Federal Register
Vol. 48, No. 99
Friday, May 20, 1983

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 5063 of May 18, 1983

National Andrei Sakharov Day

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Dr. Andrei Sakharov has earned the admiration and gratitude of the people of the United States and other countries throughout the world for his tireless and courageous efforts on behalf of international peace and on behalf of basic human freedoms for the peoples of the Soviet Union. In recognition of this work, Dr. Sakharov was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. Soviet authorities prevented Dr. Sakharov from receiving this award in person by prohibiting him from leaving the Soviet Union.

In the face of continuous harassment and mistreatment by the Soviet authorities, Dr. Sakharov has continued his work for peace and individual human rights. Despite his exile to the remote city of Gorkiy on January 22, 1980, and despite continued efforts by the Soviet authorities to deny Dr. Sakharov the means of continuing his work and of maintaining contact with the outside world, the example of Andrei Sakharov's courage continues to shine brightly.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 51, has designated May 21, 1983 as "National Andrei Sakharov Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day. On this occasion, Americans everywhere are given the opportunity to reaffirm that, despite attempts at repression, the ideals of peace and freedom will endure and ultimately triumph.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 21, 1983 as National Andrei Sakharov Day. I call upon the American people to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

Ronald Reagan

[FR Doc. 83-13778
Filed 5-18-83; 2:25 pm]
Billing code 3195-01-M

Editorial Note: For the President's remarks of May 18, 1983, on Andrei Sakharov Day, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, no. 20).

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register
Vol. 48, No. 99
Friday, May 20, 1983

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 910

[Lemon Regulation 412]

Lemons Grown in California and Arizona; Limitation of Handling

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes the quantity of fresh California-Arizona lemons that may be shipped to market during the period May 22–28, 1983. Such action is needed to provide for orderly marketing of fresh lemons for the period due to the marketing situation confronting the lemon industry.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 22, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William J. Doyle, Chief, Fruit Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, telephone 202–447–5975.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule has been reviewed under Secretary's Memorandum 1512–1 and Executive Order 12291, and has been designated a "non-major" rule. William T. Manley, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, has certified that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This action is designed to promote orderly marketing of the California-Arizona lemon crop for the benefit of producers, and will not substantially affect costs for the directly regulated handlers.

This final rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 910, as amended (7 CFR Part 910; 47 FR 50196), regulating the handling of lemons grown in California and Arizona. The order is effective under the Agricultural Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674). The action is based upon recommendations and information submitted by the Lemon Administrative Committee and upon other available information. It is hereby found that this action will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

This action is consistent with the marketing policy for 1982–83. The marketing policy was recommended by the committee following discussion at a public meeting on July 6, 1982. The committee met again publicly on May 17, 1983, at Los Angeles, California, to consider the current and prospective conditions of supply and demand and recommended a quantity of lemons deemed advisable to be handled during the specified week. The committee reports the demand for lemons remains generally good.

It is further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rulemaking, and postpone the effective date until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** (5 U.S.C. 553), because of insufficient time between the date when information became available upon which this regulation is based and the effective date necessary to effectuate the declared purposes of the act. Interested persons were given an opportunity to submit information and views on the regulation at an open meeting. It is necessary to effectuate the declared purposes of the act to make these regulatory provisions effective as specified, and handlers have been apprised of such provisions and the effective time.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 910

Marketing agreements and orders, California, Arizona, Lemons.

PART 910—[AMENDED]

Section 910.712 is added as follows:

§ 910.712 Lemon regulation 412.

The quantity of lemons grown in California and Arizona which may be handled during the period May 22, 1983, through May 28, 1983, is established at 300,000 cartons.

(Secs. 1–19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601–674)

Dated: May 18, 1983.

D. S. Kuryloski,
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 83–13851 Filed 5–19–83; 12:59 pm]
BILLING CODE 3410–02–M

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

14 CFR Part 296

[Reg. ER–1335; Econ. Reg. Amdt. No. 1 to Part 296; Docket 40320]

Indirect Air Transportation of Property

AGENCY: Civil Aeronautics Board.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The CAB amends its rules governing U.S. indirect cargo air carriers to permit direct air carriers to pay fees to these indirect air carriers. The CAB makes this change in response to a request by Trans World Airlines, to remove competitive inequities, and to reduce regulatory oversight of cargo pricing policies and practices.

DATES:
Adopted: May 2, 1983.
Effective: May 19, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joanne Yancey Hitchcock, Office of the General Counsel, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20428; 202–673–5442.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In EDR–437, 47 FR 633, January 6, 1982, the Board proposed a revision of the rules governing domestic indirect cargo air carriers, commonly known as air freight forwarders, foreign cooperative shippers associations, and foreign air freight forwarders. The rulemaking was initiated in response to an application for an exemption by Trans World Airlines (TWA) in Docket 38298.

Under the proposed rule, direct air carriers would be permitted to pay fees to indirect air carriers without restriction as to the amount of the fee or the method of payment. Such fee payments are currently authorized on an interim basis under an exemption granted by the Board in Order 80–9–147, September 14, 1980, and extended by Order 81–12–113, December 18, 1981, pending final action by the Board on a rulemaking. This rulemaking is designed to remove possible competitive inequities among U.S. carriers that may

result from ambiguity on the status of reciprocal agency arrangements or use of affiliated agents.

Comments were filed by the Air Freight Association of America, Eastern Air Lines, the International Airforwarder and Agents Association, International Customs Service, and Trans World Airlines. All of the comments endorsed the proposed rule in principle, although there were requests for change or clarification.

Trans World Airlines (TWA) supported the proposed rule and urged its adoption, for reasons stated in its application in Docket 38298. In TWA's view, the rule will permanently remove competitive inequities, free prior interpretations of the Board's rules from doubt, and continue flexible maketing practices established in response to market forces. TWA stated that these changes are fully consistent with the Board's reduced oversight of the relationships between indirect cargo air carriers and direct air carriers since passage of the Air Cargo Deregulation Act, Pub. L. 95–163.

The Air Freight Association of America also supported the proposed rule, asserting that the need for it is no less great now than 5 years ago, when it filed a petition for rulemaking to permit fee payments (Docket 30362). As a result of that petition, the Board permitted forwarders to receive payment for nontransportation services provided to airlines, but continued to prohibit the payment of commissions on consolidated shipments. In the Air Freight Association's view, the proposed rule would remove an inequity that continues to exist, namely the discrimination against domestic forwarders and small shippers in international cargo transportation. The Air Freight Association claims that IATA rate agreements are based on the premise that commissions on consolidations are paid everywhere, while Board policy prevents domestic forwarders from accepting commissions on consolidations, resulting in a competitive disadvantage to U.S. forwarders when compared with their foreign counterparts. Comments filed by International Customs Service also supported issuance of this rule, and expressed views similar to those of the Air Freight Association. In the opininon of the International Customs Service, permitting domestic forwarders to accept fees from direct air carriers for shipments, particulary those outbound from the United States will alleviate the competitive inequity that presently exists between U.S. forwarders and foreign forwarders.

The International Airforwarders and Agents Association (IAAA) also supported the proposed rule in principle, but was concerned about the fact that commissions on consolidations are not expressly authorized. In the view of IAAA, should the Board fail to expressly permit air freight forwarders to receive commissions on consolidations, direct air carriers may continue to act cautiously in the payment area, thereby dampening the prospects for increased innovation and competition. IAAA was also concerned that this rule may continue to prohibit the payment of "so-called rebates" to forwarders. In IAAA's view, anti-rebate provisions do not apply to an air freight intermediary that does not own and control its own traffic, and this potential problem can be solved by issuance of a final rule that completely exempts indirect air carriers from the anti-rebate provisions of section 403(b)(2). Similarly, IAAA argued that such an exemption should not apply to indirect air carriers that handle their own traffic or that of an affiliate under the guise of being a forwarder. IAAA agreed with the Air Freight Association and the International Customs Service, however, the adoption of the rule would alleviate competitive inequities between U.S. and foreign air freight forwarders.

Eastern Air Lines generally agreed with the concept of the proposed rule. Eastern also asked that the final rule make it clear that payments to forwarders are contingent upon presentation of a shipment "ready for carriage." In Eastern's view, forwarders should be subject to the same standards for payment of commissions as sales agents who must tender shipments "ready for carriage."

The Board has decided to adopt this rule as proposed. This rule offers greater flexibility to both indirect and direct air carriers, because the payment of fees by direct air carriers to indirect carriers on shipments tendered by the latter will be permitted without regard to their amount or method of payment.

Although this rule eliminates the prohibition on the receipt of commissions by air freight forwarders from direct air carriers, the Board will not adopt the term "commissions" to describe the scope of the exemption, as requested by IAAA. The Board believes that the term "fees" more accurately reflects the general nature of the payments to indirect air carriers that are being authorized by this rule, and is the most appropriate one to be used since the term "fees" includes commissions and other forms of payment. For the same reason, the Board will not adopt Eastern's proposal that forwarders and sales agents be treated identically for purposes of payment.

In Order 82–12–24, the Board permitted forwarders to offer interline service with direct air carriers. As in the case of interline agreements between direct air carriers, such agreements create reciprocal agency relationships between the forwarder and its interline partner, even though the forwarder acts as an air carrier for its leg of the interline transportation. In such a case, the requirement that the forwarder act as an agent of the direct carrier, or as a forwarder, but not both, applies separately to each segment. Thus, the forwarder acts as an indirect air carrier for its segment of the movement and as an agent for the segment of the interlining direct air carrier. A forwarder can therefore consolidate shipments to achieve shipping economies over the segment for which it is taking responsibility, although each shipment must be individually rated under the joint tariff with its interline direct carrier partner.

Finally, the Board cannot adopt Eastern's proposal that payments to indirect air carriers be made contingent upon presentation of a shipment "ready for carriage." This proposal would defeat the purpose of this rule, which is to further relinquish regulatory control over cargo pricing and practices, placing greater emphasis on competition and market forces for regulation of the industry.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The discussion above constitutes the Board's final regulatory flexibility analysis of this rule pursuant to 5 U.S.C 604. This rule will eliminate the need of indirect cargo carriers to use reciprocity arrangements or established affiliates to be paid fees on consolidated shipments. Copies of this document can be obtained from the Distribution Section, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20428; (202) 673–5432, by referring to the "ER" number at the top of the document.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 296

Air carriers, Antitrust, Freight, Freight forwarders, Insurance, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, the Civil Aeronautics Board amends 14 CFR Part 296, *Indirect Air Transportation of Property*, as follows:

PART 296—[AMENDED]

1. The authority for 14 CFR Part 296 is:

Authority: Secs. 101, 102, 204, 408, 409, and 416, Pub. L. 85-726, as amended, 72 Stat. 737, 740, 743, 767, 768, 771, 49 U.S.C. 1301, 1302, 1324, 1378, 1379, 1386.

§ 296.7 [Removed]

2. Section 296.7, *Prohibition against receipt of commissions*, is removed.

3. Section 296.10 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(1) and adding a new paragraph (d) to read:

§ 296.10 Exemption from the Act.

(a) * * *

(1) Subsection 403(b)(2) (solicitation of rebates). However, indirect cargo air carriers are exempt from section 403(b)(2) to the extent necessary to permit them to solicit, accept, or receive fees from direct air carriers.

* * * * *

(d) Direct air carriers are exempted from section 403 of the Act to the extent necessary to permit them to pay, directly or indirectly, fees to indirect cargo air carriers.

4. The Table of Contents is amended accordingly.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Phyllis T. Kaylor,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 83-13669 Filed 5-19-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6320-01-M

---

14 CFR Part 297

[Reg. ER-1336; Econ. Reg. Amdt. No. 5 to Part 297; Docket 40320]

Foreign Air Freight Forwarders and Cooperative Shippers Associations

AGENCY: Civil Aeronautics Board.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The CAB amends its rules governing foreign air freight forwarders to permit direct air carriers to pay fees to foreign forwarders. The CAB makes this change in response to a request by Trans World Airlines, and to remove competitive inequities and to reduce regulatory oversight of cargo pricing polices and practices.

DATES:

Adopted: May 2, 1983.

Effective: May 19, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joanne Yancey Hitchcock, Office of the General Counsel, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20428; 202-673-5442.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By ER-1335, issued simultaneously, the Board amended 14 CFR Part 296 to permit the payment of fees by direct air carriers to domestic indirect air carriers. The Board also amends this part to permit such payments to foreign air freight forwarders. A complete discussion is set forth in ER-1335.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 297

Air carriers, Air transportation—foreign, Freight, Freight forwarders, Insurance, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, the Civil Aeronautics Board amends 14 CFR Part 297, *Foreign Air Freight Forwarders and Foreign Cooperative Shippers Associations*, as follows:

1. The authority for 14 CFR Part 297 is:

Authority: Secs. 204, 416, Pub. L. 85-726, as amended, 72 Sat. 743, 771; 49 U.S.C. 1324, 1386.

2. Section 297.10 is revised to read:

§ 297.10 Exemption from the Act.

(a) Foreign indirect air carriers with an effective registration under this part are exempted from the following provisions of the Act only if and so long as they comply with the provisions of this part and the conditions imposed herein, and to the extent necessary to permit them to arrange their air freight shipments:

(1) Section 402 (Permits);

(2) Section 403(a) and 403(b)(1) (Tariffs);

(3) Section 403(b)(2) (Solicitation of rebates) to the extent necessary to permit them to solicit, accept, or receive fees from direct air carriers;

(4) Subsection 404(a)(2) (Carrier's duty to establish just and reasonable rates, etc.); and

(5) If awarded interstate or overseas air transportation operating rights, any other provision of the Act that would otherwise prohibit them from engaging in the interstate or overseas indirect air transportation of property.

(b) Direct air carriers are exempted from section 403 of the Act to the extent necessary to permit them to pay, directly or indirectly, fees to foreign air freight forwarders and foreign cooperative shippers associations on consolidated shipments.

§ 297.32 [Removed]

2. Section 297.32, *Prohibition against receipt of commissions*, is removed.

3. The table of contents is amended accordingly.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Phyllis T. Kaylor,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 83-13670 Filed 5-19-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6320-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 73

[Docket No. 83C-0041]

2-[[2,5-Diethoxy-4-[(4-Methylphenyl)Thio]Phenyl]Azo]-1,3,5-Benzenetriol; Listing as a Color Additive for Use in Soft (Hydrophilic) Contact Lenses

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the color additive regulations to provide for the safe use of 2-[[2,5-diethoxy-4-[(4-methylphenyl)thio]phenyl]azo]-1,3,5-benzenetriol as a color additive for use in marking soft (hydrophilic) contact lenses with the letter R or the letter L for identification purposes. The agency is taking this action in response to a petition filed by Precision-Cosmet Co., Inc.

DATES: Effective June 21, 1983; objections by June 20, 1983.

ADDRESS: Written objections may be sent to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-62, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George C. Murray, National Center for Devices and Radiological Health (HFK-460), Food and Drug Administration, 8757 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910, 301-427-7940.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the **Federal Register** of March 4, 1983 (48 FR 9376), FDA announced that a color additive petition (CAP 3C0159, Docket No. 83C-0041) had been filed by Precision-Cosmet Co., Inc., 11140 Bren Road West, Minnetonka, MN 55343, proposing that the color additive regulations be amended to provide for the safe use of 2-[[2,5-diethoxy-4-[(4-methylphenyl]thio]phenyl]azo]-1,3,5-benzenetriol as a color additive for use in marking soft (hydrophilic) contact lenses. The petition was filed under section 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 376).

The color additive is 2-[[2,5-diethoxy-4-[(4-methylphenyl]thio]phenyl]azo]-1,3,5-benzenetriol. This pigment is formed by chemically reacting one drop of developer solution with one letter (R or L) transferred from a film strip to the contact lens. The chemical reaction results in all the starting materials of the

transferred letter from the film strip being reacted. The unreacted developer solution will be washed off the contact lens during the rinsing procedure.

With the passage of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976 (Pub. L. 94–295), Congress mandated the listing of color additives for use in medical devices where the color additive comes in direct contact with the body for a significant period of time (section 706(a) of the act). The use of this color additive presented in the petition before the agency is subject to this listing requirement. The color additive is added to these soft (hydrophilic) contact lenses in such a way that at least some of the color additive will come in contact with the eye when the lenses are worn. In addition, the lenses are intended to be placed on the eye for several hours each day for 1 year or more. Thus, the color additive will come in direct contact with the body for a significant period of time.

The agency, having evaluated the data in the petition and other relevant material, has concluded that there is no measurable migration of the color additive and that the total level of exposure, if all the color additive were to leach from the lens, would be $1.1X10^{-7}$ grams or less, which will pose no significant risk to humans. FDA finds that 2-[[2,5-diethoxy-4-[(4-methylphenyl)thio]phenyl]azo]-1,3,5-benzenetriol is safe and suitable for use in marking soft (hydrophilic) contact lenses under these conditions. Therefore, the regulation restricts the use of 2-[[2,5-diethoxy-4-[(4-methylphenyl)thio]phenyl]azo]-1,3,5-benzenetriol to an amount not to exceed $1.1X10^{-7}$ grams and to uses for which, when used as specified in the labeling, there is no measurable migration of the color additive from the lens to the surrounding ocular tissue. Further, in accordance with § 71.20(b) (21 CFR 71.20(b)), the agency finds that certification is not necessary for the protection of the public health.

In accordance with § 71.15(a) (21 CFR 71.15(a)), the petition and the documents that FDA considered and relied upon in reaching its decision to approve the petition are available for inspection at the Office of Medical Devices by appointment with the information contact person listed above. As provided in § 71.15(b), the agency will delete from the documents any materials that are not available for public disclosure before making the documents available for inspection.

This document adds a new Subpart D to 21 CFR Part 73 that provides for listing color additives exempt from certification for use in medical devices. In an future issue of the **Federal Register**, FDA will add to Subpart D medical devices currently listed in Subpart B—Drugs (e.g., sutures, which are now medical devices, but which were regulated as drugs before the passage of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976).

The agency has carefully considered the potential environmental effects of this action and has concluded that the action will not have a significant impact on the human environment and that an environmental impact statement therefore will not be prepared. The agency's finding of no significant impact may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (address above), between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 73

Color additives, Cosmetics, Drugs, Medical devices.

PART 73—LISTING OF COLOR ADDITIVES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION

Subpart D—Medical Devices

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 701(e), 706, 70 Stat. 919 as amended, 74 Stat. 399–407 as amended (21 U.S.C. 371(e), 376)) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 5.10), Part 73 is amended by adding new Subpart D, to read as follows:

§ 73.3115 2-[[2,5-Diethoxy-4-[(4-methylphenyl)thio]phenyl]azo]-1,3,5-benzenetriol.

(a) *Identity.* The color additive 2-[[2,5-diethoxy-4-[(4-methylphenyl)thio]phenyl]azo]-1,3,5-benzenetriol is formed in situ in soft (hydrophilic) contact lenses.

(b) *Uses and restrictions.* The color additive 2-[[2,5-diethoxy-4-[(4-methylphenyl)thio]phenyl]azo]-1,3,5-benzenetriol may be safely used to mark soft (hydrophilic) contact lenses with the letter R or the letter L for identification purposes subject to the following restrictions:

(1) The quantity of the color additive does not exceed 1.1×10^{-7} grams in a soft (hydrophilic) contact lens.

(2) When used as specified in the labeling, there is no measurable migration of the color additive from the contact lens to the surrounding ocular tissue.

(3) Authorization for this use shall not be construed as waiving any of the requirements of section 510(k) and 515 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the contact lens in which the color additive is used.

(c) *Labeling.* The label of the color additive shall conform to the requirements of § 70.25 of this chapter.

(d) *Exemption from certification.* Certification of this color additive is not necessary for the protection of the public health, and therefore the color additive is exempt from the certification requirements of section 706(c) of the act.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing regulation may at any time on or before June 20, 1983, submit to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written objection thereto. Objections shall show how the person filing will be adversely affected by the regulation, specify with particularity the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable, and state the grounds for the objections. Objections shall be filed in accordance with the requirements of 21 CFR 71.30. If a hearing is requested, the objections shall state the issue for the hearing, shall be supported by grounds factually and legally sufficient to justify the relief sought, and shall include a detailed description and analysis of the factual information intended to be presented in support of the objections in the event that a hearing is held. Three copies of all documents shall be filed and shall be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Any objections received in response to the regulation may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective June 21, 1983, except as to any provisions that may be stayed by the filing of proper objections. Notice of the filing of objections or lack thereof will be announced by publication in the **Federal Register.**

(Secs. 701(e), 706, 70 Stat. 919 as amended, 74 Stat. 399–407 as amended (21 U.S.C. 371(e), 376))

Dated: May 16, 1983.

William F. Randolph,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 83-13556 Filed 5-19-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-M

---

21 CFR Part 520

Oral Dosage Form New Animal Drugs Not Subject to Certification; Furosemide Tablets

Correction

In FR Doc. 83–10160, beginning on page 16657 in the issue of Tuesday, April 19, 1983, the effective date appearing in the next to last line of the first column of