

SPECIAL NOTICE

On Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 24, no issue of the **POSTAL BULLETIN** was published.

ORDER OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

AN ACT TO DISCONTINUE THE OPERATION OF VILLAGE DELIVERY SERVICE IN SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES, TO TRANSFER VILLAGE CARRIERS IN SUCH OFFICES TO THE CITY DELIVERY SERVICE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

ORDER No. 41980; DATED NOVEMBER 22, 1949.

Public Law 431, approved October 29, 1949, is printed in part below for the information of postmasters and employees concerned:

PUBLIC LAW 431

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That * * **

SEC. 2. The operation by the Post Office Department of village delivery service in second-class post offices shall be discontinued. All such post offices, which on the effective date of this Act have village delivery service, shall hereafter have city delivery service and all carriers of the village delivery service in such offices shall be classified as carriers in the city delivery service in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. (a) In assigning carriers in the village delivery service to salary grades in the city delivery service, each village carrier shall be assigned to the lowest grade provided for regular positions in the city delivery service. Each such carrier shall retain credit in his position in the city delivery service for all annual and sick leave which he has accrued and for compensatory time off due for service performed.

(b) No village carrier transferred to the city delivery service by this Act shall, by reason of such transfer, be entitled to any additional compensation for services performed prior to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month following the date of enactment.

INSTRUCTIONS OF DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION PAYABLE UNDER PUBLIC LAW 428

Reference is made to the instructions on the above subject appearing in the **POSTAL BULLETIN** of November 10, 1949. Advance authorization for funds to meet such payments in the case of regular (annual rate) employees is not required. With respect to allowances to make such payments to substitute (hourly rate) employees, postmasters are authorized, where necessary, to exceed presently authorized auxiliary allowances to the extent necessary to meet such payments. This authorization does not include approval of the use of any additional manpower hours.

Postmasters at offices of the first class should report all auxiliary and overtime expenditures on Form 024-A at the close of the current quarter in the usual manner, and consideration will be given by the Department, on the receipt of Form 024-A, to authorizing excess expenditures necessitated by increased payments provided under Public Law 428.

At first-class offices, postmasters should submit quarterly estimates of auxiliary and overtime needs for the quarter ending March 31, 1950, and succeeding quarters, based on the revised pay rates applicable under Public Law 428. In the case of any such postmaster who has already submitted his estimate for the March quarter 1950, based on rates applicable prior to those provided in Public Law 428, a revised estimate, at the new rates, should be submitted at once, endorsed "Revised."

Post Offices of the Second and Third Classes

These offices are not required to submit quarterly estimates and quarterly reports of expenditures, as their auxiliary and overtime allowances are handled on an annual basis. Postmasters at these offices are authorized to meet increased compensation payments due under Public Law 428 to hourly rate employees from presently authorized allowances and, where necessary, to exceed such allowances to the extent necessary to make such payments. Advance authority to make regular salary payments at the increased amounts to annual rate employees is not required. Postmasters at these offices should make no report to the Department at the close of the current quarter as to any excess expenditures in payments to either regular or substitute employees incident to Public Law 428, and should claim credit in

their quarterly account for these expenditures in the usual manner. Appropriate adjustment in allowances for such purposes, where necessary, will be considered at the close of the fiscal year.

The foregoing instructions, which contemplate no report from offices of the second and third classes at this time as to the additional funds necessary to meet increased payments under Public Law 428, do not exempt such offices from the requirement of reporting to the Division of Post Office Personnel the necessary information regarding the increased rate of pay to be received by individual employees under Public Law 428. Instructions on that subject will appear in the **POSTAL BULLETIN** in the near future and should be complied with promptly by all offices.

These instructions apply to employees under the jurisdiction of the postmaster, other than employees in the Custodial Service and Motor Vehicle Service.

CITY DELIVERY SERVICE

Public Law 431

The following instructions are issued in connection with Public Law 431: Effective November 1, 1949, section 2 of the act discontinued village delivery service in all second-class offices. All offices involved became city delivery offices on that date.

Postmasters are directed to familiarize themselves and to have their carriers acquaint themselves with the instructions pertaining to city delivery service contained in sections 50 to 50.24 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1948; also the instructions in the Manual of Instructions for Postal Personnel, 1948, chapter X, beginning with article 34 under the caption, "City Delivery Service," and appendix B, "Supervision of City Delivery Service."

Postmasters at all second-class post offices where village delivery service was in operation on October 31, 1949, should submit Forms 1533 in triplicate to the Division of Post Office Personnel showing the change in status of village carriers to the city delivery service effective November 1, 1949. Separate forms should be used for each regular and each substitute carrier and should show the salary of each employee as of October 31 and the new salary as of November 1, 1949.

As provided in section 3 of the act, regular employees (those paid on an annual basis) will be placed in grade 3 at \$2,870 per annum. Regular village carriers converted to city delivery carriers on November 1, will be eligible for promotion to grade 4 effective January 1, 1951, provided they meet other necessary requirements for such promotion.

All substitute village carriers with 1 year of continuous postal field service prior to November 1, 1949, shall be placed in grade 3 or \$1.415 per hour as substitute city carriers effective November 1, and will be eligible for promotion to grade 4 effective January 1, 1951. All substitute employees who did not have 1 year of continuous postal field service prior to November 1, 1949, and substitute carriers appointed on and after that date shall be placed in grade 1 or \$1.315 per hour and will be eligible for promotion to grade 3 or \$1.415 per hour effective the day following 1 year of continuous service.

This act does not apply to village delivery service at third-class offices.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW 428

As authorized by order of the Postmaster General in the **POSTAL BULLETIN** of November 10, 1949, postmasters may claim base salaries effective November 1, 1949, as provided by Public Law 428 in accordance with the schedule shown below:

Old Rate	New Rate (Public Law 428)	Old Rate	New Rate (Public Law 428)
First class:		First-Class—Continued	
\$12,850	\$12,970.00	\$5,050	\$5,170.00
\$11,850	11,970.00	\$4,950	5,070.00
\$10,850	10,970.00	\$4,850	4,970.00
\$9,850	9,970.00	\$4,750	4,870.00
\$8,850	8,970.00	\$4,650	4,770.00
\$7,850	7,970.00	\$4,550	4,670.00
\$6,850	6,970.00	\$4,450	4,570.00
\$6,450	6,570.00	Second class:	
\$6,150	6,270.00	\$4,250	4,370.00
\$5,650	5,770.00	\$4,150	4,270.00
\$5,450	5,570.00	\$4,050	4,170.00
\$5,250	5,370.00	\$3,950	4,070.00
\$5,150	5,270.00	\$3,850	3,970.00

ADVISE PATRONS THAT PRINTED UNSEALED CHRISTMAS GREETINGS REQUIRE 2¢ POSTAGE THIS YEAR

Old Rate	New Rate (Public Law 428)	Old Rate	New Rate (Public Law 428)
Third class:		Fourth class—Continued	
\$3,450	\$3,570.00	\$1,854	\$1,946.70
\$3,350	3,470.00	\$1,728	1,814.40
\$3,250	3,370.00	\$1,602	1,682.10
\$3,150	3,270.00	\$1,476	1,549.80
\$3,050	3,170.00	\$1,350	1,417.50
\$2,950	3,070.00	\$1,206	1,266.30
\$2,850	2,970.00	\$1,080	1,134.00
\$2,750	2,870.00	\$1,026	1,077.30
\$2,650	2,770.00	\$954	1,001.70
\$2,550	2,670.00	\$882	926.10
\$2,450	2,570.00	\$774	812.70
\$2,350	2,470.00	\$648	680.40
\$2,250	2,370.00	\$522	548.10
Fourth class:		\$396	415.80
\$1,980	2,079.00	\$252	264.60

To determine the new base salary rate applicable in each case, locate in the column under "Old rate" the salary rate in effect on October 31, 1949, and claim the amount shown directly opposite in the column headed "Public Law 428." To determine the semimonthly pay, postmasters should ascertain their new base salary from the above table, locate that salary rate in the column headed "New" in the pay table printed on pages 4 through 7 of the POSTAL BULLETIN of November 1, 1949, and use the semimonthly rate given for that salary.

As provided by the Postmaster General's Order No. 41856, published in the POSTAL BULLETIN of November 10, 1949, under the heading "Additional Compensation Payable Under Public Law 428," postmasters who may be entitled to longevity pay will be notified by the Department. Pending the receipt of this notification, postmasters should only claim salary at the rate of the new base salary as outlined above.

Any necessary salary adjustments since November 1, 1949, should be made in accordance with article 63, chapter XXV, Manual of Instructions for Postal Personnel, 1948.

CHRISTMAS TEMPORARY SUBSTITUTES

Reference is made to the instructions appearing in the POSTAL BULLETINS of October 25, 1949, and November 15, 1949, regarding the employment of Christmas substitutes.

In the employment of Christmas temporary mail handlers at \$1.265 per hour as outlined in those instructions, all payments for such service should be made from either the clerical or mail handler allowance in the same manner as that of ordinary mail handler or clerical expenditures at all first- and second-class offices. The use of these employees in the performance of carrier service, with payment being made from clerical and mail handler allowances, will undoubtedly result in the exceeding of the allowances which have been authorized for clerical and mail handler purposes. However, a savings in the authorized carrier allowances, in hours equaling such excess in the clerical or mail handler allowances, will normally follow in all instances. Postmasters are hereby authorized, without further correspondence with the Department, to exceed their allowances for clerical and mail handler expenditures during the December 1949 quarter, for the purpose stated, to the extent of the savings which will be effected in carrier allowances for the same period.

Postmasters at first-class offices should arrange to make separate and accurate record on forms of the 023 series of all hours of carrier service performed by Christmas temporary mail handlers. Payments for such service should be included at the close of the quarter on Form 024-A with other substitute mail handler payments, but at the bottom of Form 024-A, following item 17, the following item should be supplied and completed: "Carrier service performed by Christmas temporary substitute mail handlers: ____ hours, at \$1.265 per hour, total \$____, included in item 4 above."

Postmasters at offices of the second class, where city delivery service is in operation, should also keep record of the number of hours of carrier service performed by Christmas temporary substitute mail handlers, but no report thereof should be submitted to the Department until called for at the close of the fiscal year incident to any adjustment of annual allowances which may be necessary.

At third-class offices, where city delivery service is in operation, and at all village delivery offices, payments for carrier service should be made at carrier rates, and not at substitute mail handler rates as outlined above for offices of the first and second classes.

These instructions do not apply to employees in the custodial and motor vehicle services.

INSTRUCTIONS OF ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL

PREVENT DAMAGE TO PARCEL POST BY CAREFUL HANDLING

The current program to reduce damage and loss in the postal service by requiring proper preparation of parcel post, proper sacking and proper loading in cars has produced results. Percentage of damage has been definitely reduced.

However, damage to fragile matter is still being experienced and extreme care in handling all sacked mail to avoid damage to sacked fragile parcels is necessary. Care must also be used in sacking parcels so as to avoid dropping or throwing parcels on fragile matter already in sacks. Parcels in sacks should be arranged when practicable to afford protection to any fragile parcels in the same sacks.

It is considered, therefore, that the wholehearted cooperation of all employees handling the mails is absolutely necessary in this program and supervisory employees are requested to bring this matter of more careful handling of parcel post to the attention of all concerned and to see that the mails are handled with proper care at all times.

INTERNATIONAL MAILS—COMBINATION PACKAGES

The Postal Administration of Great Britain has reported the receipt in the mails from this country of combination packages consisting of letters combined with other regular mail articles, prepared in accordance with section 11 of the Postal Guide (Part II).

Attention is directed to the fact that such articles are not mailable to Great Britain or to any other country not named in section 11 mentioned above.

Postmasters are directed to take appropriate action to guard against the acceptance for mailing of combination packages for unauthorized destinations.

JAPAN—MERCHANDISE PROHIBITED IN LETTER MAILS

Despite the information following the subcaption "Prohibitions" in the country item "Japan" on page 239, of the 1949 Postal Guide, Part II, it has been reported to the Department that letter mails containing dutiable articles from the United States are being received in the Japanese Postal Service.

Postmasters are directed to see that all concerned at their offices are familiar with the relative prohibition, and that care is exercised to prevent the acceptance for mailing to Japan of letters or letter packages which contain merchandise.

AIR-MAIL SERVICE

A. M. 90

Effective on or about December 20, 1949, air-mail service will be inaugurated over segment No. 1 of route A. M. 90, between Omaha, Nebr.—Council Bluffs, Iowa; Lincoln, Beatrice, Fairbury, Hastings, Grand Island, Kearney, Lexington, McCook, and North Platte, Nebr.

Service at Fairbury, Nebr., will not be inaugurated at this time. Appropriate announcement will be made when service is inaugurated at this point. No philatelic covers should be sent to the postmaster at Fairbury until such time as formal announcement is made of inauguration of service at this point.

Special cachets will be provided for Omaha, Nebr., and Air Mail Field, Omaha, Nebr., Council Bluffs, Iowa; Lincoln, Beatrice, Hastings, Grand Island, Kearney, Lexington, McCook, and North Platte, Nebr.; and the usual treatment of philatelic mail will be authorized.

First-flight air-mail covers to receive cachets should be sent to the postmasters at the above-named offices, and to the District Superintendent, District 2, Omaha, Nebr., for Air Mail Field, Omaha, Nebr., and should be accompanied by a letter authorizing the holding of the covers for the first flight and requesting the application for the cachet. Space approximately 2½ by 2½ inches to the left on the address side of all covers is required for the cachet.

No provision will be made for point-to-point covers, however, at request of collectors, covers receiving cachets will be given directional service only to a terminal or junction point designated by the General Superintendent, Postal Transportation Service, and served by the first flight in each direction, and will there be backstamped and dispatched onward to destination.

A. M. 105

Effective on or about December 19, 1949, air-mail service will be inaugurated over route A. M. 105, between Reno, Carson City-Minden, Hawthorne, and Tonopah, Nev.; Death Valley, Calif., Las Vegas and Boulder City, Nev., Kingman, Prescott, and Phoenix, Ariz.

Service at Death Valley, Calif., will not be inaugurated at this time. Appropriate announcement will be made when service is inaugurated at this point. No philatelic covers should be sent to the postmaster at Death Valley until such time as formal announcement is made of inauguration of service at this point.

Special cachets will be provided for Reno, Carson City, Minden, Hawthorne, Tonopah, Las Vegas, and Boulder City, Nev.; Kingman, Prescott, and Phoenix, Ariz.; and the usual treatment of philatelic mail will be authorized.

First-flight air-mail covers to receive cachets should be sent to the postmasters at the above-named offices and should be accompanied by a letter authorizing the holding of the covers for the first flight and requesting the application for the cachet. Space approximately 2½ by 2½ inches to the left on the address side of all covers is required for the cachet.

No provision will be made for point-to-point covers; however, at request of collectors, covers receiving cachets will be given directional service only to a terminal or junction point designated by the General Superintendent, Postal Transportation Service, and served by the first flight in each direction, and will there be backstamped and dispatched onward to destination.

GUMMED TAPE CLOSURE ON MAIL MATTER

1. (a) In view of reports of damage to parcels sealed with gummed tape which did not hold, the matter was recently made the subject of a Nationwide survey which disclosed that the tape failures were due to the following factors:

- (1) Application along the center seams only of boxes but not across the end seams, or on the open seams of wrapped parcels but not across the ends.
- (2) Use of too lightweight tape.
- (3) Improper moistening of tape or failure to apply it with pressure.

(b) Improper use of gummed tape results in excessive time spent in reconditioning parcels in the postal service as well as damage or loss to the matter mailed in many instances. Unless the tape is applied with palm pressure by the operator immediately after moistening, its efficiency is impaired. However, improper moistening of tape and failure to apply with pressure are usually noticeable. This condition must be corrected and postmasters are requested to see that parcels sealed with gummed tape appear to have such tape properly applied before they are accepted. This can be done by the accepting employee or by periodic checks of firm mailings.

(c) The damage survey was made during the summer months when the water used to moisten tape is ordinarily warm and it is known that damage involving taped parcels rises sharply during the winter months and tapers off in the spring and summer. It appears that cold water from a running faucet or from a pan particularly during cold weather will not properly moisten tape.

2. (a) Heavy parcels underpacked with shifting of contents, or overpacked to a point where they bulge should not be accepted when sealed only with gummed tape. Underpacked parcels with subsequent crushing, or loss of contents by cutting through the shipping carton, account for a high percentage of damage.

(b) Printed matter wrapped in paper and taped, and heavy hardware items in taped fiberboard boxes, are not adapted to mechanical handling and reinforcement of the tape closure is indicated above certain weights as hereinafter specified in order to reduce damage.

(c) Gummed tape on flimsy boxes (cardboard, pasteboard, paperboard, etc.) of any material size has not proven satisfactory since the container itself is not suitable for postal handling and its use is one of the large contributing factors to damage and loss. These boxes should be wrapped in substantial paper and tied, or taped if the wrapped parcel is firm, or be enclosed in a strong fiberboard carton securely fastened.

3. (a) Fiberboard boxes with gummed tape as sole closure should have the center seams taped with 2½-inch overlaps at the ends, together with cross strips of tape at the ends both on top and bottom.

(1) When gross weight exceeds 30 pounds, horizontal overlaps of not less than 2½ inches should be required at each of the eight corners unless the flaps are properly glued or stapled, or reinforced by strong twine, rope, or strapping. When gross weight exceeds 50 pounds a heavier tape is required as shown in paragraphs 4 (a) (3) and 4 (c) (2).

(2) Telescoping boxes should have the open seam taped on all sides. Wrapped parcels should have a cross strip at each end in addition to the lengthwise strip, unless the shape of the parcel indicates that an encircling strip instead of the end strips would be preferable.

(b) Parcels containing liquids in either metal or glass containers must have the closure, if of gummed tape, reinforced when gross weight exceeds 30 pounds. When gross weight exceeds 15 pounds, horizontal corner overlaps of the gummed tape are required on fiberboard boxes.

(c) Parcels containing books, leaflets, and other similar matter packed in

an inside container should have the closure, if of gummed tape, reinforced when gross weight exceeds 40 pounds.

(d) Wrapped parcels sealed with gummed tape containing flat printed matter or other similar matter which is not securely fastened or boxed should have the tape closure reinforced when gross weight exceeds 5 pounds. Bending and shifting contents may cut through the outer wrapper and the use of rigid material securely fastened to the printed matter before being wrapped to prevent buckling or shifting thereof should be recommended. The use of kraft envelopes fastened only with a metal clasp, or fiber buttons and twine, should not be permitted when contents are heavy. The end flaps should be reinforced with gummed tape or the envelope securely tied.

(e) Parcels containing heavy hardware items, machinery parts, castings, bearings, wrenches and similar matter, should have the closure, if of gummed tape, reinforced when gross weight exceeds 15 pounds. Mailers should be urged to use strong cloth or canvas sacks or strong boxes securely closed for small articles such as bolts, washers, etc., when in considerable quantity, before placing in the shipping box, and longer items such as wrenches, rods, etc., which have a tendency to cut through the end of the shipping box should be well packed to prevent shifting, with the ends of the shipping box reinforced if necessary.

4. In view of damage due to the use of too lightweight tape the following types and widths of tapes should be required and such tapes must equal or exceed any current Federal or ICC specification or regulation relating thereto.

(a) Gummed sulphate paper (kraft) tape.

(1) 35-pound basis weight (500 sheets, 24 by 36 inches) not less than 1½ inches in width for parcels not exceeding 1 pound or on heavier parcels not exceeding 5 pounds if additional strips are applied to be equivalent of 60-pound tape.

(2) 60-pound basis weight not less than 2 inches in width for parcels not exceeding 5 pounds, and not less than 3 inches in width for parcels over 5 pounds. Tensile strength shall be not less than 45 pounds per inch of width.

(3) 90-pound basis weight, a heavy duty tape stronger than 60-pound which is acceptable in same widths in lieu of 60-pound and on certain parcels weighing in excess of 50 pounds.

(4) Gummed waterproof heavy duty tape or gummed tape consisting of two sheets of paper stock laminated together with reinforcing filaments such as strong cords or strands of fiber imbedded in the binding material lengthwise, which is acceptable in same widths in lieu of 60-pound tape.

(b) Gummed cloth tape not less than 40 units Elmendorf test, 2 inches in width, acceptable in lieu of 3-inch kraft 60-pound tape.

(c) Moisture resistant, pressure-sensitive adhesive tapes, the backs of which do not possess adhesive properties and other mail matter will not adhere thereto. The various drafting tapes, masking tapes, and photographic tapes are not suitable as sealing tapes for parcel post. (NOTE: THESE PRESSURE-SENSITIVE TAPES ARE NOT APPROVED FOR USE ON REGISTERED MAIL.)

(1) Paper tape, tensile strength not less than 45 pounds per inch width, and initial adhesion to steel not less than 25 ounces per inch width. This tape is considered the equivalent of kraft 60-pound tape and may be used as indicated in paragraph 4 (a) (2) in the same widths as kraft tape.

(2) Heavy duty sealing tape with reinforced filaments imbedded lengthwise in the binding material with tensile strength of 180 pounds per inch width is acceptable in 3-inch width in lieu of kraft 90-pound tape, or in widths from ¾ to 1½ inches in lieu of metal strapping on fiberboard cartons when applied in the same manner provided an overlap of at least 2½ inches is used, and to hold heavy items together such as metal parts, wire, etc., provided an overlap of 6 inches is used.

(3) Transparent cellulose (cellophane) tape of ½-inch width is suitable to reinforce the closure on small cartons weighing less than 1 pound and the ¾-inch width may be used to seal small parcels of similar weight provided no liquid in glass is contained therein, as this tape is adversely affected by moisture and loses its adhesive properties. It also has poor tear resistance. Transparent acetate tape is similar in appearance to cellulose tape but is moisture resistant, and the type which has fibrous lamination has better tear resistance and is approved for affixing labels to clean, dry surfaces.

(4) A tough plastic elastic film type tape with tensile strength of 25 pounds per inch width has been approved in ¾-inch width for wrapping around the edges of bottle screw caps and similar closures for containers of certain liquids, powders, etc., to reinforce the closure and prevent leakage.

5. The use of the printed endorsements "Fragile," "Liquid," etc., on sealing tape should be discouraged, as a parcel so endorsed is not considered as being properly labeled in accordance with the Postal Laws and Regulations.

6. Postmasters should endeavor to obtain cooperation of all mailers in proper packaging and labeling with the view of reducing damage and loss, and mailers who have special problems in packaging for parcel post should

be assisted so far as practicable. In the event postmasters do not have the necessary information, the matter should be referred to the Department (Surface Postal Transport). This is important especially in cases of large mailings in order to insure uniformity in packaging requirements. Improper use of gummed tape may be due to some extent to lack of knowledge as to proper application, moistening, storage, etc., but illustrated literature on the subject is available to the user from his supplier or from the Gummed Industries Association, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York 18, N. Y., and others.

PAUL AIKEN, *Assistant Postmaster General.*

MONEY-ORDER SERVICE TO JAPAN WILL BE RESUMED ON DECEMBER 1, 1949

In accordance with a request of the Japanese Postal Administration the issue of United States money orders for payment in that country will be resumed on December 1, 1949. Therefore, beginning on that date postmasters should accept applications for money orders to be drawn for payment in Japan.

The issue of money orders in Japan for payment in the United States will not be resumed at present.

The international money-order form should be used, the order marked "canceled" and sent to the San Francisco exchange office with the advice and coupon fully made out. Exceptions: Seattle, Wash., is the exchange office for Japan in the case of orders issued in Alaska, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington. Honolulu is the exchange office for such orders issued in Hawaii.

UNDELIVERED INSURED OR C. O. D. PARCELS BEARING INSTRUCTIONS TO ABANDON MUST NOT BE RETURNED TO SENDERS

Reports have been received that c. o. d. parcels bearing instructions to abandon, if undelivered, improperly are being returned to the senders.

When insured or c. o. d. parcels bearing instructions to abandon, if undelivered, improperly are returned to the senders, such action causes considerable unnecessary handling of the parcels and needless expense to the service. Chapter XIII, article 140, Manual of Instructions for Postal Personnel, prescribes the treatment to be accorded insured or c. o. d. parcels bearing instructions of this character, and postmasters are requested to call this matter to the attention of all concerned so that such parcels properly may be disposed of as abandoned matter at the expiration of the retention periods for which they should be held awaiting delivery. The senders should be notified on Form 3540 when undeliverable parcels are disposed of in this manner.

WRONG OFFICE NUMBER ON MONEY-ORDER FORMS

SAN FERNANDO, STATION NO. 2, CALIF.—The office number on money-order forms furnished this office was printed "82034", whereas the correct number is "82164". Money orders Nos. 5001 to 5400, inclusive, were issued.

NEWPORT, KY.—The office number on money-order forms furnished this office was printed "66401", whereas the correct number is "66400". Money orders Nos. 380001 to 380994, inclusive, were issued.

Some of the forms may show a correction in number with pen and ink. Postmasters who have paid orders issued at these offices should make record thereof so that error will be avoided in certifying to applications for duplicates and settlement checks, and in answering inquiries regarding payment.

RECOVERY NOTICE—STOLEN MONEY-ORDER FORMS

Domestic money-order Forms Nos. 54401 to 55000 inclusive, printed for use at **Comertown, Mont.**, which were reported stolen in *POSTAL BULLETIN* No. 19285 dated November 17, 1949, have been recovered. Postmasters will please amend their records accordingly.

6-CENT WRIGHT BROTHERS AIR-MAIL COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP

The Department will issue a 6-cent air-mail stamp through the Kitty Hawk, N. C., post office on December 17, 1949, to commemorate the first flight of the Wright brothers.

The stamp will be 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, printed by the rotary process in red, electric-eye perforated, and issued in sheets of 50 subjects. The printing of 75,000,000 Wright brothers stamps has been authorized.

The central motif of the stamp is a reproduction of the historic Wright brothers' plane, below which and to the left is the caption "First Free Controlled and Sustained Powered Flight by Man" in dark gothic lettering. In the upper right corner appear likenesses of Orville and Wilbur Wright with the name of each in white gothic. The denomination numeral "6¢"

appears in the upper left corner with the words "Air Mail" substantially centered at the top in modified gothic. In a shaded panel across the bottom of the stamp appears the words "United States Postage" in white gothic.

Stamp collectors desiring first day cancellations of this stamp may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not in excess of 10, to the Postmaster, Kitty Hawk, N. C., with postal note or money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed. **Postage stamps and personal checks will not be accepted in payment.** Envelopes submitted should be of ordinary letter size and each must be properly addressed. An enclosure of medium weight should be placed in each envelope and the flap either sealed or turned in. **An outside envelope must not be sent for return of first day covers.** The envelope to the Postmaster, Kitty Hawk, N. C., should be endorsed "First Day Covers." Collectors should refrain from requesting hand cancellations since covers will be machine canceled so far as practicable. Orders for first day covers must not include requests for uncanceled stamps.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 6-cent Wright brothers air mail, commemorative stamp will be available at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C., on and after December 19, 1949. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the agency should include no other stamp issues. **The Philatelic Agency does not service first day covers.**

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices will receive an initial supply of the Wright brothers air-mail commemorative stamps on orders prepared in the Department. Therefore, postmasters at these offices will not submit requisitions for the same. Direct- and central-accounting postmasters are furnished commemorative stamps as fast as they can be manufactured. They are, therefore, requested to refrain from reporting the nonreceipt of shipments until a reasonable time has elapsed after the first day of issue.

Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain needed quantities of the Wright brothers air-mail commemorative stamps by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

Postmasters will please post a copy of this notice on the bulletin board, give information to the press, and notify all local stamp clubs regarding the issuance of the 6-cent Wright brothers air-mail commemorative stamp.

Postmasters are cautioned not to place the stamp herein announced on sale before December 18, 1949.

PROPER POSTAGE ON HOLIDAY GREETING CARDS

Postmasters are urged to take every precaution to prevent acceptance of greeting cards insufficiently prepaid. Notwithstanding efforts to acquaint the public with the increased rates which became effective at the beginning of this year, some patrons may endeavor to mail unsealed holiday greeting cards with only 1½ cents postage affixed unless appropriate measures are taken.

To reduce such instances to a minimum, it is suggested that when persons endeavor to purchase stamps of the 1½-cent denomination the window clerk should inquire in a courteous manner whether the stamps are desired for use on greetings and if so, he should explain that the postage rate on unsealed greeting cards is now 2 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional ounce.

It is also suggested that it might be wise in some instances to withdraw 1½-cent stamps from sale at the retail stamp windows as a temporary expedient and confine their sale to purchasers who are familiar with the new postage rates and will use such stamps only on matter on which they can properly be used. Under such an arrangement persons desiring 1½-cent stamps could be referred to the wholesale stamp window.

Continued efforts should be made to have patrons send their greetings as first-class mail, and mailers should be encouraged to place their return address on all mail matter.

JOSEPH J. LAWLER, *Assistant Postmaster General.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF FORMS 1804 AND 1805

Form 1804 (Daily Time Record) should be used to indicate the time for which payment is made for vehicles owned and operated by **special-delivery messengers pursuant to Public Law 900 at first-class offices.** Payment at the rate of 90 cents per hour shall begin when the special-delivery messenger leaves the post office with his vehicle to make delivery of special-delivery mail and end upon his return to the post office, both to be supported by the time clock entries. At the end of each day the date should be shown and the vehicle time totaled (hours and minutes) and carried forward from each column to the end of the pay period. As payments for equipment maintenance for special-delivery service are made on voucher Forms 1526-P or 1034, whichever is applicable, Form 1805 (Monthly

Service Record) is not necessary. All instructions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Form 1805 will be used for all services under temporary vehicle hire (hourly basis) and annual rate contracts including special delivery under such contracts.

WALTER MYERS, Assistant Postmaster General.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SOLICITOR

FRAUD ORDER NOTICES

**Cardenas, Martin
Esparza, Joaquin R.**

On November 16, 1949, a fraud order was issued against Cardenas, Martin, Calle Santonino No. 1207, Tampico, Tamps., Mexico, and Esparza, Joaquin R., Ayuntamiento No. 159 dep. 3, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

Regency Studios et al.

On November 18, 1949, a fraud order was issued against Regency Studios, Camerart Studios, Camerart Studios Club, P. P. Camerart, L. Mathews, R. Eversden, and their officers and agents as such, at London and Essex, England.

Universum (Box 8) et al.

On November 18, 1949, a fraud order was issued against Universum (Box 8), at Graz, Austria, and Klaus Brandau, at Stmk, Austria.

Pep-Tex Products Company

On November 22, 1949, a fraud order was issued against Pep-Tex Products Company, and its officers and agents as such, at New York, N. Y., and Miami Beach, Fla.

Rudyvalley Agency et al.

On November 17, 1949, a fraud order was issued against the following concerns and parties:

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Rudyvalley Agency, 174 Spanish Town Road, Whitfield Town P. O., Kingston, Jamaica, or Knutsford Park, 111 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

CUBA

Curis & Co., P. O. Box 1618, Havana.
Valdes, L. F., P. O. Box 1445, Jesus Del Monte, Havana.

IRELAND

Brady, M., 131 East Wall Road, Dublin.
Byrene, C., 132 East Wall Road, Dublin.
Callanan, Michael, 125 Barrack Street, Cork City, Co. Cork.
Carroll, J., Miss, 12 St. Vincent's View, College Road, Cork.
Coffey, C., 130 East Wall Road, Dublin.
Conley, B., 5 Adair Ct. off., Grafton 87, Dublin.
Coyne, Nonie, Miss, Main Street, Ballenrobe, Co. Mayo.
Dunne, M., 28 Jervis Street, Dublin.
Fitzgerald, C., 125 Barracks Street, Cork City, Co. Cork.
Fitzgerald, Michael, Mrs., Ballycolly Rathluire, County Cork.
Guilfoyle, Brian M., 5 Kenilworth Pk., Harolds Cross, Dublin.
Lehene, B. N., 15 Nev. Rd., Inchicore, Dublin.
McGill, Timothy C., Mrs., 4 Rathgar Ave., Rathgar, Dublin.
Moore, Lawrence M., 28 Kingsland Parack, S. C. R., Dublin.
O'Keefe, C., Book Store, 70 Oliver Plunkett Street, Cork City.
Quinn, Lawrence M., 35 Brookfield Rd., S. C. R., Dublin.
Redmond, John, 18 Patrick Street, Cork.
Sheridan, Phil, 125 Barracks Street, Cork City.
Wilson, M., 129 East Wall Rd., Dublin.

All mail addressed to these concerns and these parties should be returned to senders, stamped "Fraudulent—Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General," and no money orders payable to the said concerns and parties should be issued, certified, or paid.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

ARREST OF POSTAL OFFENDERS

The following person who was the subject of a wanted circular issued by the Inspector in Charge, Denver, Colo., has been apprehended and the circulars concerning him should be destroyed:

HENRI ERNEST KANE

The following persons who were the subject of wanted circulars issued by the Inspectors in Charge, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill., have been apprehended and the circulars concerning them should be destroyed:

HARVEY PERRIN PATRICK
JOSEPH ROBERT CLUNE

AMENDMENT TO THE POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PAYMENT FOR EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE—RURAL CARRIERS

INSERT No. 30.

ORDER No. 41986; DATED NOVEMBER 23, 1949.

In § 137.62 *Salaries of rural carriers*, Postal Laws and Regulations of 1948, amend paragraph (f) to read as follows:

"(f) *Payment for equipment maintenance.* (1) In addition to the salaries provided in this section, each carrier in the rural delivery service shall be paid for equipment maintenance a sum equal to 8 cents per mile per day for each mile or major fraction of a mile scheduled. Payments for equipment and maintenance as provided herein shall be at the same periods and in the same manner as payments for regular compensation to rural carriers.

"(2) The amendment made by this act shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month beginning after the date of enactment of this act. (39 U. S. C. 867 (e); Public Law 381, approved October 25, 1949.)"

NOTE.—Public Law 381, approved October 25, 1949, became effective November 1, 1949.

Section 17 (g) of Public Law 134, approved July 6, 1945, relating to the readjustment of the salaries of carriers in the Rural Delivery Service to conform to the provisions of the act, has been executed and is therefore omitted herefrom.

POST OFFICE CHANGES

Established—Fourth Class

KENTUCKY

66589. Beechmont (*2074) Muhlenberg County. Supply Owensboro and Nashville H. P. O. Effective Dec. 16, 1949. a Browder.

* Unit number.
a Postmaster's address.

Discontinued—Fourth Class

ALABAMA

38672. Allison, Greene County, rural route No. 2. Effective Nov. 30, 1949. Mail to Boligee.

MAINE

95070. South Bancroft, Aroostook County, route 1113. Effective Nov. 30, 1949. Mail to Selden.

Change of Name—Fourth Class

ILLINOIS

12799. Randall, Knox County. Changed to East Galesburg. Effective Jan. 1, 1950.

Summer Post Offices—Closed

CALIFORNIA

81399. Meyers, El Dorado County. Effective as of Nov. 15, 1949. Mail to Tahoe Valley.

IDAHO

03050. Bone, Bonneville County. Effective Dec. 1, 1949. Mail to Idaho Falls.

POST OFFICE BRANCHES

Established

CALIFORNIA

Hayward: 81651. Castro Valley (classified) Alameda County, effective Dec. 10, 1949.

Correction

TEXAS

Weslaco: 54802. Order appearing in the POSTAL BULLETIN of Sept. 30, 1948, establishing Park (contract) branch, Hidalgo County, effective Nov. 15, 1948, under No. 54790 is corrected to show 54802.

Change in Status

NEW JERSEY

Hackensack: 90627. Maywood (contract) status changed to Maywood (classified), effective Dec. 1, 1949.

POST OFFICE STATIONS

Established

ARIZONA

Tucson: 05430. No. 6 (contract) Pima County, effective Dec. 1, 1949.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles: 81686. Oakwood (classified) Los Angeles County, effective Dec. 16, 1949.

MISSOURI

Charleston: 14793. C. o. d. effective Dec. 5, 1949. Saint Joseph: 14510. Fairleigh (classified) Buchanan County, effective Dec. 1, 1949.

NEW JERSEY

Ridgefield: 90830. No. 1 (contract) Bergen County, effective Dec. 16, 1949.

NEW MEXICO

Socorro: 04567. Campus (contract) Socorro County, effective Dec. 1, 1949.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn: 21137. Farragut (classified), Kings County, effective Dec. 1, 1949.

POST OFFICE STATIONS

Established

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa: 62336. Brookside (classified), Tulsa County, effective Dec. 1, 1949.

TEXAS

Port Arthur: 54138. West Port Arthur (classified), Jefferson County, effective Dec. 1, 1949.

Discontinued

CALIFORNIA

Hayward: 80983. No. 1 (contract), effective Dec. 9, 1949.

Change in Designation and Status

COLORADO

Golden: 30504. Daniels, rural, station changed to Daniels (contract) branch, effective Dec. 16, 1949.

CITY DELIVERY SERVICE

Established

ARKANSAS

Atkins: Effective Nov. 1, 1949, in lieu of village delivery service.

Wilson: Effective Nov. 1, 1949, in lieu of village delivery service.

MISSOURI

Huntsville: Effective Nov. 1, 1949, in lieu of village delivery service.

Norborne: Effective Nov. 1, 1949, in lieu of village delivery service.

OHIO

Manchester: Effective Nov. 1, 1949, in lieu of village delivery service.

PUERTO RICO

Cabo Rojo: Effective Nov. 1, 1949, in lieu of village delivery service.

Isabela: Effective Nov. 1, 1949, in lieu of village delivery service.

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS TO JULY 1, 1949, EDITION, "LIST OF RECEIPTS AND CLASSES OF POST OFFICES WITH SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS"

Office and State	Receipts	Class	Salary
McAlpin, Fla.....	\$318.09	4	\$882
Otho, Iowa.....	1,795.66	3	2,450
Cleveland, Kans.....	896.40	4	1,602
Goddard, Kans.....	2,840.42	3	2,850
Cowan, Ky.....	141.44	4	396
Wagersville, Ky.....	261.29	4	774
Alto, La.....	936.21	4	1,728
Galliano, La.....	**745.26	4	1,476
Luke, Md.....	7,739.09	3	3,450
Salisbury Mills, N. Y.....	3,845.06	3	3,050
Avon, N. C.....	1,022.31	4	1,854
Yadkin Valley, N. C.....	250.06	4	774
Cedar Falls, Wash.....	1,017.83	4	1,854
Davisville, W. Va.....	1,070.81	4	1,854
Wolfe, W. Va.....	#261.56	4	774

ILLINOIS

Naples: Correct notice appearing in the POSTAL BULLETIN dated Oct. 13, 1949, to show the salary of the postmaster as \$1,350 effective July 1, 1949. (Receipts correct as shown.)

Deletion

V following Washington Birthplace, Va.

Correction in spelling of name

Bernhards Bay instead of Bernhards, N. Y.