest. Applications need follow no standard form but shall be addressed to the General Counsel, and must set forth under oath the interest of the applicant in the subject matter and the purpose for which such copy or information is desired. Applications by duly accredited governmental officials need not be under oath.

(c) *Testifying before courts, etc. (excluding Congressional committees).* War Assets Administration officials and employees are prohibited from testifying in court or otherwise with respect to information obtained in their official capacities, without the prior approval of the Administrator, Associate Administrator, or General Counsel.

(d) *Congressional committees.* (1) In order to give direction and coordination to statements reflecting the official policies of the Administration and to assure that such statements truly and adequately reflect such official policies, officials or employees shall coordinate such statements with the General Counsel or his designated representative before making such statements or appearing before any Congressional committees. In those instances where the exigencies of the situation do not permit such coordination, any official or employee concerned shall transmit promptly to the Office of General Counsel a memorandum setting forth the statements furnished and the names of the persons seeking the statements, the committee with which that person is associated and such other relevant facts as may be deemed necessary to reflect a true statement of the information furnished.

(2) In order that the responsible heads of offices may know the whereabouts and activities of employees while on duty during office hours, any employee of this Administration who receives a request or subpoena from an authorized representative of a Congressional committee or any member thereof to appear and give information before such committee, or members of its staff, shall report the receipt of such request to the immediate supervisor of the office or project upon which such employee is engaged.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not impair or affect the right or duty as may be fixed by law of any official or employee of the Administration to testify before or give information to any duly authorized Congressional committee or member thereof; nor shall this regulation require any coordination of information given to Congressional committees with the office of general counsel except as provided above for statements reflecting the official policies of the Administration.

(e) *Application of this section to other Government agencies.* This section shall not be applicable to official requests of other Government agencies or officers thereof acting in their official capacities unless it appears that compliance with such requests would be in violation of law, or contrary to the public interest. Cases of doubt should be referred to the administrator, associate administrator, or general counsel.

(f) *Authority to waive this section.* The provisions of this section may be waived in proper cases by the Administrator, Associate Administrator, or General Counsel, or by the Deputy Administrator in charge of the subject matter involved.

This amendment shall become effective the 20th day of May 1947.

(Secs. 3, 12, Pub. Law 404, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 238, 244)

ROBERT M. LITTLEJOHN,
Administrator.

MAY 20, 1947.

[F. R. Doc. 47-5003; Filed, May 27, 1947; 8:54 a. m.]