ments to Purchase or Deal: § 13.2063: Scientific or other relevant facts.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721 (15 U.S.C. 46). Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; secs. 2–5, 54 Stat. 1128–1130 (15 U.S.C. 45, 68).)

CAROL M. THOMAS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-27800 Filed 9-22-77;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 9084]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES AND AFFIRMATIVE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

TRW Inc., et al.

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Order to cease and desist.

SUMMARY: In settlement of alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair acts and practices and unfair methods of competition, this consent order, among other things, requires a Shaker Heights, Ohio firm, addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, to cease interlocking directorates by seating on its board of directors any person who is simultaneously serving on the board of directors of any competitive company.

DATES: Complaint issued June 17, 1976. Decision and Order issued Aug. 11, 1977.[1]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Paul R. Peterson, Director, Cleveland Regional Office, Federal Trade Commission, 1339 Federal Office Building, 1240 East Ninth St., Cleveland, Ohio 44199 (216–522–4207).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On Friday, June 3, 1977, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (42 FR 28550) a proposed consent agreement with analysis In the Matter of TRW Inc., a corporation, Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, a corporation, and Horace A. Shepard, an individual, for the purpose of soliciting public comment. Interested parties were given sixty (60) days in which to submit comments, suggestions, or objections regarding the proposed form of order.

No comments having been received, the Commission has ordered the issuance of the complaint in the form contemplated by the agreement, made its jurisdictional findings and entered its order to cease and desist, as set forth in the proposed consent agreement, in disposition of this proceeding.

The prohibited trade practices and/or corrective actions, as codified under 16 CFR, are as follows:

Subpart-Interlocking Directorates Unlawfully: § 13.1106 Interlocking directorates unlawfully.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721 (15 U.S.C. 46). Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45; sec. 8, 38 Stat. 732; 49 Stat. 717; (15 U.S.C. 19).)

CAROL M. THOMAS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-27801 Filed 9-22-77;8:45 am]

[1] Copies of the Complaint, and the Decision and Order filed with the original document.

Title 21—Food and Drugs

CHAPTER I—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SUBCHAPTER B—FOODS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

[Docket No. 77G–0100]

PART 184—DIRECT FOOD SUBSTANCES AFFIRMED AS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS SAFE

Subpart B—Listing of Specific Substances Affirmed as GRAS

FULLY HYDROGENATED RAPESEED OIL AND SUPERGLYCERINATED FULLY HYDROGENATED RAPESEED OIL

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule affirms that fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil and superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil are generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for use as direct human food ingredients in peanut butter and cake mixes respectively. This action is based on a petition requesting such affirmation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Corbin Miles, Bureau of Foods (HFF–335), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 200 C Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20204 (202–472–4750).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the procedures described in § 170.35 (formerly § 121.40, prior to recodification published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 15, 1977 (42 FR 14302)), Procter & Gamble Co., Center Hill Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45224, submitted a petition (GRASP 4G0036) requesting affirmation that fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil and superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil are generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for use in human food. A notice of the filing of this petition was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 14, 1974 (39 FR 5674), and interested parties were given opportunity to review the petition and to submit comments to the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration. Inadvertently, the above notice failed to include superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil. An amended notice of filing to correct this omission was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 13, 1975 (40 FR 52878). No comments were received in response to either notice.

Rapeseed oil is oil pressed from the seeds of the *napus* and *campestris* varieties of *Brassica* of the family Cruciferae. Fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil is a mixture of triglycerides with minor amounts of mono- and diglycerides in which the even carbon-numbered straight chain fatty acids range from C_{12} to C_{24}. It is made by hydrogenating refined and bleached rapeseed oil at 310–375° F, using a catalyst such as nickel, until the iodine number is 4 or less.

The superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil is a mixture of mono- and diglycerides with a minor amount of triglycerides. It is made by adding excess glycerol to the fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil and heating, in the presence of a sodium hydroxide catalyst, to 330° F under partial vacuum and steam sparging agitation.

The natural oil contains a high percentage of long chain fatty acids, 40 percent of which is unsaturated erucic acid. Experimental studies with erucic acid in rats have demonstrated that this unsaturated fatty acid is readily absorbed, accumulates in the heart and liver, and is the substance in rapeseed oil which is responsible for the observed fatty infiltration and degeneration of heart muscle. The hydrogenation converts the erucic acid to the saturated behenic acid which is poorly absorbed. As a result, the feeding of fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil and superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil to rats did not produce the aforementioned lipid accumulation and effects on the heart muscle. These data were published in the Journal of Nutrition, Vol. 104, No. 4, April 1974 in an article entitled "Effect of the Consumption of Glycerides Containing Behenic Acid on the Lipid Content of the Heart of Weanling Rats," by F. H. Mattson and J. A. Streck.

Fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil has been used in peanut butter, as a stabilizer and thickener component, at a maximum concentration of 2 percent of the weight of the finished peanut butter, since 1961. The petition indicates that this use results in product firmness and spreadability with no oil separation and improved flavor. Although a range of use levels between 0.3 percent and 3.5 percent in peanut butter is calculated in the patent (Flavor Improved Peanut Butter, Cornelius H. Japikse, U.S. Patent No. 3,265,507, August 9, 1966), the petition indicates that at levels above 2 percent, the product becomes harder, more difficult to spread and less attractive in appearance. Thus, the concentration of fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil for this product has an optimum use level of 2 percent. It is also indicated that the majority of peanut butter manufacturers in the United States using fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil use it in the concentration range of 0.3 to 2 percent.

Superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil has been used since 1957 in cake mix formulations as an emulsifier in shortening at a maximum concentration of 4 percent of the shortening or at 0.5 percent of the total weight of cake mix. The petition indicates that its use results in better incorporation of air during batter mixing of the cake mix, and provides such technical advantages in the finished cake as improved size, more uniform grain, better texture and eating quality, and superior crust contour and appearance.

After a comprehensive review of all data regarding the use of fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil and superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil, the Commissioner finds that:

1. Superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil is eligible for GRAS status based upon its common use in food in the United States prior to January 1, 1958. The ingredient is also eligible for GRAS status because sufficient safety data supporting the requested use of the ingredient have been published in the scientific literature.

2. Although fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil is not eligible for GRAS status based upon its common use in food in the United States prior to January 1, 1958, the ingredient is eligible for GRAS status because of the publication of sufficient safety data supporting the use requested

3. These substances are safe for the food uses requested by petitioner.

4. The substances perform the functional effects claimed by petitioner.

Accordingly, the Commissioner concludes, in accordance with § 184.1(c)(4), that uses and levels of use of fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil and superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil set forth in the petition are GRAS.

NOTE.—The Commissioner has carefully considered the environmental effects of this regulation and, because the action would not significantly affect the quality of human environment, has concluded that an environmental impact statement is not required. The Commissioner has carefully considered the inflation impact of this order, and has found that the action would not cause a major inflation impact as defined in OMB Circular A-107. Therefore, no inflation impact statement is required.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 201(s), 409, 701(a), 52 Stat. 1055, 72 Stat. 1784–1788 as amended (21 U.S.C. 321(s), 348, 371(a))) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 5.1), Part 184 is amended by adding new § 184.1555 as follows:

§ 184.1555 Rapeseed oil.

(a) *Fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil.* (1) Fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil is a mixture of triglycerides in which the fatty acid composition is a mixture of saturated fatty acids. The fatty acids are present in the same proportions which result from the full hydrogenation of fatty acids occurring in natural rapeseed oil. The rapeseed oil is obtained from the *napus* and *campestris* varieties of *Brassica* of the family Cruciferae. It is prepared by fully hydrogenating refined and bleached rapeseed oil at 310–375° F, using a catalyst such as nickel, until the iodine number is 4 or less.

(2) The ingredient meets the following specifications: Acid value not more than 6, arsenic not more than 3 parts per million, free glycerin not more than 7 percent, heavy metals (as Pb) not more than 10 parts per million, iodine number not more than 4, residue on ignition not more than 0.5 percent.

(3) The ingredient is used as a stabilizer and thickener as defined in § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter in peanut butter. The use level of the ingredient is limited by good manufacturing practice (GMP) to the minimum amount required to produce the intended effect. Current good manufacturing practices result in a maximum level of 2 percent in peanut butter.

(b) *Superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil.* (1) Superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil is a mixture of mono- and diglycerides with triglycerides as a minor component. The fatty acid composition is a mixture of saturated fatty acids present in the same proportions as those resulting from the full hydrogenation of fatty acids in natural rapeseed oil. It is made by adding excess glycerol to the fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil and heating, in the presence of a sodium hydroxide catalyst, to 330° F under partial vacuum and steam sparging agitation.

(2) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 2d Ed. (1972)[1] relating to mono- and diglycerides. An additional specification requires the iodine number to be 4 or less.

(3) The ingredient is used as an emulsifier as defined in § 170.3(o)(8) of this chapter in shortenings for cake mixes. The use level of the ingredient is limited by good manufacturing practice (GMP) to the minimum amount required to produce the intended effect. Current good manufacturing practices result in a maximum level, as served, of 4 percent of the shortening or 0.5 percent of the total weight of the cake mix.

Effective date: This order shall be effective September 23, 1977.

(Secs. 201(s), 409, 701(a), 52 Stat. 1055, 72 Stat. 1784–1788 as amended (21 U.S.C. 321(s), 348, 371(a)).)

Dated: September 16, 1977.

JOSEPH P. HILE,
Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

[FR Doc.77-27756 Filed 9-22-77;8:45 am]

Title 26—Internal Revenue

CHAPTER I—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SUBCHAPTER H—INTERNAL REVENUE PRACTICE

PART 601—STATEMENT OF PROCEDURAL RULES

Miscellaneous Amendments; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury.

ACTION: Correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to the miscellaneous amendments to the Statement of Procedural Rules published at 42 FR 46518. These corrections are necessary to correct errors.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The corrections are effective September 16, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert Waltuch of the Legislation and Regulations Division, Office of the Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20224, Attention: CC:LR:T, 202–566–3328 (not a toll-free call).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

BACKGROUND

On September 16, 1977, the FEDERAL REGISTER published (42 FR 46518) miscellaneous amendments to the Statement of Procedural Rules (26 CFR Part 601). The amendments were made necessary by statutory changes and miscellaneous changes of a technical nature.

NEED FOR CORRECTION

The full text of the miscellaneous amendments appears at 42 FR 46518. The text contains errors in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of § 601.106 and paragraph (e)(19) of § 601.201.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of these corrections was Robert Waltuch of the Legislation and Regulations Division of the Office of Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service.

CORRECTION OF FINAL REGULATIONS

Accordingly, FR Doc. 77-26943 (42 FR 46518) is amended as follows:

1. In paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of § 601.106 on page 46519, the word "addition" is deleted from the 20th line of that paragraph and the word "additional" is inserted in lieu thereof.

2. In paragraph (e)(19) of § 601.201 the word "agreements" is deleted from the 13th line on page 46520 and the word "arguments" is inserted in lieu thereof.

Dated: September 20, 1977.

ROBERT A. BLEY,
Director, Legislation and Regulations Division.

[FR Doc.77-27894 Filed 9-22-77;8:45 am]

Title 42—Public Health

CHAPTER I—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART 101—PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS REVIEW

Redesignation of PSRO Areas in Minnesota

AGENCY: Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), HEW.

ACTION: Final regulation.

SUMMARY: This regulation redesignates Professional Standards Review areas in the State of Minnesota so that the previously designated Areas I and II are combined into a new Area I and the previously designated Area III is redesignated Area II. The redesignation will better assure the broad and diverse representation of all medical specialties necessary for effective peer review and will result in PSRO areas which better reflect the medical service areas in Minnesota.

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[1] Copies may be obtained from: National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joyce Somsak, (301-443-6477).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

BACKGROUND

On March 18, 1974, the Department published regulations designating three PSRO areas within Minnesota. Area I consisted of 43 counties in the northern portion of the State. Area II consisted of seven counties surrounding Minneapolis-St. Paul (the Twin Cities). Area III consisted of 37 counties in the southern portion of the State. Soon after the original designation, the Minnesota State Medical Association requested that Areas I and II be merged and Area III be redesignated as Area II.

Regulations at 42 CFR 101.2 contain the guidelines for designation of PSRO areas and for redesignation when necessary. As stated in § 101.2(d):

> An area should, to the extent possible, coincide with a medical service area and assure broad, diverse representation of all medical specialties. Consideration should also be given to the location of existing medical centers and to natural geographic barriers.

The Minnesota State Medical Association's request was based on the fact that most of the secondary care received by the population of Area I is actually rendered in Area II. This is due partly to the prominence of the Twin Cities area as a medical center and the concentration of medical specialists there. Because the northern area is predominantly rural and the large majority of physicians in that area deliver primary care, the number of specialists is relatively small in comparison to the Twin Cities area. Moorhead and Duluth, the two principal cities in Area I with most of the specialists, are situated at opposite boundaries of the State. Major transportation routes lead to the Twin Cities, rather than between Moorhead and Duluth.

The convenience of transportation and the concentration of medical facilities and specialists thus encourage provision of secondary care in the Twin Cities area. Therefore, the Secretary concluded that the combination of Areas I and II would assure PSRO areas that more accurately coincide with the medical service areas in the State and assure broad and diverse representation of medical specialties within each area.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

On March 26, 1976, the Department published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (41 FR 13692) a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to redesignate the areas in Minnesota by combining the present Areas I and II. The notice also proposed to transfer Big Stone County to the present Area III because that was the only county in Minnesota Health Service Area (HSA) VI to be excluded from the southern PSRO area.

A single response, favorable to the combining of Areas I and II, was received during the comment period. However, the West Central Minnesota Medical Society and individual physicians in Big Stone County have continued to object to having that County transferred to Area III.

RECONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER BIG STONE COUNTY TO AREA III

Upon further consideration of the relationship of existing HSA and PSRO areas in Minnesota, it has been determined that the total congruence of HSA areas with PSRO areas is not necessary. Moreover, additional information, including referral patterns and distances between Big Stone County and the major cities in Areas I and II, indicates that Big Stone County is more appropriately considered a part of the medical service area of the new Area I rather than the new Area II. Accordingly, this aspect of the proposal is withdrawn. This regulation combines the previously designated Areas I and II, including Big Stone County, into a new Area I and the previously designated Area III is redesignated Area II.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1102 of the Social Security Act, 49 Stat. 647 (42 U.S.C. 1302);

NOTE.—The Health Care Financing Administration has determined that this document does not require preparation of an Economic Impact Statement under Executive Order 11821 as amended by Executive Order 11949 and OMB Circular A-107.

Dated: August 31, 1977.

WILLIAM D. FULLERTON,
Acting Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration.

Approved: September 16, 1977.

JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, Jr.,
Secretary.

Accordingly, 42 CFR 101.27 is amended to read as follows:

§ 101.27 Minnesota.

Two Professional Standards Review Organization areas are designated in Minnesota, composed of the following counties:

AREA I

Kittson.	Lake of the Woods.
Beltrami.	Polk.
St. Louis.	Cook.
Red Lake.	Mahnomen.
Hubbard.	Wadena.
Aitkin.	Anoka.
Ramsey.	Todd.
Mille Lacs.	Pine.
Stearns.	Sherburne.
Chisago.	Clay.
Wilkin.	Traverse.
Douglas.	Stevens.
Scott.	Koochiching.
Roseau.	Pennington.
Itasca.	Marshall.
Lake.	Clearwater.
Norman.	Crow Wing.
Cass.	Hennepin.
Carlton.	Morrison.
Washington.	Pope.
Kanabec.	Isanti.
Benton.	Becker.
Wright.	Grant.
Otter Tail.	Carver.
Dakota.	Big Stone.

AREA II

Swift.	Chippewa.
Meeker.	Renville.
Lincoln.	Redwood.
Sibley.	Le Sueur.
Goodhue.	Pipestone.
Cottonwood.	Blue Earth.
Steele.	Olmsted.
Rock.	Jackson.
Faribault.	Mower.
Houston.	Kandiyohi.
Lac Qui Parle.	McLeod.
Yellow Medicine.	Brown.
Lyon.	Rice.
Nicollet.	Murray.
Wabasha.	Waseca.
Watowan.	Winona.
Dodge.	Martin.
Nobles.	Fillmore.
Freeborn.	

[FR Doc.77-27497 Filed 9-22-77;8:45 am]

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 32—HUNTING

Opening of DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, Iowa, to Migratory Bird Hunting

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Special Regulation.

SUMMARY: The Director has determined that the opening to migratory bird hunting of the DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge is compatible with the objectives for which the area was established, will utilize a renewable natural resource, and will provide additional recreational opportunity to the public.

DATES: November 1, 1977 through December 9, 1977, both dates inclusive.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

George Gage, Refuge Manager, DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, R-1, Box 114, Missouri Valley, Iowa 51555, telephone AC 712-642-4142.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

§ 32.12 Special regulations; migratory game birds; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

Migratory game bird hunting is permitted on the DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, Iowa, only on the area designated as open to hunting. This area, comprising about 355 acres, is delineated on maps available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Area Manager, Kansas City Area Office, 601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Missouri 64106, telephone AC 816/758-5951. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Only waterfowl species (ducks, geese, coots) may be taken;

2. Shooting hours will be the same as for the regular state waterfowl season, with the exception that refuge hunting will stop at 12:00 noon each day;

3. All hunting will be by refuge permit only. Applications for a specific date will be accepted by mail or in person at refuge headquarters between the hours of 8:00