§ 3.69 (a) Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Business status, advantages or connections—Government connection: § 3.69 (a) Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Business status, advantages or connections—Individual or private business as educational, religious or research institution: § 3.69 (a) Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Business status, advantages or connections—Unique status or advantages: § 3.72 (e) Offering unfair, improper and deceptive inducements to purchase or deal—Job guarantee and employment: § 3.72 (k 15) Offering unfair, improper and deceptive inducements to purchase or deal—Returns and reimbursements: § 3.96 (b) Using misleading name—Vendor—Individual or private business being educational, religious or research institution or organization. In connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution in commerce, of courses of study and instruction, directly or by implication, that respondent's school or its sales agents are representatives of or have any connection with the United States Civil Service Commission or any other governmental agency; or any representation, directly or by implication, that refunds of tuition fees will be made to students failing to pass Civil Service examinations, unless the terms and conditions of such refunds are fully disclosed and unless such refunds are in fact made in accordance with such representations; (4) representing, directly or by implication, that such agents perform the functions usually performed by officers of educational institutions known as registrars; or, (6) using the word "Institute", or any word of similar import, in conjunction with other words, in the corporate or trade name of respondent Career Training Institute; or otherwise representing, directly or by implication, that respondent's school is an Institute; prohibited.

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C. on the 3d day of June A. D. 1948.

In the Matter of Career Training Institute, a Corporation, and Samuel A. Cannon, Geraldine S. Cannon, Leo Elrige, and Ertag, and Joseph A. Cosenza, Individually and as Officers of Said Corporation

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission, the answer of the respondents, testimony and other evidence introduced before a trial examiner of the Commission theretofore duly designated by it, the admissions of respondents made at the hearing, recommended decision of the trial examiner, and brief in support of the complaint (no brief having been filed on behalf of respondents nor having been requested of the Commission, having made its findings as to the facts and its conclusion that certain of the respondents have violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act: It is ordered, That respondent Career Training Institute, a corporation, and its officers, and respondents Samuel A. Cannon, Geraldine S. Cannon and Leo Elrige, individually and as officers of said corporation, and the respondents' agents, representatives and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, of courses of study and instruction, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Representing, directly or by implication, that respondents' school or its sales agents are representatives of or have any connection with the United States Civil Service Commission or any other governmental agency.

2. Representing, directly or by implication, that positions in the United States Civil Service are guaranteed to students of respondents' school.

3. Representing, directly or by implication, that refunds of tuition fees will be made to students failing to pass Civil Service examinations, unless the terms and conditions of such refunds are fully disclosed and unless such refunds are in fact made in accordance with such representations.

4. Representing, directly or by implication, that prospective students will lose advantages available in United States Civil Service positions if they fail to enroll in respondents' school.

5. Using the word "Registrar," or any word of similar import, to designate or describe respondents' sales agents; or otherwise representing that such agents perform the functions usually performed by officers of educational institutions known as registrars.

6. Using the word "Institute," or any word of similar import, either alone or in conjunction with other words, in the corporate or trade name of respondent Career Training Institute; or otherwise representing, directly or by implication, that respondents' school is an Institute.

It is further ordered, That said respondents shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file a certificate under the seal of the Commission stating that they have complied with the order.

By the Commission.

Otis B. Johnson, Secretary.

Chapter VIII—Office of Housing Expediter

Part 551—Organization Description, Including Delegations of Final Authority

Designation of Employees to Take Oaths

Section 551.71 is amended to read as follows:

§ 551.71 Designation of employees to take oaths. Pursuant to authority contained in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949 (Pub. Law 862, 80th Congress), the following employees of the Office of the Housing Expediter are authorized and empowered to administer to and take from any person...
an oath, affirmation or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of the Housing Expediter:

National Office

Deputy Housing Expediter, Administration.

Deputy Housing Expediter, Rent Operations.

Deputy Housing Expediter, Compliance.

General Counsel.

Assistant General Counsel.

Litigation Attorneys.

Principal Field Agent.

Supervisory Field Agent.

Field Agent.

Authorizing and Certifying Officer.

Regional Offices

Regional Deputy Housing Expediter for Veterans' Affairs.

Regional Deputy Housing Expediter, Compliance.

Regional Deputy Housing Expediter, Rent Operations.

Field Agent.

Regional Housing Expediter.

Deputy Regional Housing Expediter.

Chief of Field Operations.

Supervisory Field Agents.

All Attorneys.

Supervising Field Agents.

Inspectors.

Examiners.

Field Representatives.

(Pub. Law 82, 80th Cong.)

Issued this 29th day of July 1948.

Travis E. Woons,

Housing Expediter.

[F. R. Doc. 48-714; Filed, Aug. 5, 1948; 7:54 a.m.]

TITIE 29—LABOR

Chapter V—Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor

Subchapter B—Statements of General Policy or Interpretations Not Directly Related to Regulations

PART 778—OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Sec.

778.1 Statement of interpretation and enforcement policy concerning inclusion of Saturday, Sunday, holiday and night work in regular rate of pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

778.2 Further statement of interpretation and enforcement policy.

Effective date.

Issued May 11, 1948. Effective July 1, 1948, and upon written notice to such employees of such date.

§ 778.1 Statement of interpretation and enforcement policy concerning inclusion of Saturday, Sunday, holiday and night work in regular rate of pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act. In view of the Supreme Court decision in "Bay Ridge Operating Company v. Arion" and "Huron Stevedoring Company v. Blue," employees who have in the past paid time and one-half compensation for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays or at hours actually "outside the normal or regular working hours" and have treated the extra pay as an overtime premium in accordance with interpretations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, can no longer rely upon such interpretations of the Administrator previously announced in paragraphs 69 and 70 of Interpreta­

tive Bulletin 4 and elsewhere, insofar as such extra compensation is made because of the unavoidable hours when the work is performed, rather than because the hours are in excess of a specified standard.

For the future, therefore, some employers may have to make necessary adjustments in their overtime pay prac­

tices in order to come within the scope of the Supreme Court opinion. The opinions expressed in paragraphs 69 and 70 of Interpreta­tive Bulletin No. 4 have been withdrawn insofar as they relate to extra payments of the kinds above described.

The Supreme Court explicitly ap­

proved the Administrator's view that extra pay by contract or statute for hours worked in any day or week in excess of a bona fide standard of the hours a week on which overtime must be com­

puted under the Fair Labor Standards Act and can be credited toward the extra compensation required by the act for work beyond 40 hours in a workweek. This may be illustrated by collective bargaining agreements calling for bona fide overtime pay of time and one-half for work during seven or eight days a week.

§ 778.2 Further statement of interpreta­tion and enforcement policy. The Supreme Court approved the Adminis­

trator's position that true overtime premiums paid for overtime work need not be included in an employee's regular rate of pay in computing overtime compensa­

tion due him under the act for work in excess of 40 hours in a workweek. The Court also approved the Administrator's position that such overtime premiums may be offset against the statutory overtime pay due under the act. The Su­

preme Court, however, held that overtime premiums paid for work in excess of a bona fide daily or weekly standard are true overtime premiums, need not be in­

cluded in the regular rate, and may be offset against statutory overtime compensa­

tion due under the act. The Court pointed out, however, that a higher wage rate paid to an employee because of un­

desirable hours or disagreeable work, rather than because of previous work for a specified number of hours was not a true overtime premium.

Accordingly, the Administrator's position in view of the Bay Ridge Operating Co. and Huron Stevedoring decisions is that the act requires the inclusion in an employee's regular rate of premium pay for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, or at night, as such, which are made without regard to the number of hours or days previously worked by the employee in the same week, while in addi­

tion, such premium payments may not be offset against the statutory overtime compensation due for work in excess of 40 hours in the workweek. However, if the payment for Saturday, Sunday, holiday, or night work is contingent upon the employee's having previously worked a specified number of hours or days ac­

cording to a bona fide standard, such premium payments will, under the Supreme Court's decision, be regarded as true overtime premiums which need not be included in the regular rate and may be offset against the statutory overtime compensation due under the act. Premium pay for work on the sixth and seventh days worked in the workweek, for example, would be regarded as an overtime premium when paid for reason of that fact, even though an applicable contract might also contain a provision calling for premium payments for work on those particular days as such.

In determining whether payments to an employee at an increased rate for Saturday, Sunday, holiday or night work are made for time worked in excess of a bona fide standard or, on the other hand, simply because such periods are less desirable for the performance of work, the Division will be guided by the terms of the applicable contract but also by the actual practice of the parties un­

der the contract. The mere fact that a contract calls for premium payments for work on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays or at night would not necessarily prove that the higher rate is paid merely because of undesirable working hours if, as a mat­

ter of fact, the actual practice of the parties shows that the payments are made because the employees have previously worked a specified number of hours or days, according to a bona fide standard. For example, a contract may provide for payment of time and one-half compensation for Saturday work, and also for overtime compensation at the same rate for hours worked in excess of 40 in the week or in excess of any other bona fide daily or weekly contractual standard. In such a situation, where it appears that Saturday work normally falls within the contractual overtime hours, this will ordinarily be a sufficient showing that time and one-half paid for...
work on Saturday during the contractual overtime hours is actually paid because of excessive hours of work. In such event, the 50 percent premium paid for such work need not be included in the regular rate and may be offset against the statutory overtime compensation due under the act.

The principles announced by the Supreme Court in the Bay Ridge opinion and stated above have reference to pay- 
ment for hours worked. They do not relate to payments that are not made for hours worked, such as payments made to employees for idle holidays or for occasional absences due to vacation or illness or other similar cause. There is no change in the Administrator's position that such payments may be excluded from the computation of an employee's regular rate and cannot be credited toward statutory overtime compensation due him under section 7 of the act.

The Administrator must necessarily interpret these requirements of the law in the light of the Supreme Court decisions for his own guidance in enforcing the act. I consider it my duty to make such interpretations available to the many employers and employees who have sought my advice since the Bay Ridge and Huron cases were decided, and to those affected by the act who wish to know the meaning of the law as interpreted by him. The views here expressed represent merely the construction of the law which the Administrator believes to be correct and which will guide him in the performance of his administrative duties under the act unless and until he is otherwise directed by authoritative decisions of the courts or concludes, upon reexamination of an interpretation, that it is incorrect.

§ 778.3 Effective date. To the extent that the specific interpretations contained in paragraphs 69 and 70 of Interpretive Bulletin No. 4, in releases, in opinion letters, or in other statements issued with respect to the meaning and application of the requirements of the act are inconsistent with the principles stated in §§ 778.1 and 778.2, they have been rescinded and withdrawn. In order to give affected employers a reasonable opportunity to make any necessary changes in their practices, enforcement of the overtime requirements of the act in accordance with the principles expressed in §§ 778.1 and 778.2 will begin on September 15, 1948.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of August, 1948.

WM. R. McCOMB, Administrator.

Friday, August 6, 1948

FEDERAL REGISTER

Law 759, 80th Cong.) and the authority vested in me by the regulations prescribed by the Administrator, hereby prescribe the following regulations, which shall be a portion of the Selective Service Regulations, and which shall constitute Part 613 of Title 32, Chapter VI, Code of Federal Regulations:

PLACE AND TIME

§ 613.1 Place and time of registration.

MANNER OF REGISTRATION

§ 613.11 Interview of the registrant.

§ 613.12 Instructions concerning completion of registration card.

§ 613.13 Registrant's signature.

§ 613.14 Certification by registrant.

§ 613.15 Registration certificate.

§ 613.16 Recounting.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR REGISTRATION PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1948

§ 613.21 Procedures for registration days prior to September 20, 1948.

§ 613.22 Disposition of registration cards and completed cards.

§ 613.23 Disposition of registration cards of transient registrants.

§ 613.24 Reissue of registration cards required.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO REGISTRATION

§ 613.41 Manner of registration of inmate of institution.

§ 613.42 Checking place of residence.

§ 613.43 Disposition of registration card of registrant whose place of residence is not within local board area.

§ 613.44 Persons registered more than once.

PLATE AND TIME

§ 613.1 Place and time of registration.

(a) Any person required to be registered may present himself for and submit to registration at any designated place of registration or at the office of any local board during the hours for registration specified in the Presidential proclamation or during the usual business hours.

(b) All persons waiting to register at any place of registration shall be given the street number thereof when used, and in every case he shall give the name of the town, township, village, or city, and the county and State in which it is located.

Authority: §§ 613.1 to 613.44, inclusive, issued under Title I, section 1, of the Selective Service Act of 1948, 52 Stat. 613, 52 Stat. 613.16 Recalcitrants.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1948

PLACE AND TIME

§ 613.1 Place and time of registration.

(a) All persons who present themselves for registration shall be registered on a Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1). The registrar shall take extreme care that the place of residence of the registrant is correctly entered on line 2 of the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1). The entry must be clear and correct.

(b) All persons waiting to register at any place of registration shall be given the street number thereof when used, and in every case he shall give the name of the town, township, village, or city, and the county and State in which it is located.

§ 613.21 Procedures for registration days prior to September 20, 1948.

§ 613.22 Disposition of registration cards and completed cards.

§ 613.23 Disposition of registration cards of transient registrants.

§ 613.24 Reissue of registration cards required.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO REGISTRATION

§ 613.41 Manner of registration of inmate of institution.

§ 613.42 Checking place of residence.

§ 613.43 Disposition of registration card of registrant whose place of residence is not within local board area.

§ 613.44 Persons registered more than once.

Section 1 to 613.44, inclusive, is a part of Chapter VI, Code of Federal Regulations.
correctness of the entries on the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1).

(b) The registrant shall then sign his name, exactly as he usually signs it, in the space on the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) provided for his signature. If he cannot sign his name, he shall make his mark, and the registrar shall then mark in the mark the words "The mark of... (Name of registrant) made in my presence" and shall sign his own name, followed by the word "Registrar.

(c) If the registrant is unable or refuses to sign the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) or to make a mark in lieu of signature and fill in the date of registration, the registrar shall prepare, from information obtained by his examination of the registrant, the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1), and such card shall have the same force and effect as if the registrant had signed the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) provided for his signature, and the act of the registrar in so doing shall have the same force and effect as if such registrant had signed the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1), and such card shall have the same force and effect as if the registrant had signed the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) provided for his signature.

§ 613.14 Certification by registrar.

(a) After the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) is signed, the registrar shall note, in the space provided therefor, the registrant's answers which he believes to be incorrect or false. If any one of the registrar's answers is made in his presence and he does not believe any of the registrant's answers to be incorrect or false, he shall write the word "Correct" in such space.

(b) The registrar shall then sign the card and fill in the date of registration on the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1). The registrar shall then carefully check the completed Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) to see that every question is correctly answered, that all the answers are complete and legible.

§ 613.15 Registration certificate. After the completion of the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1), the registrar shall sign and fill in the date of registration on the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 2), and give it to the registrant. The registrar shall then mark on the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) the name of the registrant who registers at the local board or the household of the registrant, and the registrant shall then sign the card and fill in the date of registration on the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 2) until after completely finishing the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1).

§ 613.16 Recounting. If a registrant refuses to cooperate or is inclined to evade, refuses to answer, or to answer falsely, his attention should be called to the penalty provisions of Title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948. If he is still refractory, witnesses should be called, and after the penalty of the law has been explained again to him in the presence and hearing of witnesses, a full opportunity should be given to reconsider his actions and answer the questions. If he is still refractory, his name and the names of the witnesses should be noted and the case immediately reported to the United States district attorney. The local board should not be obstructed or delayed. Persons attempting to obstruct or delay it should be dealt with promptly and firmly.

(a) Upon the close of each day of registration the chief registrar at each registration place shall collect the Tally Sheets (SSS Form No. 4), and all completed Registration Cards (SSS Form No. 1), and shall make a proper record of them, and then deliver them to the office of the local board. The completed Registration Cards (SSS Form No. 1) shall be tied in packets as they are completed and kept in receptacles which shall be separately provided for and from which they were placed by the registrars, and each packet shall be clearly marked so as to show from which receptacle the cards were taken.

(b) The completed Registration Cards (SSS Form No. 1), shall be deposited by the registrar in the appropriate one of these receptacles, and the Registrations Cards (SSS Form No. 1), shall remain separated until disposition is made of them, as provided in § 613.22

(c) The registrars for veterans and 18 years olds and the registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25, shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(d) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(e) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(f) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(g) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(h) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(i) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(j) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(k) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(l) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(m) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(n) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(o) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(p) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(q) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(r) The registrars for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(s) The registrators for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(t) The registrators for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(u) The registrators for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(v) The registrators for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(w) The registrators for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(x) The registrators for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(y) The registrators for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.

(z) The registrators for non-veterans ages 19 through 25 shall be registered by one registrar but the registrant who registers at the local board shall be registered by one registrar. The registration should be completed. The registration should be completed.
the State and shall promptly report the
totals for the State by telegraph to the
Director of Selective Service.
(b) On September 20, 1948, each local
board shall report by telegraph to the
State Director of Selective Service (1)
the total number of local single, non­
fulled veterans registrants as indicated on
line 2 of his Registration Card (SSS Form
No. 1).
§ 613.43 Disposition of registration
card of registrant whose place of resi­
dence is not within local board area.
(a) If the local board determines the
place of residence of the registrant as shown on
line 2 of his Registration Card (SSS Form
No. 1) is not within its area but is within
the State it shall immediately mail the
Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) of
such registrant to the local board having
jurisdiction of the place of residence if
it is absolutely sure which local board
has jurisdiction. If the local board has
any doubt as to which other local board
has jurisdiction or if the place of resi­
dence is not within its State, it shall mail
such card to the State Director of Selective
Service.
(b) If the place of residence shown on
line 2 of any Registration Card (SSS Form
No. 1) is outside the several States of
the Union, of the District of Co­
mibia, the Territory of Alaska, the Ter­
tsory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the
Virgin Islands of the United States, the
local board in whose area the registrant
registered shall retain such card.
(c) Upon receiving the Registration
Card (SSS Form No. 1) of any registrant,
each State Director of Selective Service
shall:
(1) If the place of residence of the
registrant as shown on line 2 of his
Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) is
within his State, mail any such card to
the local board in whose area the
registrant has jurisdiction over the
place of residence; or
(2) If the place of residence of the
registrant as shown on line 2 of his
Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) is out­
side of his State, mail any such card to
the State Director of Selective Service
having jurisdiction over the place of resi­
dence shown on line 2 of such card.
(d) If the place of residence of the
registrant as shown on line 2 of his
Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1) is not
within the United States, territory of the
United States, or the Virgin Islands, the
State Director of Selective Service shall
next notify the State Director of Selective
Service having jurisdiction over the place of
residence of the registrant, with respect to
which such card is held, and such local
board shall forward such card to the
State Director of Selective Service.
(e) Any registrant registered or any local board in the
jurisdiction of the place of residence if
it is absolutely sure which local board
has jurisdiction. If the local board has
any doubt as to which other local board
has jurisdiction or if the place of resi­
dence is not within its State, it shall mail
such card to the State Director of Selective
Service.
§ 613.44 Persons registered more than
once and given different places of resi­
dence on line 2 of his Registration Card
(SSS Form No. 1), each local board
having jurisdiction over the place in
which the place of residence is located
shall put a selective service number on
the Registration Card (SSS Form No. 1).
Except for a local board which may cancel
the registration under the provisions
of Part 610 of this chapter, the registrant
shall be subject to the jurisdiction of
each local board having a Registration
Card (SSS Form No. 1) for such regis­
trant.

The foregoing Selective Service Reg­
ulations shall be effective immediately
upon the filing hereof with the Division
of the Federal Register.
LEWIS B. HERSHEY,
Director.
AUGUST 2, 1948.
[F. R. Doc. 48-7088; Filed, Aug. 5, 1948;
§ 613.42 Checking place of residence.
When a Registration Card (SSS Form
No. 1) is received or completed at the
office of a local board, the local board
shall carefully check the place of resi­
dence of such registrant as indicated on
line 2 of his Registration Card (SSS Form
No. 1).
§ 613.44 Disposition of registration
card of registrant whose place of resi­
dence is not within local board area.
(a) An inmate of an insane asylum, jail, or penitentiary, and any
institution, who is required to be registered on the day he
leaves such institution, shall be registered in the manner prescribed in this section.
The superintendent, warden, or other designated person designated by the superintendent or warden shall perform the duties of registrar.
(b) In filling out the Registration
Card (SSS Form No. 1) and the
Registration Certificate (SSS Form No. 2), the superintendent, warden, or other designated person, acting in his capacity as registrar, shall be careful not to indicate
that the inmate was registered in an
institution or by an official thereof.
If the inmate does not have a permanent place of residence or an address where he intends to be located, the
address of the local board of the area in
which the institution is located shall be entered on line 2 of the Registration
Card (SSS Form No. 1). Under no circum­
cstances shall the address of the insti­
tution be given as the place of residence
or as the mailing address of the
inmate who is being registered.
(c) The superintendent, warden
or other designated person acting as regis­
strar shall then (1) explain to the registrant his obligations under Title I of
the Selective Service Act of 1948; (2) prepare and sign the Registration
Certificate (SSS Form No. 2) entering on the line commencing "Registrar for Local Board" the number of the local board of the area in which the institution is located; and
(3) give the Registration Certificate (SSS Form No. 2) to the inmate.
(d) The superintendent, warden
or other designated person acting as registrar shall then (1) explain to the registrant his obligations under Title I of
the Selective Service Act of 1948; (2) prepare and sign the Registration Certificate (SSS Form No. 2) entering on the line commencing "Registrar for Local Board" the number of the local board of the area in which the institution is located; and
(3) give the Registration Certificate (SSS Form No. 2) to the inmate.
§ 613.42 Checking place of residence.
When a Registration Card (SSS Form
No. 1) is received or completed at the