FEDERAL REGISTER

$146a.13 [Amendment]

5. In $146a.13 Sodium oxacillin tablets, paragraph (a) is amended by changing the fifth sentence to read as follows: "The sodium oxacillin conforms to the requirements of §146a.12(a), except the standards for sterility and pyrogens."

§146a.14 [Amendment]

6. In §146a.14 Sodium oxacillin capsules, paragraph (a) is amended by changing the fourth sentence to read as follows: "The sodium oxacillin conforms to the requirements of §146a.12(b), except the standards for sterility and pyrogens."

This order provides for tests and methods of assay and certification of sodium oxacillin for injection, which has been found to be safe and effective for use, conditions pertinent to its certification. Since it is required that such dosage forms be sterile and pyrogen free, existing regulations are also amended to reflect this adjustment. Since the basic requirements of section 507 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act have been complied with and since the interests of the public health will be served by making this new dosage form available for use, the requirements for notice and public procedure are not deemed necessary in this instance.

Effective date. This order shall become effective 30 days from the date of its publication in the Federal Register. 


JOHN L. HARVEY, 
Deputy Commissioner of Foods and Drugs.

PART 146b—CERTIFICATION OF STREPTOMYCIN (OR DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN) AND STREPTOMYCIN (OR DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN)-CONTAINING DRUGS

Dihydrostreptomycin-Neomycin-Polyoxin Aerosol Solution Veterinary; Change of Expiration Date

Under the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (sec. 507, 59 Stat. 463 as amended; 21 U.S.C. 357) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (25 F.R. 8625), the regulations for certification of dihydrostreptomycin or dihydrostreptomycin-containing drugs (21 CFR 146b.13) are amended by changing the expiration date for dihydrostreptomycin-neomycin-polyoxin aerosol solution from 24 months to 36 months under certain conditions. As amended, paragraph (c) (1) (v) of §146b.133 Dihydrostreptomycin-neomycin-polyoxin aerosol solution veterinary reads as follows:

(v) The statement "Expiration date ________", the blank being filled in
with the date that is 24 months after the month during which the batch was certified, except that the blank may be filled in with the date that is 36 months after the month during which the batch was certified if the person who requests certification has submitted to the Commissioner results of tests and assays showing that after having been stored for such period of time such drug as prepared by him complies with the standards prescribed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Notice and public procedure and delayed effective date are not necessary prerequisites to the promulgation of this order, and I so find, since the nature of the change is such that it cannot be applied to this specific product unless and until the manufacturer thereof has supplied adequate data regarding the article involved.

Effective date. This order shall be effective on the date of its publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 507, 59 Stat. 468 as amended; 21 U.S.C. 887)


JOHN L. HARVEY,
Deputy Commissioner
of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 63-11117; Filed, Oct. 21, 1963; 8:46 a.m.]

Title 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Cross Reference: For a notice of proposed trade agreement negotiations and the change in such that it cannot be applied to this specific product unless and until the manufacturer thereof has supplied adequate data regarding the article involved.

Effective date. This order shall be effective on the date of its publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 507, 59 Stat. 468 as amended; 21 U.S.C. 887)


JOHN L. HARVEY,
Deputy Commissioner
of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 63-11117; Filed, Oct. 21, 1963; 8:46 a.m.]

Title 29—LABOR

Chapter V—Wage and Hour Division,
Department of Labor

PART 548—AUTHORIZATION OF ESTABLISHED BASIC RATES FOR COMPUTING OVERTIME PAY

Miscellaneous Amendments

On August 1, 1963, a notice proposing amendments to 29 CFR Parts 516 and 548 relating to record and pay provisions for overtime employment of retail or service establishment employees, and others who are compensated on a commission basis, was published in the Federal Register (28 F.R. 7850). The proposed amendments to 29 CFR 516 are still being considered. The proposed amendments to 29 CFR 548 are hereby adopted subject to the following changes:

1. Subparagraph (1) of § 548.3(f) is amended by inserting after the words, "as * * the current quarter year", the phrase, "or, when only by reason of some change in basic salary or similar non-fluctuating factor for which suitable adjustments have been made in the calculations to accurately reflect such change,"

2. Paragraph (c) of § 548.306 is amended by changing paragraph (c) to subparagraph (1),

A new subparagraph, designated as subparagraph (2) of § 548.306(c) is added.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 15th day of October 1963.

CLARENCE T. LUNDQUIST,
Administrator.

§ 548.3 Authorized basic rates.

(a) In the case of a payroll period (as described in paragraph (c) of this section), the employer shall compute overtime compensation due on these types of compensation on the following basis:

(1) A rate per hour for each workweek shall be computed in accordance with paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(2) A rate per hour for each workweek shall be computed in accordance with paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(3) Where it is not practicable for an employer to compute the total remuneration of an employee for employment during the prior period in time to determine obligations under the Act for the current quarter year (as where computation of bonus or commission or incentive payments cannot be made immediately at the end of the period), a one month grace period may be used. If this one month grace period is used, it shall be deemed in compliance with subparagraph (1) of this paragraph to use the basic rate or method of paying overtime premium pay at the end of each pay period rather than waiting until some later date when the exact amounts of the commission, bonus, or other incentive payment can be ascertained. Such established rate may also be used in other appropriate situations where the parties desire to avoid the necessity of recomputing the regular rate from week to week.

(c) (1) The rate authorized by § 548.3(f)(1), when applied on an overtime pay rate method of paying overtime premium pay by permitting an employer, under certain conditions, to use an established basic rate for computing overtime premium pay at the end of each pay period rather than waiting until some later date when the exact amounts of the commission, bonus, or other incentive payment can be ascertained. Such established rate may also be used in other appropriate situations where the parties desire to avoid the necessity of recomputing the regular rate from week to week.
were not significantly different from those affecting the employee's regular rates of pay during the current quarterly period. Significant differences in weekly hours of work, work assignments and duties, the basis of remuneration for employment, or other factors in the employment which could result in substantial differences in regular rates of pay during the current quarterly period must be computed on the established basic rate in every overtime week without regard to the fact that in some weeks the employee receives more premium pay than he would using the true regular rate, and in some weeks less. Plans initiated pursuant to this section are based on averages and, if properly applied, will yield substantially the same overtime compensation for employees as plans in which the employee would have received if it were computed on the true regular rate.

(b) The following examples assume the employee is due overtime premium pay for hours worked over 40 in the workweek.

(1) Example. A sales employee whose applicable maximum hours standard is 40 hours enters into an agreement with his employer to work one and one-half times his normal base rate during the overtime week. The employee was paid on the basis of average straight-time hourly earnings for the previous quarterly period. To illustrate, suppose an employee and employer agree that the employee will be paid for overtime work at one and one-half times his base rate, with a minimum of $520.00 ($10 x 52 weeks). For instance, assume the above employee earned a total of $4244.00 and worked 2318 hours during the previous annual period (assuming he still receives his commission of 1 percent of sales) the annual rate on which the established rate is to be computed is found by dividing $520.00 by 52 ($10 x 52 weeks). For instance, assume the above employee earned a total of $4244.00 and worked 2318 hours during the previous annual period (assuming he still receives his commission of 1 percent of sales) the annual rate on which the established rate is to be computed is found by dividing $520.00 by 52 ($10 x 52 weeks). For instance, assume the above employee earned a total of $4244.00 and worked 2318 hours during the previous annual period (assuming he still receives his commission of 1 percent of sales) the annual rate on which the established rate is to be computed is found by dividing $520.00 by 52 ($10 x 52 weeks). For instance, assume the above employee earned a total of $4244.00 and worked 2318 hours during the previous annual period (assuming he still receives his commission of 1 percent of sales) the annual rate on which the established rate is to be computed is found by dividing $520.00 by 52 ($10 x 52 weeks). For instance, assume the above employee earned a total of $4244.00 and worked 2318 hours during the previous annual period (assuming he still receives his commission of 1 percent of sales) the annual rate on which the established rate is to be computed is found by dividing $520.00 by 52 ($10 x 52 weeks). For instance, assume the above employee earned a total of $4244.00 and worked 2318 hours during the previous annual period (assuming he still receives his commission of 1 percent of sales) the annual rate on which the established rate is to be computed is found by dividing $520.00 by 52 ($10 x 52 weeks).
computed, without regard to the employee's true hourly rate in the particular week. The employee's basic rate for the second quarter of 1964 will be similarly computed at the end of the first quarter of that year by adding together the hours worked and pay received in the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1963 and the first quarter of 1964 (lines 2, 3, 4, and 6) so that the totals now reflect the figures in line 7. The regular rate is again computed by dividing pay received ($4,582.00) by hours worked (2,163) and the new rate is $2.10.

(2) Example. Assume that an employee employed under a similar arrangement agrees to receive overtime premium pay for each workweek on the normal pay day, based on his established basic rate determined by the quarterly method rather than by the annual method previously discussed. His established basic rate for the first quarter of 1964 would therefore be $2.06 ($1,156.00 / 561 hours). During the overtime weeks in this quarter he received $1,156.00 in straight time earnings.

The employee's basic rate for the second quarter of 1964 would therefore be $2.06 ($1,156.00 / 561 hours).

(b) Authority to sell. No certificate of authority is required to sell articles listed in § 507.4; however, sellers are responsible to sell only those articles which have been manufactured in conformance with Government specifications by certified manufacturers with the use of Government loaned tools and bearing hallmarks assigned by the Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army.


J. C. Lambert,
Major General, U.S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F.R. Doc. 63-11088; Filed, Oct. 21, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

SUBCHAPTER E—ORGANIZED RESERVES

PART 563—RETIREMENT PAY FOR NONREGULAR SERVICE

Miscellaneous Amendments

Sections 563.4(b) and 563.9(1) are revised, and new § 563.19 is added, as follows:

§ 563.4 Application.

(b) DD Form 108 may be obtained, upon request, from the office of State adjutants general, U.S. Army Corps headquarters, or from the Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Records Center, Attention: AOAC-TA-OC, St. Louis 32, Missouri, not earlier than 120 days before applicant's 60th birthday or upon qualification for retired pay if retained and qualified for such pay after age 60.

§ 563.19 Service not creditable as qualifying service.

(i) Active status in the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve and the active National Guard after 30 June 1949, but insufficient retirement points earned for such service to be credited as qualifying service.

§ 563.19 Entitlement.

The entitlement portion of this part has been approved by the Department of Defense, Military Pay and Allowance Committee, under procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense in accordance with title 37, United States Code, section 1001.


J. C. Lambert,
Major General, U.S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F.R. Doc. 63-11088; Filed, Oct. 21, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 203—BRIDGE REGULATIONS

Alatamaha River, Ga.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the River and Harbor Act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 362; 33 U.S.C. 499), § 203.245 is hereby amended with respect to paragraph (h), revising subparagraph (15) by adding a regulation to govern the operation of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company bridge across Alatamaha River at Doctortown, Georgia, effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register, as follows:

§ 203.245 Navigable waters discharging into the Atlantic Ocean south of and including Chesapeake Bay and into the Gulf of Mexico, except the Mississippi River and its tributaries and outlets; bridges where constant attendance of draw tenders is not required.

(h) Waterways discharging into Atlantic Ocean south of Charleston.

(15) Alatamaha River, Ga.; all drawbridges except the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company bridge at Doctortown. At least 24 hours' advance notice required. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company bridge at Doctortown. At least seven days' advance notice required.

Provided, That the bridge owner will restore constant attendance, when in the opinion of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, river traffic warrants additional service.

J. C. Lambert,
Major General, U.S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F.R. Doc. 63-11088; Filed, Oct. 21, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 42—PUBLIC HEALTH

Chapter I—Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SUBCHAPTER F—QUARANTINE, INSPECTION, LICENSING

PART 73—BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Additional Standards; Measles Virus Vaccine, Live, Attenuated Canine Renal Tissue Cultures

On June 4, 1963, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the Federal Register (28 F.R. 5477) proposing to amend the additional standards for Measles Virus Vaccine, Live, Attenuated, in 42 CFR Part 73, to provide that virus for the manufacture of measles vaccine may be cultured in canine renal tissue as well as in chick embryo tissue.
The notice provided 30 days for submission of public comment, and to afford the opportunity for the weighing of the alternative culture system, it was proposed that any amendment adopted be effective upon its publication in the Federal Register.

After due consideration of submitted comment, the following amendment to Part 73 of the Public Health Service regulations is hereby adopted, to become effective immediately.

1. Amend §73.140(b) to read as follows:

   (b) Criteria for acceptable strains of attenuated measles virus. Strains of attenuated measles virus used in the manufacture of vaccine shall be identified by (1) historical records including origin and manipulation during attenuation, (2) antigenic specificity as measles virus as demonstrated by tissue culture neutralization tests. Strains used for the production of Measles Virus Vaccine, Live, Attenuated, shall have been shown to be safe and potent in man by field studies with experimental vaccines. Vaccine prepared from such agents shall be used as a source of kidney tissue for the propagation of measles virus.

   (1) Dogs used for experimental purposes. Dogs that have been used previously for experimental or testing purposes with microbiological agents shall not be used as a source of kidney tissue in the manufacture of vaccine.

   (2) Quarantine and necropsy. Each dog shall be examined periodically during the quarantine period as well as at the time of harvest under the direction of a qualified veterinarian or a veterinarian having experience with diseases of dogs, for the presence of signs or symptoms of ill health, particularly for febrile, infectious canine hepatitis, canine distemper, rabies, leptospirosis, and other diseases indigenous to dogs. If there are any such signs, symptoms, or other significant pathological lesions observed, tissue from such animals shall not be used in the manufacture of Measles Virus Vaccine, Live, Attenuated.

   3. Amend the last paragraph (unnumbered) of §73.141(e)(1), redesignated as §73.141(g)(1), to read as follows:

   Samples of fluid from each control vessel shall be examined at the same time as fluid is harvested from the corresponding production vessels. If multiple virus harvests are made from the same cell suspension, the control samples for each harvest shall be frozen and stored at —60°C until the last viral harvest for that cell suspension is completed. The fluid from all the control samples from that suspension shall be pooled in proportion to the amount of fluid inoculated into human and simian cell tissue culture systems and in the tissue culture system used for virus production. The cultures shall be observed for the presence of changes attributable to growth of adventitious viral agents including hemadsorbtion viral agents.

4. Amend the second sentence of §73.141(e)(2), redesignated as §73.141(g)(2), by inserting the words "chick embryo" in place of "the" and "cultures" and by changing "§73.141(a)(5)" to "§73.141(b)(5)").

5. Amend §73.142(a) by revising the portion preceding subparagraph (1) to read as follows:

   (a) Virus cultures. Virus shall be propagated in chick embryo tissue cultures or canine renal tissue cultures.

   (b) Virus propagated in chick embryo tissue cultures. Embryonated chicken eggs used as the source of chick embryo tissue for the propagation of measles virus shall be derived from flocks certified to be free of Salmonella pullorum, avian tuberculosis, fowl pox, Rous sarcoma, avian leucosis and other adventitious agents pathogenic for chickens. If eggs are procured from flocks that are not so certified, tests shall be performed to demonstrate freedom of the vaccine from such agents. Virus from such agents shall be used only for animal studies.

   (c) Virus propagated in canine renal tissue cultures. Only dogs in good over-all health which have been maintained in quarantine in vermin-proof quarters for a minimum of 60 days, have been exposed to other dogs or animals throughout the quarantine period, or dogs born to dogs while so quarantined, provided the progeny have been kept in the same type of quarantine continuously from birth, shall be used as a source of kidney tissue for the propagation of measles virus.

6. Amend §73.142(a)(8) by changing "§73.141(a)" to "§73.141(b)" and "§73.141(e)" to "§73.141(g)".

7. Amend §73.142 by redesignating paragraphs (b) and (c) as paragraphs (a) and (b) respectively, and by inserting a new paragraph (b) to read as follows:

   (b) Tests prior to clarification of vaccine manufactured in canine renal tissue cultures. Prior to clarification, the following tests shall be performed on each virus pool of chick embryo tissue culture:

   (1) Inoculation of adult mice. Virus grown in canine renal tissue cultures shall be tested in adult mice, as prescribed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section for virus grown in chick embryo tissue cultures. Test result standards are those prescribed therein.

   (2) Inoculation of suckling mice. Each of at least 20 suckling mice less than 24 hours old shall be inoculated intracerebrally with 0.1 ml. of the canine renal tissue culture virus pool to be tested. The mice shall be observed daily for at least 28 days. Each mouse that dies after the first 48 hours of the test, or is sacrificed because of illness, shall be necropsied and all areas examined for evidence of viral infection. Such examination shall include subinoculation of appropriate tissue suspensions into an additional group of at least five suckling mice by intracerebral and intraperitoneal routes and observed daily for 28 days. The virus pool is satisfactory for Measles Virus Vaccine only if at least 80 percent of the originally inoculated mice remain healthy and survive the entire observation period, and if none of the mice used test show evidence of having been infected with rabies virus or any other transmissible agent or viral infection other than measles virus.

   (3) Inoculation of rhesus monkey kidney tissue cell cultures. Virus grown in canine renal tissue cultures shall be tested in monkey kidney tissue cultures as prescribed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section for virus grown in chick embryo tissue cultures. Test result standards are those prescribed therein.

8. Amend §73.142 by redesignating paragraphs (a)(5) and (6) as paragraphs (a)(6) and (7) respectively.

9. Amend §73.142(a)(6) by changing "§73.141(a)(5)" to "§73.141(b)(5)."

10. Amend §73.142 by redesignating paragraphs (c) and (d) as paragraphs (b) and (c) respectively, and by inserting a new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

   (d) Tests for adventitious agents. Each virus pool shall be tested for sterility in accordance with §73.73. In addition each virus pool shall be tested for Mycoplasma, by appropriate culture methods.

11. Amend §73.142 by redesignating paragraphs (c) and (d) as paragraphs (b) and (c) respectively, and by inserting a new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

   (d) Tests for adventitious agents. Each virus pool shall be tested for sterility in accordance with §73.73. In addition each virus pool shall be tested for the presence of such adventitious agents as canonic distemper virus, canine hepatitis virus, leptospira and toxoplasma and the following fungi: coccidiomyces, his-toplasma and blastomyces. The virus pool is satisfactory only if the results of all tests show no evidence of any extra-
neous agent attributable to the canine renal tissue or the vaccine. (Sec. 215, 58 Stat. 690, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 216. Approved: Oct. 16, 1963.)

LUTHER L. TERRY, Surgeon General.

PART 73—BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Additional Standards; Measles Virus Vaccine, Inactivated Canine Renal Tissue Cultures

On June 4, 1963 a notice of proposed rule making was published in the Federal Register (38 F.R. 5478) proposing to amend the additional standards for Measles Virus Vaccine, Inactivated, in 42 CFR Part 73 to provide that virus for the manufacture of measles vaccine may be cultivated in canine renal tissue as well as in chick embryo tissue and in monkey kidney tissue. The notice provided 30 days for submission of public comment, and to afford the earliest opportunity for the use of the alternative culture system, it was proposed that any amendment adopted be effective upon its publication in the Federal Register. No comments were received on the amendment as proposed. The following amendment to Part 73 of the Public Health Service regulations is hereby adopted, to become effective immediately.

1. Amend § 73.150(b) to read as follows:

(b) Criteria for acceptable strains of measles virus. Strains of measles virus used in the manufacture of vaccine shall be identified by (1) historical records including origin and manipulation and (2) antigenic specificity as measles virus as demonstrated by tissue culture neutralization tests. Strains used for the manufacture of Measles Virus Vaccine, Inactivated, shall have been shown to be safe and potent in man by field studies with experimental vaccines. Vaccine prepared from measles virus strains propagated in chick embryo tissue cultures, monkey kidney tissue cultures or canine renal tissue cultures, shall have been demonstrated as safe and potent in at least 10,000 susceptible persons. Susceptibility shall be shown by the absence of neutralizing or other antibodies against measles virus, or by other appropriate methods. Vaccine prepared from measles virus strains propagated in canine renal tissue cultures shall have been demonstrated to be free from harmful effects in not less than 100,000 persons. Seed virus used for vaccine manufacture shall be free of all demonstrable extraneous viable microbial agents.

2. Amend § 73.151(a) to read as follows:

(a) Virus cultures. Virus shall be propagated in chick embryo tissue cultures, monkey kidney tissue cultures, or canine renal tissue cultures.

3. redesignate paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of § 73.151 as subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) respectively.

4. Insert a new paragraph (d) in § 73.151 to read as follows:

(d) Virus propagated in canine renal tissue culture preparations for the purpose of producing dog, in overt good health which have been maintained in quarantine in vermin-proof quarters for a minimum of six months, having had no exposure to other dogs or animals throughout the quarantine period, or dogs born to dogs while so quarantined, provided the progeny have been kept in the same type of quarantine continuously from birth, shall be used as a source of kidney tissue for the propagation of measles virus.

1. (1) Dogs used for experimental purposes. Dogs that have been used previously for experimental or testing purposes shall not be used as a source of kidney tissue in the manufacture of vaccine.

2. (2) Quarantine and necropsy. Each dog shall be examined periodically during the quarantine period and at the time of necropsy under the direction of a qualified pathologist, physician or veterinarian having experience with diseases of dogs, of signs or symptoms of ill health, particularly for evidence of tuberculosis, infectious canine hepatitis, canine distemper, rabies, leptospirosis, and other diseases indigenous to dogs. Such dogs shall not be used in the manufacture of Measles Virus Vaccine, Inactivated, without meeting the test result standards prescribed in subparagraph (1) (i) of this section for chick embryo virus pools. Test result standards are those prescribed therein.

3. (3) Measles virus propagated in canine renal tissue cultures, shall be shown to be free from contaminating agents pathogenic for mice by the test prescribed in subparagraph (1) (i) of this section for chick embryo virus pools. Test result standards are those prescribed therein.

4. (i) Inoculation of adult mice. Each virus pool shall be tested for the presence of the adventitious agents enumerated in § 73.142 (b) (8) for virus (live, attenuated) grown in canine renal tissue cultures. Test result standards are those prescribed therein.

5. (ii) Inoculation of suckling mice. Suckling mice shall be inoculated in accordance with § 73.142 (b) (2) for virus (live, attenuated) grown in canine renal tissue cultures. Test result standards are those prescribed therein.

6. (iii) Inoculation of monkey kidney cell cultures. Monkey kidney cell cultures shall be inoculated in accordance with § 73.142 (b) (2) for virus (live, attenuated) grown in canine renal tissue cultures. Test result standards are those prescribed therein.

7. (iv) Inoculation of other cell cultures. Virus propagated in renal tissue cultures shall be tested in rhesus or cynomolgus monkey kidney tissue, canine renal tissue and human tissue cell cultures as prescribed in § 73.149 (a) (3) for testing virus grown in chick embryo tissue cultures in cereopithecus monkey kidney tissue culture preparations. Test result standards are those prescribed therein.

Title 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

PART 3—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

Operator Requirements for Standard and FM Broadcast Stations

1. On July 15, 1963, the Commission released a Report and Order (FCC 63-448) in the above-captioned proceeding, which modified the operator requirements with respect to lesser-powered standard and FM broadcast stations. The new rules promulgated therein were to have been effective on August 19, 1963.

2. On July 22, 1963, the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians, AFL-CIO, filed a petition for reconsideration. This document requested that the Commission