with Federal programs and local government plans. Thus, these lands are hereby classified for desert land entry subject to the following conditions:

Before the entries are allowed and the land cleared for crop production, each applicant must have one or more irrigation wells drilled on his entry that will pump water at the minimum rate of 2,000 g.p.m. on a sustained yield basis (if two wells are used, each must pump at least 1,000 g.p.m.).

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, NEVADA

LANDER COUNTY

Description, application number and applicant

T. 19 N., R. 47 E., Nevada,
Sec. 2, S½SE¼;
Sec. 11, NW¼NE¼, S½NW¼, N½SW¼, NE¼NW¼.
062101—R. G. Henderson, Jr.

Sec. 10, S½SE¼;
Sec. 14, S½NW¼, N½SW¼;
Sec. 15, N½NE¼.
062102—Alva L. Henderson.

Sec. 16, S½S½;
Sec. 21, N½N½.
062106—Elmer A. Herbert.

Sec. 15, S½.
062107—Adeline E. Herbert.

Sec. 22, NE¼;
Sec. 23, NW¼.
062149—William B. Hucks.

Sec. 23, NE¼;
Sec. 24, NW¼.
062150—Lois Pauline Hucks.

Sec. 23, W½SE¼, SW¼;
Sec. 22, S½SE¼.
062151—Baxter B. Pierce.

Sec. 22, W½.
062245—Willie G. Bizzell.

Sec. 21, S½N½, N½S½.
062246—Mabel M. Bizzell.

Total acres—2,880.

GROUP II LANDS

5. The lands listed herein are unsuitable for disposal under the Desert Land Act for the following reasons:

a. The lands are not chiefly valuable for crop production. They have gravelly soils and/or are best suited for range land livestock grazing.

b. Allowance of these lands to agricultural development would result in irrigation water requirements that would cause dissipation of water reserves and endanger the supply of adequate water needed for lands that are chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes.

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, NEVADA

LANDER COUNTY

Description, application number and applicant

T. 19 N., R. 47 E., Nevada,
Sec. 25, N½.
062153—Arthur B. Cheves.

Sec. 25, SW¼;
Sec. 26, NE¼.
062154—Julia Louise Cheves.

Sec. 32, SW¼, E½NW¼, W½NE¼.
062247—Bill Hill.

Sec. 35, SE¼;
Sec. 36, SW¼.
062248—Evelyn H. Hill.

Sec. 34, SE¼;
Sec. 35, SW¼.
062249—Laula H. Hair.

Total acres—1,600.

6. Accordingly, Group I petitions are approved and those in Group II are denied. Publication of the notice of proposed classification on March 25, 1971 (F.R. Doc. 71-4032) segregated the lands in Group I from all appropriations including the Mining and Mineral Leasing Laws except for disposal under the Desert Land Act to the applicants.

7. This proposal has been discussed with the local government officials and other interested parties. Information derived from discussions and other sources indicate that this classification proposal meets the criterion of 43 CFR 2430.5, which authorized classification of lands for agricultural purposes when they meet the requirements discussed above. Information concerning the lands including the field report is available for inspection and study at the Battle Mountain District Office, Bureau of Land Management, located in Battle Mountain, Nev.

8. For a period of thirty (30) days interested parties may submit comments to the Secretary of the Interior, LLM, 320, Washington, D.C. 20240.

NOLAN F. KEIL,
State Director, Nevada.

[FR Doc.71-10766 Filed 7-28-71;8:50 am]

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

NORTH ATLANTIC CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CONFERENCE

Notice of Agreement Filed

Notice is hereby given that the following agreement has been filed with the Commission for approval pursuant to section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 733, 75 Stat. 763, 46 U.S.C. 814).

Interested parties may inspect and obtain a copy of the agreement at the Washington office of the Federal Maritime Commission, 1405 I Street NW., Room 1015; or may inspect the agreement at the Field Offices located at New York, N.Y., New Orleans, La., and San Francisco, Calif. Comments on such agreements, including requests for hearing, may be submitted to the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C. 20573, within 20 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Any person desiring a hearing on the proposed agreement shall provide a clear and concise statement of the matters upon which they desire to adduce evidence. An allegation of discrimination or unfairness shall be accompanied by a statement describing the discrimination or unfairness with particularity. If a violation of the Act or detriment to the commerce of the United States is alleged, the statement shall set forth with particularity the acts and circumstances said to constitute such violation or detriment to commerce.

A copy of any such statement should also be forwarded to the party filing the agreement (as indicated hereinafter) and the statement should indicate that this has been done.

Notice of agreement filed by:

Burton H. White, Esq., Burlingham, Underwood, Wright, White & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, NY 10004.

Agreement No. 9214-5 amends Article XIX to authorize the Conference Chairman to apply a member's security deposit to satisfy financial obligations to the Conference which have been outstanding or unpaid for more than 60 days after notice to the member.

Dated: July 26, 1971.

By order of the Federal Maritime Commission.

FRANCIS C. HURNEY,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.71-10823 Filed 7-28-71;8:53 am]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime Administration

[Report No. 114]

LIST OF FREE WORLD AND POLISH FLAG VESSELS ARRIVING IN CUBA SINCE JANUARY 1, 1963

SECTION 1. The Maritime Administration is making available to the appropriate Departments the following list of vessels which have arrived in Cuba since January 1, 1963, based on information received through June 14, 1971, exclusive of those vessels that called on Cuba on U.S. Government-approved noncommercial voyages and those listed in section 2. Pursuant to established U.S. Government policy, the listed vessels are ineligible to carry U.S. Government-financed cargoes from the United States.

FLAG OF REGISTRY AND NAME OF SHIP	*Gross tonnage*
Total—all flags (192 ships)	1,434,098
Cypriot (195 ships)	739,840
Aegis Banner	9,024
Aegis Fame	9,072
Aegis Hope (previous trips to Cuba as the Huntsmore—British)	5,678
Aftadelfos	8,136
Aghios Ermolaos	7,208
Aghios Nicolaos	7,254
Alda	7,292
Alfa	7,388
Alice (previous trips to Cuba—Greek)	7,189
Alitric	7,564
Alma	6,585
Alpa	9,159
Amarilis	8,959
Amfithea (previous trip to Cuba as the Antonia—Greek)	5,171

Cypriot—Continued	Gross tonnage
Anemone	7,168
Anka	7,314
Annunciation Day	8,047
Antigoni	3,174
Ardena	7,261
Arendal	7,265
Areti	8,406
Aria (previous trips to Cuba—Somali)	5,059
Arion	3,570
Arosa	7,333
Athenian	9,943
Aurora	8,380
Azalea	9,506
Begonia	6,576
Byron	8,720
Calypso (tanker)	12,883
Camelia	8,111
Castalia	7,641
Claire (previous trips to Cuba—Lebanese)	5,411
Cleo II	7,590
Costiana	7,199
Degedo	9,000
Diamondo	7,067
Dolphin	3,550
Dorine Papalios (previous trips to Cuba as the Formentor—British)	8,424
E. D. Papalios	9,431
Elpida	8,296
Elpidoforos	4,963
Free Trader (previous trips to Cuba—Lebanese)	7,061
Gardenia	9,744
George	7,378
George N. Papalios	9,071
Georgios C. (previous trips to Cuba as the Huntsfield—British and Cypriot)	9,483
Georgios T	9,646
Giannis	7,490
Good Luck	6,952
Happy Land	9,080
Herodemos	7,356
Ilena (previous trips to Cuba—Lebanese)	5,925
Irena (previous trips to Cuba—Lebanese)	7,232
Iris	8,479
Johnny	9,689
June	9,357
Katerina (previous trips to Cuba—Lebanese)	9,357
Kimon	5,686
Kitsa	9,519
Kounistra (previous trips to Cuba as the Nicolaos Frangistas and the Nicolaos F.—Greek)	7,199
Kypros	7,001
Lena	7,029
Marco	7,622
Master George	7,334
May	8,853
Mery (previous trips to Cuba—Greek)	7,258
Mimis N. Papalios	9,069
Mimosa	8,618
Miss Papalios	9,072
Mitera Irini (previous trips to Cuba as the Socivve—British and Maltese)	7,291
Nea Hellas	9,241
Nedi 2	7,679
Newgate (previous trips to Cuba—British)	6,743
Nike	9,505
Noelle (previous trips to Cuba—Lebanese)	7,251
Olga (previous trips to Cuba—Lebanese and Greek)	7,265
Pantazis Caias	9,618
Patricia	6,998
Petunia	7,843
Piatres	7,244
Protoklitos	6,154
Salvia	8,522
Silver Coast	7,328
Silver Hope	5,313
Sophia (previous trips to Cuba—Greek)	7,030
Successor	11,471
Suerte	7,267
Thios Costas (previous trips to Cuba—Somali)	7,258
Torenia	8,077
**Troyan (trips to Cuba as the Mauritanie—Moroccan)	10,392
Venturer	9,000
Venus	9,777
Zaira	8,032
Zinia	7,114
British (33 ships)	269,582
Arctic Ocean	8,791
Athelcrown (tanker)	11,149
Athellaird (tanker)	11,150
Athelmonarch (tanker)	11,182
Avisfaith	7,868
Cheung Chau	8,566
Coral Islands	9,060
East Sea	9,679
Fortune Enterprise	7,696
**Glendalough (trip to Cuba—as the Ardrossmore—British)	5,820
Golden Bridge	7,897
Ho Fung	7,121
Huntsland	9,353
Hwa Chu	9,091
NOTE: Hwang Ho (now Jiangyin—Peoples Republic of China—will be deleted from future reports)	9,457
Ivory Islands	9,718
Kinross	5,388
Magister	2,239
Nancy Dee	6,597
Newheath	7,643
Precious Pearl	6,921
Red Sea (previous trip to Cuba as the Grosvenor Mariner—British)	7,026
**Rosetta Maud (trips to Cuba as the Ardtara—British)	5,795
Sea Amber	10,421
Sea Coral	10,421
Sea Empress	9,841
Sea Moon	9,085
Seasage	4,330
**Shun Wah (trip to Cuba as the Vercharmian—British)	7,265
Steed	8,989
Venice	8,611
NOTE: Yellow Sea (now Huai Yin—Peoples Republic of China—will be deleted from future reports)	9,998
Yunglutaton	5,414
Polish (21 ships)	150,590
Baltyk	6,984
Bialystok	7,173
Bytom	5,967
Chopin	9,231
Chorzow	7,237
Energetyk	10,876
Grodziec	3,379
Huta Florian	7,258
Huta Labedy	7,221
Huta Ostrowiec	7,179
Huta Zgoda	6,840
Hutnik	10,847
Kopalnia Bobrek	7,221
Kopalnia Czladz	7,252
Kopalnia Miechowice	7,223
Kopalnia Siemianowice	7,165
Kopalnia Wujek	7,033
Narwik	7,065
Piast	3,184
Rejowiec	3,401
Transportowiec	10,854
Yugoslav (8 ships)	53,948
Agrum	2,449
Bar	8,776
Cetinje	8,229
Kolasin	7,217
Piva	7,519
Plod	3,657
Tara	7,499
Ulcinj	8,602
Greek (6 ships)	40,477
Andromachi (previous trips to Cuba as the Penelope—Greek)	6,712
**Anna Maria (trips to Cuba as the Helka—British)	2,111
Eftyhia	9,844
**Gold Land (trip to Cuba as the Amfred—Swedish)	2,838
**Lambros M. Fatsis (trips to Cuba as the La Hortensia—British)	9,486
**Pothiti (trips to Cuba as the Huntsville—British)	9,486
Italian (6 ships)	53,930
Alderamine (tanker)	12,505
Elia (tanker)	11,021
Probitas	8,150
San Francesco	9,284
Santa Lucia	9,278
Somalia	3,692
Somali (8 ships)	61,638
**Atlas (trip to Cuba—Finnish)	3,916
Ber Sea	8,269
Dimitrakis	7,829
Hemisphere (previous trips to Cuba—British)	8,718
Nebula (trips to Cuba—British)	8,907
Nebula (previous trips to Cuba—British)	8,907
**Oriental (trips to Cuba as the Oceantramp—British)	6,185
**Eastglury (trips to Cuba—British)	8,995
**Jollity (trips to Cuba—British)	8,819
French (4 ships)	10,466
**Atlanta (trip to Cuba as the Enee—French)	1,232
Circe	2,874
Danae	3,486
Nelle	2,874
Lebanese (2 ships)	11,583
Antonis	6,259
Astir	5,324
Netherlands (2 ships)	1,615
Meike	500
Tempo	1,115
Panamanian (2 ships)	17,543
**Ampuria (trips to Cuba as the Roula Maria—Greek)	10,608
**Robertina (trips to Cuba as the Anacreon—Greek)	6,935
Finnish (1 ship)	4,779
Someri	4,779
Guinean (1 ship)	852

See footnotes at end of document.

See footnotes at end of document.

Guinean—Continued	Gross tonnage
**Drame Oumar (trip to Cuba as the Neve—French)	852
Maltese (1 ship)	5,333
Timios Stavros (previous trips to Cuba—British and Greek)	5,333
Moroccan (1 ship)	3,214
Marrakech	3,214
Pakistani (1 ship)	8,708
**Maulabaksh (trips to Cuba as the Phoenician Dawn and East Breeze—British)	8,708

SEC. 2. In accordance with approved procedures, the vessels listed below which called at Cuba after January 1, 1963, have reacquired eligibility to carry U.S. Government-financed cargoes from the United States by virtue of the persons who control the vessels having given satisfactory certification and assurance:

(a) That such vessels will not, thenceforth, be employed in the Cuban trade so long as it remains the policy of the U.S. Government to discourage such trade; and

(b) That no other vessels under their control will thenceforth be employed in the Cuban trade, except as provided in paragraph (c); and

(c) That vessels under their control which are covered by contractual obligations, including charters, entered into prior to December 16, 1963, requiring their employment in the Cuban trade shall be withdrawn from such trade at the earliest opportunity consistent with such contractual obligations.

FLAG OF REGISTRY AND NAME OF SHIP

a. Since last report:

	Gross tonnage
Pu Gar (Singapore)	7,638

b. Previous reports:

Flag of registry:	Number of ships
Flag of registry (total)	136
British	48
Cypriot	4
Danish	1
Finnish	4
French	4
German (West)	1
Greek	31
Israeli	1
Italian	13
Japanese	1
Kuwaiti	1
Lebanese	9
Liberia	1
Moroccan	2
Norwegian	5
Somali	1
Spanish	6
Swedish	1
Yugoslav	2

SEC. 3. The following number of vessels have been removed from this list, since they have been broken up, sunk, or wrecked.

a. Since last report:

Flag of registry:	Gross Tonnage
Aragon (Cypriot)	7,248
Armar (Cypriot)	6,957
Marika (Cypriot)	7,290
Ruthy Ann (British)	7,361
Savvas (Cypriot)	7,230
Gladiator (Cypriot)	8,346
Erato (Cypriot)	7,247
Spyro (Cypriot)	7,591

b. Previous reports:

Flag of registry:	Broken up, sunk, or wrecked
British	25
Cypriot	37
Finnish	5
French	1
Greek	18
Italian	4
Japanese	1
Lebanese	36
Maltese	2
Monaco	1
Moroccan	1
Norwegian	1
Pakistan	1
Panamanian	7
Singapore	1
Somali	1
South Africa	2
Swedish	1
Yugoslav	6
Total	151

SEC. 4. The ships listed in sections 1 and 2 have made the following number of trips to Cuba since January 1, 1963, based on information received through June 8, 1971.

Flag of registry	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 Jan.	1971 Feb.	1971 Mar.	1971 Apr.	1971 May	Total
British	133	180	126	101	78	62	45	53	3	4	3	1		789
Cypriot		1	17	27	42	68	115	199	14	15	16	14	4	532
Lebanese	64	91	58	25	16	16	4	1						275
Greek	99	27	23	27	29	7								212
Italian	16	29	24	11	11	19	15	13	3		1		1	125
Yugoslav	12	11	15	10	14	9	6	7		1	1	1		87
French	8	9	9	10	10	4	2	5		1				58
Finnish	1	4	5	11	12	8	2	1						44
Spanish	9	17												26
Norwegian	14	10												24
Moroccan	9	13	1											23
Maltese		2	6	1	4	8	1	2						24
Somalia					2	11	7	4	1					25
Netherlands		4	2											6
Sweden	3	3												6
Kuwaiti		2	1											3
Israeli			2											2
Japanese	1					1								2
Danish	1													1
German (West)	1													1
Haitian			1											1
Monaco				1										1
Subtotal	370	394	290	224	218	204	197	285	21	21	21	16	5	2,266
Polish	18	16	12	10	11	7	2	3						79
Grand total	388	410	302	234	229	211	199	288	21	21	21	16	5	2,345

NOTE: Trip totals in section 4 exceed ship totals in sections 1 and 2 because some of the ships made more than one trip to Cuba. Monthly totals subject to revision as additional data becomes available.

**Ships appearing on the list which have made no trips to Cuba under the present registry.

By order of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Maritime Affairs.

Dated: June 18, 1971.

JAMES S. DAWSON, Jr.,
Secretary, Maritime Subsidy Board.

[FR Doc.71-10837 Filed 7-28-71;8:53 am]

Office of the Secretary

CHILDREN'S SLEEPWEAR

Notice of Standard

On November 17, 1970, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (35 F.R. 17670) a notice of finding that a flammability standard is needed for sleepwear normally worn by young children (5 years and under) to protect the public against unreasonable risk of the occurrence of fire leading to death, injury, or significant property damage. This notice preliminarily found that the proposed standard published in the same FEDERAL REGISTER was:

a. Needed for young children's sleepwear to protect the public against unreasonable risk of the occurrence of fire leading to death, personal injury, or significant property damage.

b. Reasonable, technologically practicable, and appropriate, and is stated in objective terms; and

c. Limited to young children's sleepwear, and fabrics or related materials which are intended to be used or which may reasonably be expected to be used in children's sleepwear, and which have been determined to present such unreasonable risk.

The comments received pursuant to the above-referenced publication, statements presented at the public hearings, and the reports of the National Advisory Committee for the Flammable Fabrics Act on the proposed children's sleepwear standard were reviewed and considered. Having made appropriate changes in the proposed standards for the flammability of young children's sleepwear based on

those reviews and considerations and on further research, it is hereby found that the flammability standard as set out in full at the end hereof:

(a) Is needed for children's sleepwear to protect the public against unreasonable risk of fire leading to death, personal injury, or significant property damage;

(b) Is reasonable, technologically practicable and appropriate and is stated in objective terms; and

(c) Is limited to young children's sleepwear, and fabrics or related materials which are intended or promoted for use in children's sleepwear and which currently present the unreasonable risks specified in (a) above.

Intent and scope of standard. It is the intent of the standard set out in full at the end hereof to provide a high and effective level of protection to children approximately 5 years of age and younger against unreasonable risk of death or injury suffered as a result of ignition and continued burning of sleepwear garments, as defined in the standard, and/or as a result of the continued burning of molten or other material falling or dripping from the burning garments. In consonance with the Act and Senate Report No. 407, 90th Congress, first session, this standard is expressly "tailored to meet the particular need or hazard shown to exist." It is therefore, limited to garments and fabrics intended or promoted for use in children's sleepwear without imposing the same requirement on all other wearing apparel. The regulation of fabrics intended for use in products other than children's sleepwear is not covered under this standard. Items in inventory or with the trade on the effective date of the standard are exempt. All concerned parties shall be required to maintain records that these items offered for sale after the effective date of this standard are eligible for the exemption.

The standard accomplishes the above objectives by limiting the individual and average char lengths of specimens subjected to 3-second impingement of a moderate sized flame, and by limiting the time after removal of the flame within which material fallen from the specimens may continue burning.

Effective date. The standard shall become effective for items manufactured 12 months from the date of promulgation. Normally under the Flammable Fabrics Act a standard becomes effective within 12 months following promulgation unless it is found for good cause shown that an earlier or later effective date is in the public interest. Some industry sources have stated that it is not technologically practicable to comply with the standard in less than 31–36 months. The Department's independent investigation shows, however, that it will be technologically practicable for the majority of companies to comply with the standard within 24 months from the date of promulgation and that some may be able to comply within 12 months. Accordingly, in order to conform with the requirements of the Act that the standard be technologically practicable, the standard is made effective 12 months after promulgation with a proviso temporarily requiring a permanent and conspicuous cautioning label for noncomplying goods manufactured during the 12 months after the effective date of the standard. All goods manufactured 24 months after promulgation are required to comply.

Effect on other standards. As of 12 months after the effective date of the standard, the present flammability standards under the Flammable Fabrics Act (Commercial Standard 191–53, Flammability of Clothing Textiles as modified by Act of Congress approved August 23, 1954, and Commercial Standard 192–53, General Purpose Vinyl Plastic Film) are superseded insofar as they apply to items of children's sleepwear included in DOC FF 3–71. Nothing in this action affects the application of CS 191–53 and CS 192–53 to products, fabrics, or related materials not included in DOC FF 3–71.

Issued: July 27, 1971.

MAURICE H. STANS,
Secretary of Commerce.

CHILDREN'S SLEEPWEAR

STANDARD FOR THE FLAMMABILITY OF CHILDREN'S SLEEPWEAR

[DOC FF 3–71]

.1 Definitions.
.2 Scope and application.
.3 General requirements.
.4 Test procedure.
.5 Labeling requirements.

.1 *Definitions.* In addition to the definitions given in section 2 of the Flammable Fabrics Act, as amended (sec. 1, 81 Stat. 568; 15 U.S.C. 1191), and section 7.2 of the Procedures (33 F.R. 14642, Oct. 1, 1968), the following definitions apply for the purposes of this Standard:

(a) "Children's Sleepwear" means any product of wearing apparel up to and including size 6X, such as nightgowns, pajamas, or similar or related items, such as robes, intended to be worn primarily for sleeping or activities related to sleeping. Diapers and underwear are excluded from this definition.

(b) "Size 6X" means the size defined as 6X in Department of Commerce Voluntary Product Standard, previously identified as Commercial Standard, CS 151–50 "Body Measurements for the Sizing of Apparel for Infants, Babies, Toddlers, and Children." [1]

(c) "Item" means any product of children's sleepwear, or any fabric or related material intended or promoted for use in children's sleepwear.

(d) "Trim" means decorative materials, such as ribbons, laces, embroidery, or ornaments. This definition does not include (1) individual pieces less than 2 inches in their longest dimension, provided that such pieces do not constitute or cover in aggregate a total of more than 20 square inches of the item, or (2) functional materials (findings), such as zippers, buttons or elastic bands, used in the construction of garments.

(e) "Acceptance Criterion" means the maximum char length and residual flame time which an item may exhibit in order to comply with this standard.

(f) "Char Length" means the distance from the original lower edge of the specimen exposed to the flame in accordance with the procedure specified in ".4 Test Procedure" to the end of the tear or void in the charred, burned or damaged area, the tear being made in accordance with the procedure specified in .4(d)(2).

(g) "Residual Flame Time" is defined as the time from removal of the burner from the specimen to the final extinction of molten material or other fragments flaming on the base of the cabinet.

(h) "Afterglow" means the continuation of glowing of parts of a specimen after flaming has ceased.

.2 *Scope and application.* (a) This Standard provides a test method to determine the flammability of items of children's sleepwear.

(b) All items of children's sleepwear must meet the acceptance criterion, except during the period set out in .5(b).

.3 *General requirements*—(a) *Summary of test method.* Five conditioned specimens, 8.9 x 25.4 cm. (3.5 x 10 in.), are suspended one at a time vertically in holders in a prescribed cabinet and subjected to a standard flame along their bottom edge for a specified time under controlled conditions. The char length and residual flame time are measured.

(b) *Acceptance criterion.* An item meets the acceptance criterion if: (1) The average char length of five specimens does not exceed 17.8 cm. (7.0 in.), (2) no individual specimen has a char length of 25.4 cm. (10 in.), and (3) no individual specimen has a residual flame time greater than 10 seconds, when the testing is done in accordance with ".4 Test Procedure".

.4 *Test procedure*—(a) *Apparatus*—(1) *Test chamber.* The test chamber shall be a steel cabinet with inside dimensions of 30.5 cm. (12 in.) wide, 30.5 cm. (12 in.) deep, and 78.7 cm. (31 in.) high. It shall have a frame which permits the suspension of the specimen holder over the center of the base of the cabinet at such a height that the bottom of the specimen holder is 1.7 cm. (¾ in.) above the highest point of the barrel of the gas burner specified in .4(a)(3) and perpendicular to the front of the cabinet. The highest point of the barrel of the gas burner shall be 17.5 cm. (6.9 in.) above the floor of the cabinet. The front of the cabinet shall be a close fitting door with a glass insert to permit observation of the entire test. The cabinet floor shall be covered with a piece of asbestos paper, whose length and width are approximately 2.5 cm. (1 in.) less than the cabinet floor dimensions and whose thickness is a nominal 0.3 cm. (⅛ in.). A piece of asbestos paper at least 15.2 x 15.2 cm. (6 x 6 in.) and of nominal thickness 0.15 cm. (1/16 in.) or less shall be used

[1] Copies available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Street, Springfield, VA 22151.

to catch the drips of other fragments and this latter paper shall be changed after each specimen which drips has been tested. The cabinet to be used in this test method is illustrated in Figure 1 and detailed in Engineering Drawings, Nos. 1 to 7.

(2) *Specimen holder.* The specimen holder is designed to permit suspension of the specimen in a fixed vertical position and to prevent curling of the specimen when the flame is applied. It shall consist of two U-shaped 0.32 cm. (⅛ in.) thick steel plates, 41.9 cm. (16.5 in.) long, and 8.9 cm. (3.5 in.) wide, with aligning pins. The openings in the plates shall be 35.6 cm. (14 in.) long and 5.1 cm. (2 in.) wide. The specimen shall be fixed between the plates, which shall be held together with side clamps. The holder to be used in this test method is illustrated in Figure 2 and detailed in Engineering Drawing No. 7.

(3) *Burner.* The burner shall be substantially the same as that illustrated in Figure 1 and detailed in Engineering Drawing No. 6. It shall have a tube of 1.1 cm. (0.43 in.) inside diameter. The input line to the burner shall be equipped with a needle valve. It shall have a variable orifice to adjust the height of the flame. The barrel of the burner shall be at an angle of 25° from the vertical. The burner shall be equipped with an adjustable stop collar so that it may be positioned quickly under the test specimen. The burner shall be connected to the gas source by rubber or other flexible tubing.

(4) *Gas supply system.* There shall be a pressure regulator to furnish gas to the burner under a pressure of 129±13 mm. Hg. (2½±¼ lbs. per sq. in.) at the burner inlet.

(5) *Gas.* The gas shall be at least 97 percent pure methane.

(6) *Hooks and weights.* Metal hooks and weights shall be used to produce a series of loads for char length determinations. Suitable metal hooks consist of No. 19 gauge steel wire, or equivalent, made from 7.6 cm. (3 in.) lengths of the wire, bent 1.3 cm. (0.5 in.) from one end to a 45° angle hook. The longer end of the wire is fastened around the neck of the weight to be used and the other in the lower end of each burned specimen to one side of the burned area. The requisite loads are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Original fabric weight [1]		Loads	
g./sq. m.	*(oz./sq. yd.)*	*g*	*(lb.)*
Less than 101	(Less than 3.0)	54.4	(0.12)
101–237	(3.0–6.0)	113.4	(0.25)
237–338	(6.0–10.0)	226.8	(0.50)
Greater than 338	(Greater than 10.0)	340.2	(0.75)

[1] Weight of the original fabric, containing no seams or trim, is calculated from the weight of a specimen which has been conditioned for at least 8 hours at 21±1.1° C. (70±2° F.) and 65±2 percent relative humidity. Shorter conditioning times may be used if the change in weight of a specimen in successive weighings made at intervals of not less than 2 hours does not exceed 0.2 percent of the weight of the specimen.

(7) *Stopwatch.* A stopwatch or similar timing device shall be used to measure time to 0.1 second.

(8) *Scale.* A linear scale graduated in mm. or 0.1 in. divisions shall be used to measure char length.

(9) *Circulating air oven.* A forced circulation drying oven capable of maintaining the specimens at 105°±2.8° C. (221°±5° F.), shall be used to dry the specimen while mounted in the specimen holders.[3]

(10) *Desiccator.* An air-tight and moisture-tight desiccating chamber shall be used for cooling mounted specimens after drying. Anhydrous silica gel shall be used as the desiccant in the desiccating chamber.

(11) *Hood.* A hood or other suitable enclosure shall be used to provide a draft-free environment surrounding the test chamber. This enclosure shall have a fan or other suitable means for exhausting smoke and/or toxic gases produced by testing.

(12) *Sewing machine.* A machine capable of carrying out the operations in .4(b)(2) shall be used whenever sewing is required.

(b) *Specimens and sampling*—(1) *Fabric.* Select a sample of the item representative of the lot and large enough to permit cutting five specimens. Pretesting shall be performed to determine whether different results are obtained for specimens cut with their long dimensions in the machine or cross-machine directions; if different results are obtained, the official test specimens shall be cut such that they are tested in the direction that gives the greater flammability.

Cut five specimens 8.9 x 25.4 cm. (3.5 x 10 in.) from the fabric sample selected. If the sample is wrinkled, it may be ironed. If possible, specimens shall be cut so that each contains different machine direction yarns and different cross-machine direction yarns.

(2) *Garments.* Select a sample garment representative of the lot and large enough to permit cutting five specimens. More than one item of that lot may be used if necessary to obtain the five specimens. Cut five specimens 8.9 x 25.4 cm. (3.5 x 10 in.). If the garment is wrinkled, it may be ironed. Seamed and trimmed areas shall be tested, with the exception of the small areas indicated in section .1(d). Specimens shall be cut such that the seam or trim is down the center of the long dimension of the specimen. For items in which the trim or seam length is less than 25.4 cm. (10 in.), specimens shall be cut with the seam beginning at the lower edge of each specimen.

For items with attached trim whose configuration does not allow placement in the specimen holder as described above, specimens shall be prepared by sewing or attaching the trim to the center of the vertical axis of an appropriate sample of untrimmed fabric chosen from another portion of the item, beginning the sewing or attachment of the lower edge of each specimen. The sewing or attachment shall be made in the manner in which trim was attached in the item. This trim shall be removed from the item with due care to avoid damage to the trim; all remnants of thread, other fastening material and base fabric shall be removed from the trim. Sewing or otherwise attaching the trim shall be done with thread or fastening material of the same (or as close to the same as possible) composition and size as used for this purpose in the original item and using the same (or as close to the same as possible) stitching and seam type. The trim shall be sewed the entire length (if possible) of representative samples of the item.

Alternatively, the set of five specimens may be prepared from the base fabric and other component materials used in a garment rather than by cutting the finished garment. The base fabric specimen shall be cut or prepared with the long dimension in the more flammable direction. The seams to be used in the garment shall be sewn, attaching two pieces of fabric, so that each seam lies along the long center line of a resulting test specimen. The same type and composition of sewing thread as will be used in the garment shall be used in preparing the test specimens. The trim to be used in the garment shall be sewn or attached to the center of the vertical axis of a fabric specimen beginning the sewing or attachment at the lower edge of the specimen. Sewing or otherwise attaching the trim shall be done the entire length of the fabric specimen with thread or fastening material of the same composition and size as will be used in the garment and using the same stitching and seam type. In both instances (trim and seam), the method of preparing the seam or attaching the trim to each test specimen shall be the same as that to be used in the finished garment.

(c) *Mounting and conditioning of specimens.* The specimens shall be placed in specimen holders so that the bottom edge of each specimen is even with the bottom of the specimen holder. Mount the specimen in as close to a flat configuration as possible. The sides of the specimen holder shall cover 1.9 cm. (¾ in.) of the specimen width along each long edge of the specimen, and thus shall expose 5.1 cm. (2 in.) of the specimen width. The sides of the specimen holder shall be clamped with a sufficient number of clamps or shall be taped to prevent the specimen from being displaced during handling and testing. The specimens may be taped in the holders if the clamps fail to hold them. Place the mounted specimens in the drying oven in a manner that will permit free circulation of air at 105° C. (221° F.) around them for 30 minutes.[3]

[2] Option 1 of ASTM D2654–67T, "Method of Test for Amount of Moisture in Textile Materials", describes a satisfactory oven. (1970 Book of ASTM Standards, Part 24, published by the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.)

[3] If the specimens are moist when received, permit them to air-dry at laboratory conditions prior to placement in the oven. A satisfactory preconditioning procedure may be found in ASTM D 1776–67, "Conditioning Textiles and Textile Products for Testing". ("1970 Book of ASTM Standards", Part 24, published by the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.)

Remove the mounted specimens from the oven and place them in the desiccator for 30 minutes to cool. No more than five specimens shall be placed in a desiccator at one time. Specimens shall remain in the desiccator no more than 60 minutes.

(d) *Testing*—(1) *Burner adjustment.* With the hood fan turned off, use the needle valve to adjust the flame height of the burner to 3.8 cm. (1½ in.) above the highest point of the barrel of the burner. A suitable height indicator is shown in Engineering Drawing 6 and Figure 1.

(2) *Specimen burning and evaluation.* One at a time, the mounted specimens shall be removed from the desiccator and suspended in the cabinet for testing. The cabinet door shall be closed and the burner flame impinged on the bottom edge of the specimen for 3.0±0.2 seconds.[4] Flame impingement is accomplished by moving the burner under the specimen for this length of time, and then removing it.

If flaming drips or fragments are evident, measure the residual flame time to the nearest 0.1 second. If an individual specimen produces fragments or drips which are flaming beyond the specified 10-second residual flame time, that item fails to meet the acceptance criterion and testing of that item may be stopped.

When afterglow has ceased, remove the specimen from the cabinet and holder, and place it on a clean flat surface. Fold the specimen lengthwise along a line through the highest peak of the charred or melted area; crease the specimen firmly by hand. Unfold the specimen and insert the hook with the correct weight as shown in Table 1 in the specimen on one side of the charred area 6.4 mm (¼ in.) from the lower edge. Tear the specimen by grasping the other lower corner of the fabric and gently raising the specimen and weight clear of the supporting surface.[5] Measure the char length as the distance from the end of the tear to the edge of the specimen exposed to the flame. If the char length of any individual specimen of an item equals 25.4 cm (10 in.) that item fails to meet the acceptance criterion and testing may be stopped. After testing each specimen, vent the hood and cabinet to remove the smoke and/or toxic gases.

(3) *Report.* Report the value of char length, in centimeters (inches), and the residual flame time, in seconds, for each specimen, as well as the average char length for the set of five specimens.

(4) *Laundering.* The procedures described under .4(b), .4(c), and .4(d) shall be carried out on finished items (as produced or after one washing and drying) and after they have been washed and dried 50 times[6] according to Test Method AATCC 124–1969.[7] Items which do not withstand 50 launderings shall be tested at the end of their useful service life. Washing procedure 6.2(III), with a water temperature of 60°±2.8° C. (140°±5° F.), and drying procedure 6.3.2 (B), shall be used. Maximum load shall be 3.64 Kg. (8 pounds) and may consist of any combination of test samples and dummy pieces. Alternatively, a different number of times under another washing and drying procedure may be specified and used, if that procedure has previously been found to be equivalent by the Federal Trade Commission.

Such laundering is not required of items which are not intended to be laundered, as determined by the Federal Trade Commission.

Items which are not susceptible to being laundered and are labeled "dry-clean only" shall be dry-cleaned by a procedure which has previously been found to be acceptable by the Federal Trade Commission.

For the purpose of the issuance of a guarantee under section 8 of the Act, finished sleepwear garments to be tested according to .4(b)(2) need not be laundered or dry-cleaned provided all fabrics used in making the garments (except trim) have been guaranteed by the fabric producer to meet the acceptance criterion after such laundering or dry-cleaning.

.5 *Labeling requirements*—(a) *Care labels.* All items of children's sleepwear shall be labeled with precautionary instructions to protect the items from agents or treatments which are known to cause deterioration of their flame resistance. If the item has been initially tested under .4(d)(4) after one washing and drying, it shall be labeled with instructions to wash before wearing. Such labels shall be permanent and otherwise in accordance with rules and regulations established by the Federal Trade Commission.

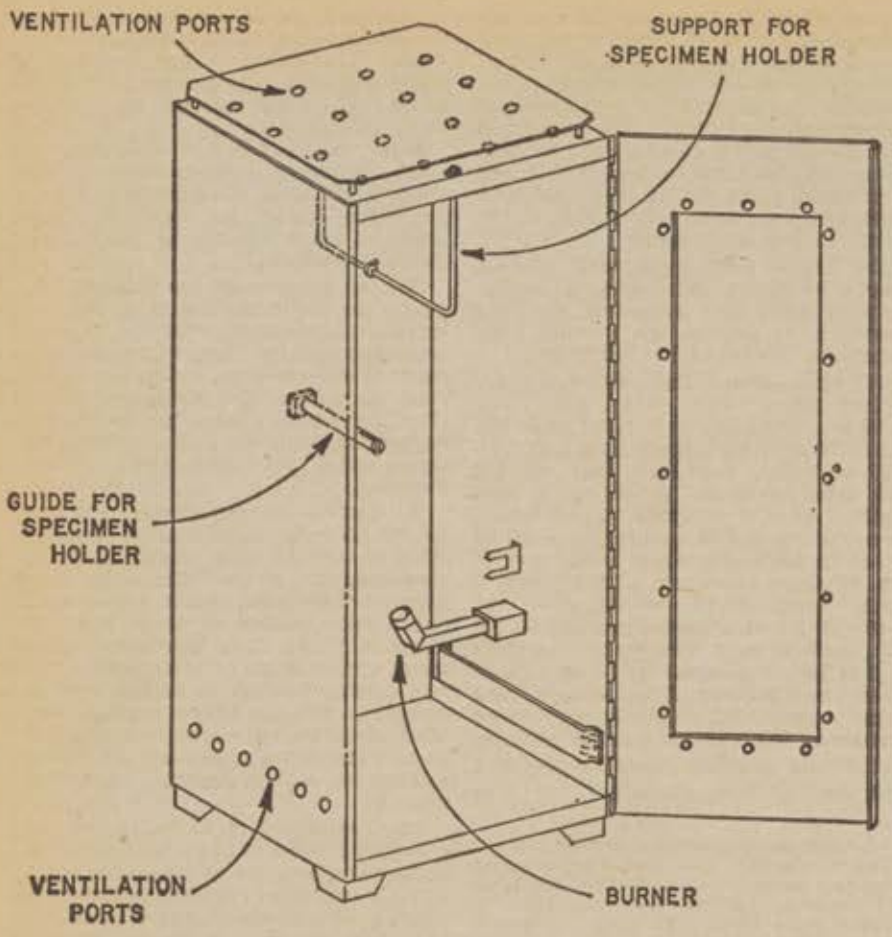
(b) *Temporary requirement for noncomplying items.* Items of noncomplying children's sleepwear which are manufactured during the 12 months following the effective date of the standard shall, prior to introduction into commerce, be prominently, permanently, and conspicuously labeled with the following statement: "Flammable (Does Not Meet U.S. Department of Commerce Standard DOC FF 3–71.) Should not be worn near sources of fire." Such labels should be in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the Federal Trade Commission.

[4] If more than 15 seconds elapse between removal of a specimen from the desiccator and the initial flame impingement, that specimen shall be reconditioned prior to testing.

[5] A figure showing how this is done is given in AATCC 34–1969, Technical Manual of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Vol. 46, 1970, published by AATCC, Post Office Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, NC 27809.

[6] If changes in an item occur during laundering which appear to affect the flammability of that item sufficiently to make it fail the acceptance criterion, that item may be tested after fewer than 50 launderings. If the item fails, further launderings are not necessary.

[7] Technical Manual of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Vol. 46, 1970, published by AATCC, Post Office Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.



VERTICAL TEST CABINET
FIGURE 1

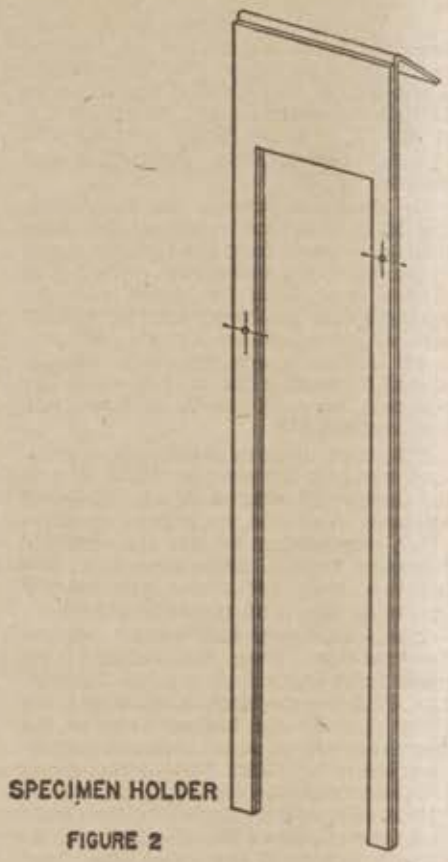
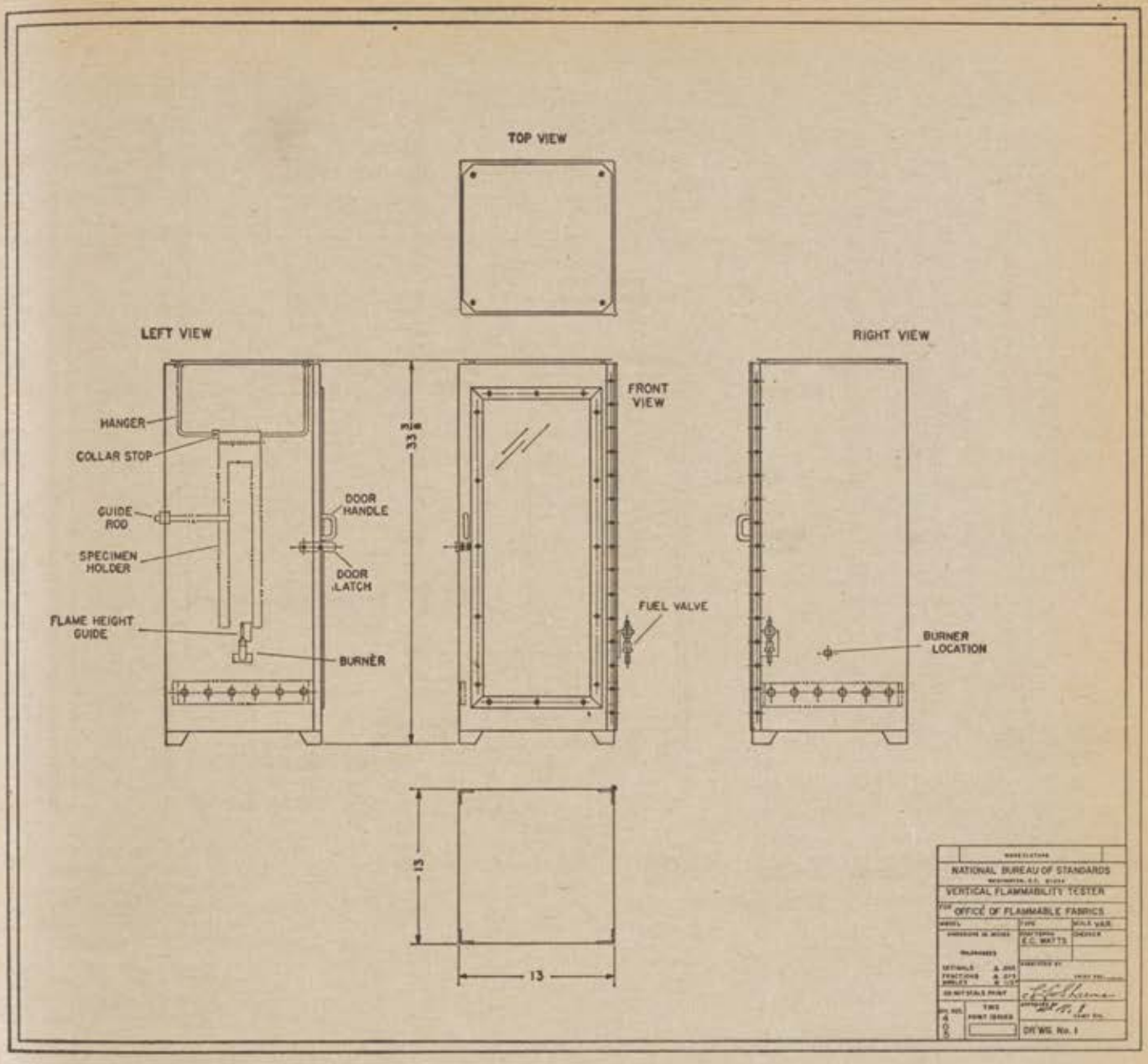
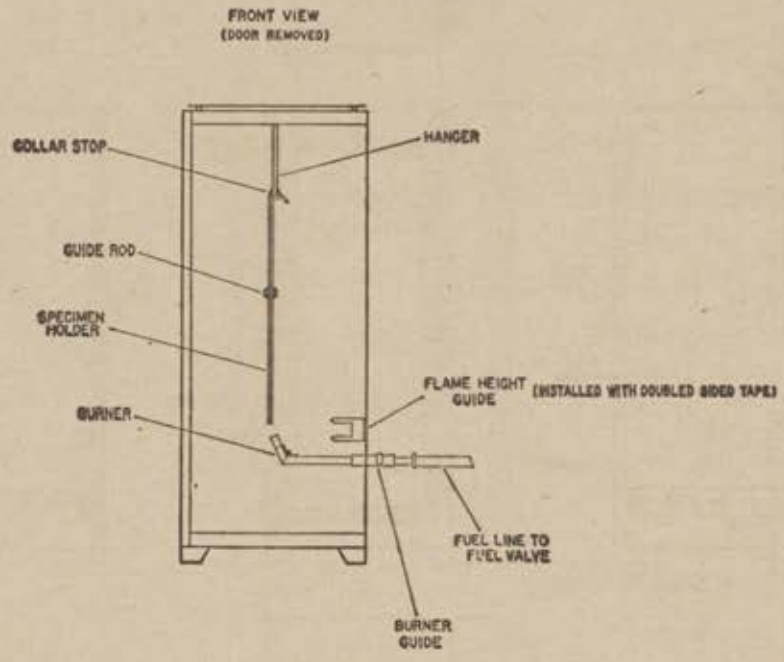
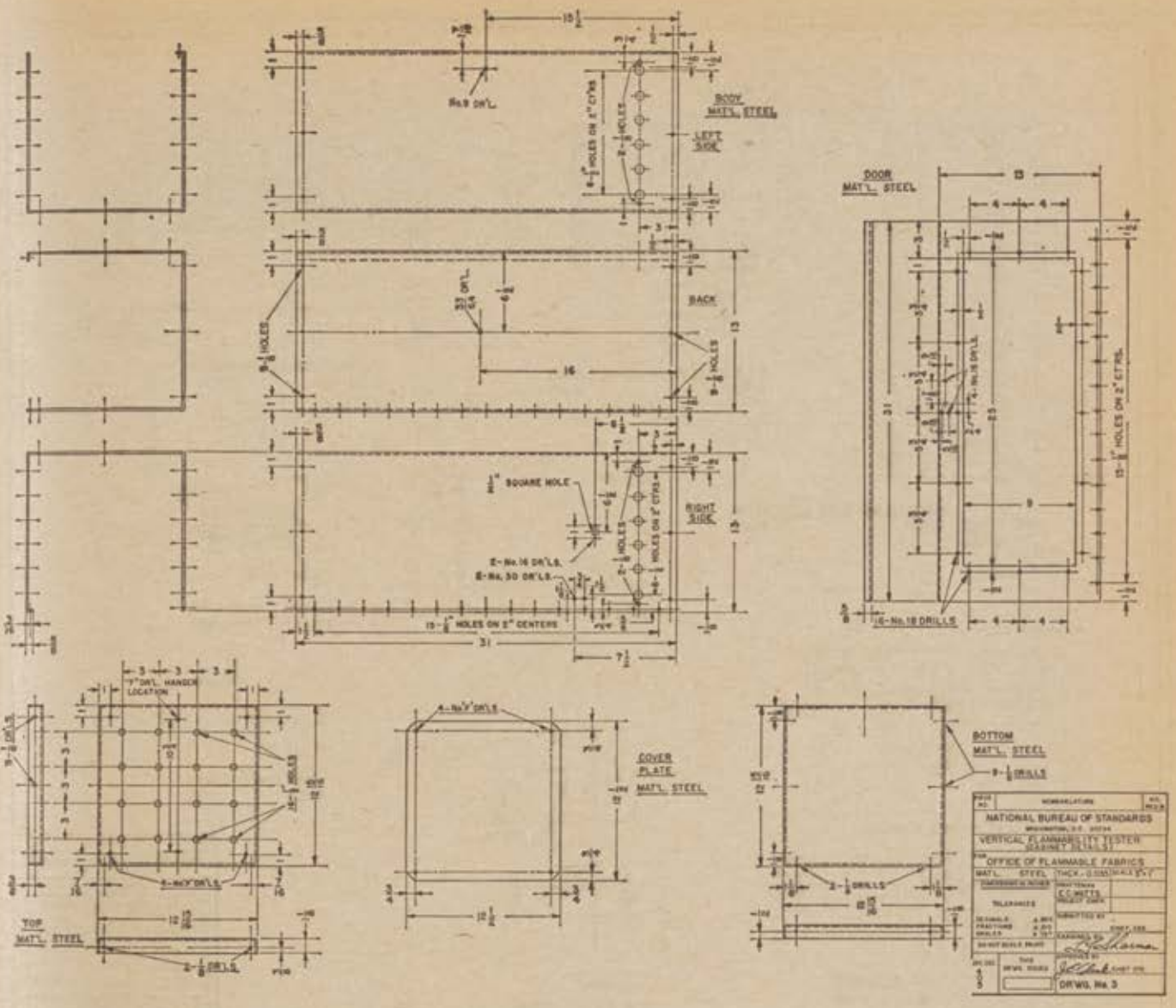


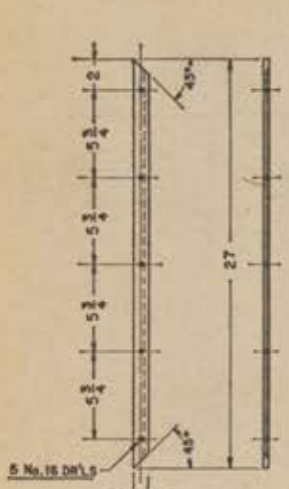
FIGURE 2


TOP VIEW
LEFT VIEW
RIGHT VIEW
FRONT VIEW
HANGER
COLLAR STOP
GUIDE ROD
SPECIMEN HOLDER
FLAME HEIGHT GUIDE
BURNER
DOOR HANDLE
DOOR LATCH
FUEL VALVE
BURNER LOCATION
33 3/8
13
13
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
VERTICAL FLAMMABILITY TESTER
OFFICE OF FLAMMABLE FABRICS
E.C. WATTS
DRWG No. 1

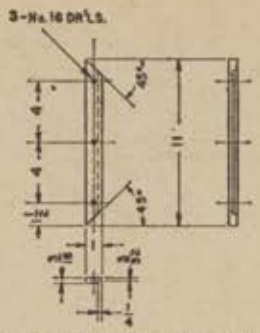


NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
VERTICAL FLAMMABILITY TESTER
HOLDER & BURNER ASSEMBLY
FOR OFFICE OF FLAMMABLE FABRICS
DRWG. No. 2.

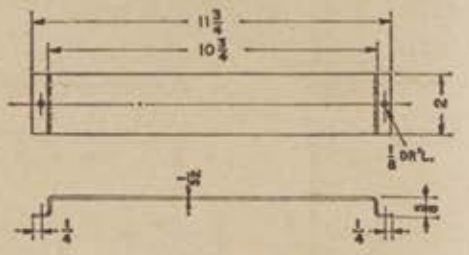

BODY MAT'L. STEEL
LEFT SIDE
BACK
RIGHT SIDE
DOOR MAT'L. STEEL
COVER PLATE MAT'L. STEEL
BOTTOM MAT'L. STEEL
TOP MAT'L. STEEL
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
VERTICAL FLAMMABILITY TESTER
OFFICE OF FLAMMABLE FABRICS
DRWG. No. 3



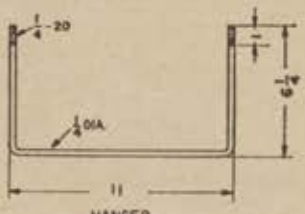
DOOR GLASS PANEL GUIDE (VERT.)
2 REQ. ALUM.



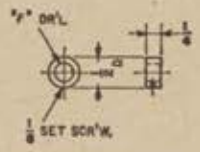
DOOR GLASS PANEL GUIDE (HORZ.)
2 REQ. ALUM.



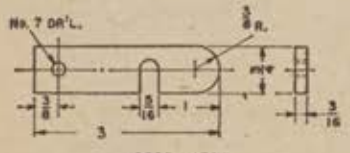
VENT DEFLECTING SHIELD
2 REQ. STEEL



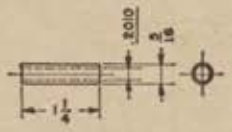
HANGER
1 REQ. STEEL



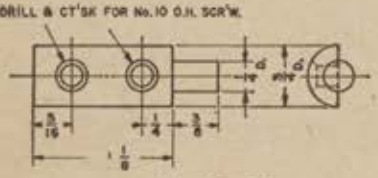
HANGER COLLAR STOP
1 REQ. STEEL



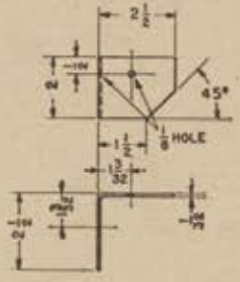
DOOR LATCH
1 REQ. ALUM.



TOP COVER SPACER
4 REQ. STEEL

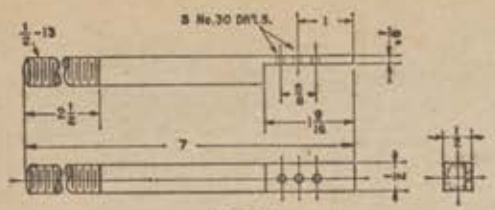


LATCH RETAINER
1 REQ. ALUM.

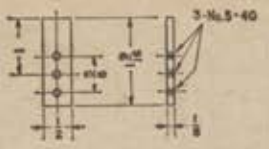


CABINET LEG
4 REQ. STEEL

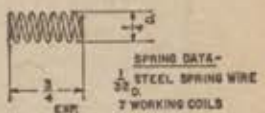
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20234
VERTICAL FLAMMABILITY TESTER
DETAILS
FOR OFFICE OF FLAMMABLE FABRICS
DRAFTSMAN E.C. WATTS
DRWG. No. 4



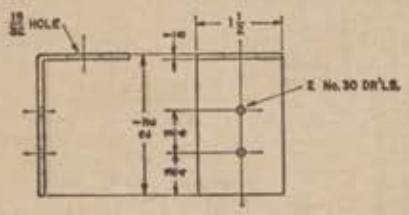
GUIDE ROD
1 REQ. ALUM.



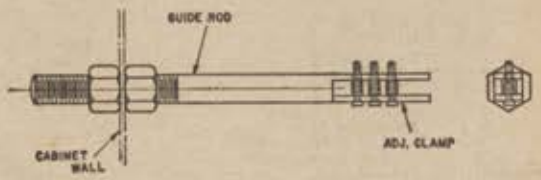
ADJUSTABLE CLAMP
1 REQ. ALUM.



SPRING (ADJ. CLAMP)
REQ. (SEE NOTE)

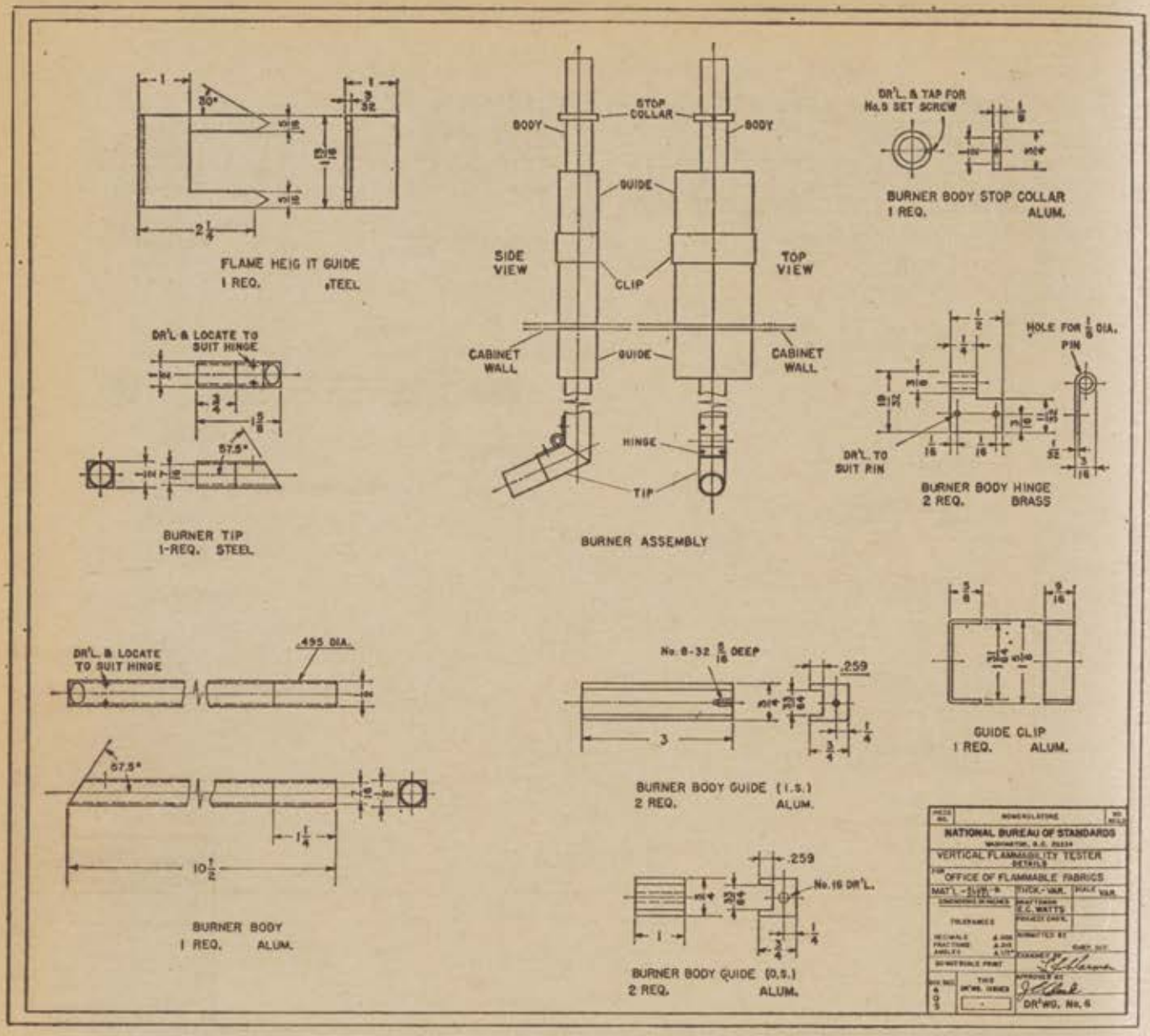


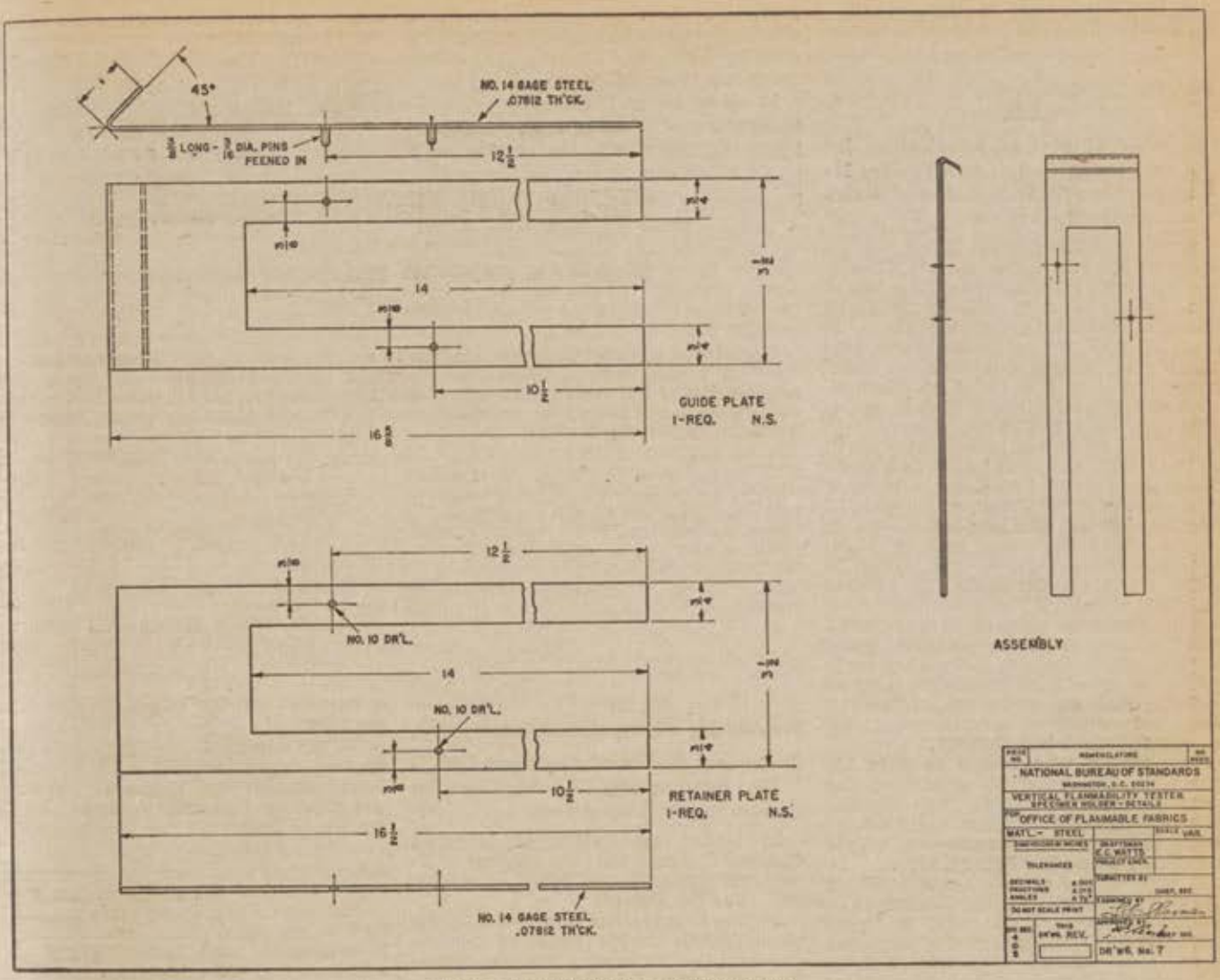
FUEL VALVE BRACKET
1 REQ. ALUM.



*GUIDE ROD ASSEMBLY

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
VERTICAL FLAMMABILITY TESTER
-DETAILS-
OFFICE OF FLAMMABLE FABRICS
DRAWN E.C. WATTS
DR WG. No. 5


FLAME HEIG IT GUIDE
1 REQ. STEEL
BODY
STOP COLLAR
BODY
GUIDE
SIDE VIEW
CLIP
TOP VIEW
CABINET WALL
GUIDE
CABINET WALL
HINGE
TIP
BURNER ASSEMBLY
DR'L. & TAP FOR No.5 SET SCREW
BURNER BODY STOP COLLAR
1 REQ. ALUM.
DR'L. & LOCATE TO SUIT HINGE
57.5°
BURNER TIP
1-REQ. STEEL
HOLE FOR DIA. PIN
DR'L. TO SUIT PIN
BURNER BODY HINGE
2 REQ. BRASS
DR'L. & LOCATE TO SUIT HINGE
.495 DIA.
57.5°
BURNER BODY
1 REQ. ALUM.
No. 8-32 DEEP
.259
3
BURNER BODY GUIDE (I.S.)
2 REQ. ALUM.
GUIDE CLIP
1 REQ. ALUM.
.259
No. 16 DR'L.
BURNER BODY GUIDE (O.S.)
2 REQ. ALUM.
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
VERTICAL FLAMMABILITY TESTER
DETAILS
FOR OFFICE OF FLAMMABLE FABRICS
DR'WG. No. 6



[FR Doc.71-10925 Filed 7-28-71;9:16 am]

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-395]

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.

Notice of Receipt of Application for Construction Permit and Facility License; Time for Submission of Views on Antitrust Matters

South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. 328 Main Street, Post Office Box 764, Columbia SC 29202, pursuant to section 103 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, has filed an application dated June 30, 1971, for authorization to construct and operate a pressurized water nuclear reactor designated as Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station, Unit 1, on the applicant's site in Fairfield County, S.C.

The site is located immediately north of Parr, S.C., and is adjacent to a man-made lake created by placing a series of dams across Frees Creek, a tributary of the Broad River. The lake is located east of the Broad River and west of South Carolina State Highway 215, about 26 miles north of Columbia, in western Fairfield County, S.C.

The proposed nuclear power station will consist of a pressurized water nuclear reactor, which is designed for a power output of 2,785 megawatts thermal (MWt), with an equivalent station net electrical output of approximately 900 megawatts electrical (MWE).

Any person who wishes to have his views on the antitrust aspects of the application presented to the Attorney General for consideration shall submit such views to the Commission within sixty (60) days after July 22, 1971.

A copy of the application is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, DC, and a copy has been sent to the Fairfield County Library, Vanderhorst Street, Winnsboro, SC 29180, Miss Jean Metelli, Librarian.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 15th day of July 1971.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

PETER A. MORRIS,
Director,
Division of Reactor Licensing.

[FR Doc.71-10322 Filed 7-21-71;8:45 am]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 23345, etc.]

MODERN AIR TRANSPORT, INC., AND HUGH B. MITCHELL

Notice of Prehearing Conference

Joint application of Modern Air Transport, Inc., and Hugh B. Mitchell, Trustee of Standard Airways, Inc., for approval of the transfer of certain certificates of public convenience and necessity.

Notice is hereby given that a prehearing conference in the above-entitled matter is assigned to be held on August 11, 1971, at 10 a.m. (local time), in Room 503, Universal Building, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC, before Examiner Greer M. Murphy.

Information and evidence requests, statements of proposed issues, and proposed procedural dates shall be filed with the Examiner and other parties on or before August 6, 1971.

Dated at Washington, D.C., July 23, 1971.

[SEAL] RALPH L. WISER,
Acting Chief Examiner.

[FR Doc.71-10822 Filed 7-28-71;8:53 am]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Bahama List No. 1/71]

BAHAMIAN STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

Notification List

JULY 1, 1971.

List of new stations, proposed changes in existing stations, deletions, and corrections in assignments of Bahamian standard broadcast stations modifying the assignments of Bahamian broadcast stations contained in the appendix to the recommendations of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement Engineering Meeting January 30, 1941.

Call letters	Location	Power kw	Antenna	Schedule	Class
ZNS-1 (PO 10 kw., ND-200, 220 120 300, N. 25°05'00", W. 77°22' 30").	Nassau, Bahamas N. 25° 00'11", W., 77°21'02".	1540 kHz 50	DA-1	U	1-A.

[SEAL] FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
WALLACE E. JOHNSON,
Assistant Chief, Broadcast Bureau.

[FR Doc.71-10798 Filed 7-28-71;8:50 am]

[Docket No. 19288; FCC 71-744]

WHARTON COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

Order and Notice of Apparent Liability Designating Application for Hearing on Stated Issues

In regard application of Wharton Communications, Inc., for renewal of license for Radio Station KANI, Wharton, Tex., File No. BR-4221.

1. The Commission has before it for consideration (a) the captioned application and (b) its inquiry into the operations of Station KANI.

2. Information obtained through analysis of the renewal application and from the above-mentioned inquiry raises serious questions as to whether the applicant possesses the qualifications to be or to remain licensee of the captioned station. In view of these questions, the Commission is unable to find that grant of the renewal application would serve the public interest, convenience and necessity, and must, therefore, designate the application for hearing.

3. *Accordingly, it is ordered,* That pursuant to section 309(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the captioned application is designated for hearing at a place and time to be specified in a subsequent Order, upon the following issues:

(1) To determine whether licensee violated §§ 1.615, 73.39, 73.40, 73.47, 73.58, 73.111, 73.112, 73.113, 73.114, and 73.1205 of the Commission's rules and the terms of the station authorization.

(2) To determine whether the licensee has exercised control and supervision over the operation of KANI in a manner consistent with the responsibilities of a licensee.

(3) To determine, in light of the evidence adduced pursuant to the foregoing issue, whether the applicant possesses the requisite qualifications to be and to remain a licensee of the Commission.

(4) To determine, in light of the evidence adduced pursuant to the foregoing issues, whether the grant of the captioned application would serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity. If it is determined, in the light of the evidence, that the application should be granted, the grant may not be made final until existing technical problems of the station are resolved.

4. *It is further ordered,* That, if it is determined that the hearing record does not warrant an order denying the captioned application for renewal of license for Station KANI, it shall also be determined whether applicant has repeatedly or willfully violated §§ 1.615, 73.39, 73.40, 73.47, 73.58, 73.111, 73.112, 73.113, 73.114, or 73.1205 of the Commission's rules or the terms of the authorization for KANI [1] and, if so, whether an order of forfeiture pursuant to section 503(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, in the amount of $10,000 or some lesser amount should be issued for violations which occurred within 1 year of issuance of the Bill of Particulars in this matter.

5. *It is further ordered,* That this document constitutes Notice of Apparent Liability for forfeiture for violation of §§ 1.615, 73.39, 73.40, 73.47, 73.111, 73.112,

[1] See Bill of Particulars for specific dates and details of each alleged violation.