

This amendment shall become effective June 3, 1946.

Issued this 29th day of May 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

Approved: May 7, 1946.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 46-9051; Filed, May 29, 1946;
11:29 a. m.]

PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION

[SO 132, Amdt. 34]

EXEMPTION AND SUSPENSION FROM PRICE CONTROL OF CERTAIN FOODS, GRAINS AND CEREALS, FEEDS, TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS, AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, INSECTICIDES AND BEVERAGES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Supplementary Order No. 132 is amended in the following respects:

1. In section 1 (a) (1), the commodity "Crabmeat, fresh, frozen and canned" is amended to read "Crabmeat, fresh, frozen and canned (domestic and imported)."

2. In section 1 (a) (2), the commodity "Cauliflower, canned (imported)" is amended to read "Cauliflower, canned (domestic and imported)"; the commodity "Beets, canned" is amended to read "Beets, canned. (This does not include strained or chopped beets sold as "baby food" or "junior food")"; the commodity "Turnip greens, canned" is amended to read "Vegetable greens, canned. (This does not include canned spinach, nor does it include strained or chopped vegetable greens sold as "baby food" or "junior food")", and the following commodities are added in alphabetical order:

Artificially colored seedless grapes when sold for use as food garnishes
Broccoli, canned
Brussels Sprouts, canned
Carrots, canned (imported)
Carrots, frozen
Celery and Celery Juice, canned
Citron (imported and domestic)
Okra, frozen
Peppers, frozen (This includes pimentos)
Pumpkin, canned and frozen
Squash, canned and frozen
Tempala, frozen

3. In section 1 (a) (5) the following commodity is added in alphabetical order:

Pepper sauce and chili sauce made from dried chili peppers (This does not include any sauce containing tomatoes).

4. In section 1 (a) (6) the following commodities are added in alphabetical order:

Frozen pastries, frozen pies, and all other frozen baked goods.

5. In section 1 (a) (7) the following commodity is added in alphabetical order:

Grated cheese

¹ 10 F. R. 14954, 15170, 11 F. R. 296, 297, 881, 1102, 1467, 2378, 2640, 2989, 2927, 3247, 3396, 4021, 4090.

6. In section 1 (e) the following commodities are added in alphabetical order:

Antiseptically treated poultry litter
Calcium carbonate (limestone) for feeding purposes

7. In section 1 (f) the following commodity is added in alphabetical order:
Fur cleaner processed from corn oil meal

This amendment shall become effective May 29, 1946.

Issued this 29th day of May 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

Approved May 15, 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Under Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 46-9057; Filed, May 29, 1946;
11:29 a. m.]

Chapter XVIII—Office of Economic Stabilization

PART 4001—WAGES AND SALARIES

SUPPLEMENTARY WAGE AND SALARY REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and by Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942 (7 F.R. 7871), Executive Order 9328 of April 8, 1943 (8 F.R. 4681), Executive Order 9599 of August 18, 1945 (10 F.R. 10155), Executive Order 9651 of October 30, 1945 (10 F.R. 13487), Executive Order 9697 of February 14, 1946 (11 F.R. 1691), and Executive Order 9699 of February 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 1929), § 4001-301 of the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations of March 8, 1946 (11 F.R. 2517) is hereby amended by the addition of the following paragraph:

(f) Any wage or salary increase made in a territory or possession of the United States to the extent that such wage or salary increase is exempted by the appropriate wage or salary stabilization agency from the operation of the wage and salary regulations.

(E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681; E.O. 9599, 10 F.R. 10155; E.O. 9620, 10 F.R. 12033; E.O. 9651, 10 F.R. 13487; E.O. 9697, 11 F.R. 1691; and E.O. 9699, 11 F.R. 1929)

MAY 27, 1946.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Economic Stabilization Director.

[F. R. Doc. 46-9085; Filed, May 29, 1946;
11:50 a. m.]

[Directive 113]

PART 4003—SUPPORT PRICES: SUBSIDIES
IMPORTS OF WET SALTED HIDES, CALF AND KIPSKINS

The Office of Price Administration, the Civilian Production Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have submitted information to me with respect to the need for continuing imports of certain types of wet salted hides from Latin America and the West Indies and with respect to the necessity for maintaining the domestic sales price of such hides at existing levels. After care-

ful consideration and after consultation with representatives of the interested agencies, I hereby find that in order to continue imports of such wet salted hides without increasing the domestic price it will be necessary to provide a temporary program subsidizing such imports.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and by Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942 (7 F.R. 7871), Executive Order 9328 of April 8, 1943 (8 F.R. 4681), Executive Order 9599 of August 18, 1945 (10 F.R. 10155), Executive Order 9651 of October 30, 1945 (10 F.R. 13487), Executive Order 9697 of February 14, 1946 (11 F.R. 1691), and Executive Order 9699 of February 21, 1946 (11 F.R. 1929), it is hereby ordered:

1. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to establish and carry out the following purchase and resale at a loss program with respect to imports of wet salted hides:

(a) The program shall apply to purchases in Latin American countries and the West Indies of the following types of wet salted hides:

(1) Frigorifico and establishment hides, calf and kipskins.

(2) Any other type of hides, calf and kipskins.

(b) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall purchase hides of the types described in paragraph (a) at prices in excess of the schedule of maximum prices for purchase of such hides by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in effect on May 8, 1946, up to the following amounts:

(1) In the case of frigorifico and establishment hides, calf and kipskins—20%.

(2) In the case of any other hides, calf and kipskins—15%.

(c) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall absorb any increase in purchase price paid under the authority of paragraph (b) in sales to United States purchasers and any increased duty resulting directly from such increased purchase price.

2. The purchase and resale at a loss program authorized by section 1 shall be limited to the amount of hides and skins purchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to the recommendations of the Civilian Production Administration and the Combined Hides, Skins and Leather Committee.

Issued and effective this 27th day of May 1946.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 46-9086; Filed, May 29, 1946;
11:50 a. m.]

Chapter XXIII—War Assets Administration

[Reg. 4]

PART 8304—DISPOSAL OF AIRCRAFT AND COMPONENTS AND PARTS OF AIRCRAFT

Surplus Property Administration Regulation 4, December 21, 1945, entitled "Disposal of Aircraft and Components and Parts of Aircraft" (11 F.R. 179, 3691) is hereby revised and amended as hereinafter set forth. New matter is indi-

cated by underscoring. Order 3, December 28, 1945 (11 F.R. 181) under this part is hereby revoked and rescinded. Order 4, January 31, 1946 (11 F.R. 1471) under this part shall remain in full force and effect.

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AUTHORITY: §§ 8304.1 to 8304.17, inclusive, issued under Surplus Property Act of 1944, (58 Stat. 765; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1611), Public Law 181, 79th Cong., 1st Sess. (59 Stat. 533), Executive Order 9689 (11 F.R. 1265), and Public Law 379, 79th Cong., 2d Session.

§ 8304.1 *Definitions.* (a) *Terms defined in act.* Terms not defined in paragraph (b) of this section which are defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 shall in this part have the meaning given to them in the act.

(b) *Other terms.* (1) "Aeronautical property" means personal property peculiar to aircraft, and includes but is not limited to aircraft, airframes, all spare parts of airframes, all airborne components, accessories and items of equipment which comprise complete airplanes and their spare parts, aeronautical training and instructional equipment and aids, specialized tools and equipment and tool kits used solely in aircraft maintenance and synthetic flight training devices and their spare parts. Aeronautical property does not include radios not installed in any aircraft, non-heated flight clothing, life rafts and life saving devices other than personnel parachutes, and such items of oxygen equipment and such navigation instruments and aids as are not normally installed in or attached to an aircraft.

(2) "Commercially unsalable property" as used herein is distinguished from property of no commercial value as used in Part 8319¹ and means property which has no reasonable prospect of sale at or above a minimum price established by the disposal agency, or where such minimum price has not been established, no reasonable prospect of sale except as salvage or scrap.

(3) "Salvage" means property that is in such a worn, damaged, deteriorated or incomplete condition, or is of such a specialized nature that it has no reason-

able prospect of sale as a unit, or is not usable as a unit without major repairs or alteration. Salvage has some value in excess of its basic material content because it may contain serviceable components or may have value to a purchaser who may make major repairs or alterations. Salvage includes used containers and cable reels.

(4) "Scrap" means property that has no reasonable prospect of sale except for its basic material content.

(5) "Instrumentality" as used herein refers to any instrumentality of a State, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision thereof, as well as such States and subdivisions themselves.

(6) "Nonprofit institution" means any nonprofit scientific, literary, educational, public-health, public-welfare, charitable or eleemosynary institution, organization, or association, or any nonprofit hospital or similar institution, organization or association, which has been held exempt from taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, or any nonprofit volunteer fire company or cooperative hospital or similar institution which has been held exempt from taxation under section 101 (8) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) "Educational institution or instrumentality" means any school, school system, library, college, university, or other similar institution, organization, or association, which is organized for the primary purpose of carrying on instruction or research in the public interest, and which is a nonprofit institution or an instrumentality.

(8) "Public-health institution or instrumentality" means any hospital, board, agency, institution, organization or association, which is organized for the primary purpose of carrying on medical, public-health, or sanitational services in the public interest, or research to extend the knowledge in these fields, and which is a nonprofit institution or an instrumentality.

(9) "Tactical aircraft" means those generally useful only for military purposes and include aircraft of types designed and useful only for tactical and strategic military missions, as well as such advance trainers and such basic trainers as are not generally suitable for civilian flying.

(10) "Transport aircraft" means those which are designed to perform or can economically be converted to perform the commercial transportation of persons or property or both. This class includes single and multi-engine land aircraft, seaplanes and amphibians of 5,000 pounds gross weight and over.

§ 8304.2 *Scope.* This part applies to the disposal of surplus aeronautical property located in the continental United States, its territories and possessions.

§ 8304.3 *Allocation.* Surplus aeronautical property in short supply may be allocated by the Administrator to satisfy the needs of the armed forces

as provided in section 6 of the Act and the needs of priority claimants as provided for in Part 8302². Thereafter the Administrator may allocate aeronautical property in short supply to others applying therefor. Allocations will be made in such a manner as will effectuate the objectives of the Act including the promotion of an adequate and economical national transportation system. In the allocation of such property, due consideration will be given to the needs of foreign transportation systems for such property, as recommended by the Department of State.

§ 8304.4 *Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Surplus Aircraft Disposal.* Pursuant to arrangements made with other interested Government agencies, there is established an Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Surplus Aircraft Disposal which shall function as an advisory committee to the Administrator and shall consist of representatives of the Department of State, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Commerce, the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the War Assets Administration, and a representative of the Administrator, who shall serve as Chairman of the Committee. It shall be the duty of such committee to furnish advice and make recommendations to the Administrator with respect to the policies and procedures to be applied in the disposal of surplus aircraft, the allocation of aeronautical property in short supply, and all other matters relating to surplus aeronautical property upon which advice may be requested by the Administrator.

§ 8304.5 *Establishing minimum prices.* The disposal agency is authorized to establish minimum prices for items of aeronautical property and to treat as commercially unsalable any such property which after a reasonable test of the market it concludes cannot be sold within a reasonable period of time at prices equal to or greater than such minimum prices.

§ 8304.6 *Disposal of tactical aircraft.* (a) Aside from a relatively small demand for tactical aircraft to serve specialized industrial, educational and private uses, there is no significant market for aeronautical property of this class.

(b) Tactical aircraft which have been determined to be commercially unsalable by the disposal agency shall be disposed of as salvage or scrap as hereinafter provided, or otherwise, and when disposed of other than as salvage or scrap by the disposal agency, such property shall be disposed of at fixed prices. Fixed prices for any such aircraft shall not be less than the sum of the fair market value of its usable components and the scrap value of its residual basic material.

¹ SPA Reg. 19 (10 F.R. 14966; 11 F.R. 3691.)

² Reg. 2 (11 F.R. 5125).

§ 8304.7 *Disposal of transport aircraft.* In the disposal of transport aircraft, the disposal agency shall establish, with the approval of the Administrator fixed prices for such aircraft. In fixing such prices, the disposal agency should give consideration to the potential earning power of the aircraft in relation to other models, its estimated economical life in scheduled and nonscheduled commercial service, the degree of modification required for conversion to civilian use and the relationship between supply and demand. If the disposal agency determines that transport aircraft are beyond economical repair or that a fixed price cannot be readily established because of obsolescence, specialized design or other exceptional circumstances, such aircraft may be disposed of by competitive bidding or other method of sale considered appropriate by the disposal agency. The disposal agencies shall attempt, whenever practicable, to dispose of surplus transport type aircraft by sale rather than by lease. Transport aircraft of models approved by the Administrator, may, however, be leased by the disposal agency upon terms approved by the Administrator; *Provided, however,* That after June 30, 1946, transport aircraft shall be disposed of only by sale.

§ 8304.8 *Disposal of other aircraft and aeronautical devices.* Single and multi-engine aircraft other than those constituting transport or tactical aircraft which are primarily suitable for personal or charter flying, primary trainers and such basic trainers as are suitable for private flying and civilian flight training, miscellaneous aircraft, including gliders, airships, and rotary wing aircraft not otherwise classified, and synthetic flight training devices, should where practicable be sold at fixed prices or by competitive bidding, "where is, as is," with the disposal agency reserving the right to reject all bids.

§ 8304.9 *Disposal of components and parts.* It is recognized that substantial amounts of components and parts of aeronautical property are so specialized that only a small portion has value in the civilian economy, except as salvage and scrap. In order to minimize Government expense and in order to expedite the disposal of surplus components and parts, the following methods shall be employed in the reporting and disposal thereof:

(a) *Listing of items which may have use in civil or commercial aviation.* The disposal agency in conjunction with the owning agency shall, after a survey of those components and parts known or believed to be usable in civil and commercial aviation, prepare a list of such components and parts.

(b) *Segregation of items which may have use in civil or commercial aviation.* Upon preliminary report in writing by the owning agency, directed to the disposal agency that any depot or installation under the jurisdiction of such own-

ing agency contains substantial quantities of surplus components and parts, the disposal agency shall examine the inventory in the preliminary report and promptly issue shipping instructions, authorizing physical transfer of such components and parts which are listed as usable in civil or commercial aviation, to a designated location. Such preliminary report shall be considered as an intention to file a declaration of surplus but shall not be considered to be the declaration of surplus property as provided in paragraph (d) of this section. The preliminary report shall contain sufficient data to identify the type of property, the cost to the Government thereof, and its location. Thereafter, the disposal agency shall dispose of such components and parts at fixed prices. Consistent with orderly disposal and after determination by inspection has been made by the disposal agency that components and parts are usable in civil or commercial aviation or otherwise have commercial value, the owning agency shall promptly declare such property surplus in the manner provided in paragraph (d).

(c) *Residual components and parts.* After shipment as described in paragraph (b) such portion of the residual quantities of components and parts in the possession of the owning agency as are determined by the disposal agency to be commercially unsalable may be disposed of by the owning agency as salvage or scrap pursuant to § 8304.14 (b), and such portion of the residual components and parts as are determined by the disposal agency to have possible commercial value, shall, with the assistance of the owning agency, be disposed of by the disposal agency by orderly sale, "where is, as is," at the best price obtainable.

(d) *Declaration of surplus.* Owing agencies declaring surplus components and parts usable in civil or commercial aviation, or having possible commercial value, under paragraphs (b) and (c), may use a copy of the shipping ticket, bill of sale or other list of property as the declaration, *Providing,* That a Form SPB-1 or Form SPB-1.2 (or any superseding form) is used as a cover sheet and that all of the information required by the Form SPB-1 or Form SPB-1.2 is shown either on the Form SPB-1 or Form SPB-1.2 or on the supporting documents, and *Provided further,* That not more than ninety-nine shipping tickets, bills of sale or other lists of property shall be attached to a single covering Form SPB-1 or Form SPB-1.2.

§ 8304.10 *Determination to be commercially unsalable.* In order to obtain the greatest return to the Government and at the same time to obviate all unnecessary expense of care, handling,

shipping, reconditioning, and maintenance of such property, the disposal agency shall make prompt determination as to those items of aeronautical property which are commercially unsalable and should therefore be promptly disposed of as salvage or scrap. Such a determination by the disposal agency may be made by any of the following methods:

(a) By the offering of reasonable quantities for sale;

(b) By a finding of the Civilian Aeronautics Administration based upon considerations of flight safety;

(c) By a finding of the War Department or the Navy Department, based upon the requirements of national defense, that an item of aeronautical property should not be approved for general civilian flight use;

(d) By a finding of the disposal agency that there is an oversupply which exceeds any known or foreseeable demand;

(e) By the findings of expert consultants;

(f) By direct findings of the disposal agency in cases where the cost of care and handling is believed to exceed foreseeable returns.

§ 8304.11 *Disposals for educational and public health purposes.* (a) Where the disposal agency determines that any item of surplus aeronautical property is commercially unsalable, disposal may be made to educational or public-health institutions or instrumentalities as provided in this section. The disposal agency shall compile a list of such items and shall ascertain fixed prices which will reflect the benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the United States from the use of such property by educational or public-health institutions or instrumentalities. Such lists shall be submitted to the Administrator, and if approved, will be published by order hereunder. The disposal agency is authorized to dispose of such property to educational or public-health institutions or instrumentalities at the prices so approved; *Provided, however,* That no such disposals at the prices so approved may be allowed to any nonprofit institutions which are not exempt from taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) The disposal agency shall establish procedures pursuant to which educational or public-health institutions or instrumentalities may make written application for surplus aeronautical property available for disposal to such institutions or instrumentalities. Such procedures shall include (1) a certification that the applicant is an educational or public-health institution or instrumentality as defined in § 8304.1, (2) a certification of the purposes for which the property is to be acquired, and in the case of aircraft an agreement that it will not be flown except for purposes of research or experiment in connection with the science of aeronautics, and (3) an agreement that the property will not be resold to others within three (3) years of the date of purchase without the consent in writing of the disposal agency un-

less it is mutilated or otherwise rendered unfit for use except as scrap.

§ 8304.12 *Nonprofit institutions and instrumentalities.* The price at which nonprofit institutions and instrumentalities, including educational and public health, shall be entitled to acquire surplus aeronautical property from the disposal agency if a price list has not been published under the preceding section, shall not be greater than the lowest price at which such property is offered other than scrap to any trade level at the time of acquisition by the nonprofit institution or instrumentality.

§ 8304.13 *Donation, destruction, or abandonment.* Donation, destruction, or abandonment of surplus aeronautical property shall be governed by the provisions of Part 8319: *Provided, however,* That donations to nonprofit educational or public health institutions or instrumentalities of aeronautical property listed on any order published pursuant to § 8304.11 shall not be made by owning agencies under the act of February 14, 1927 (44 Stat. 1096; 34 U. S. C. 546a) or the act of May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 753; 20 U. S. C. 94) without the prior approval of the Administrator.

§ 8304.14 *Disposal as salvage or scrap.* Pursuant to arrangements reached between Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the War Department, and the Navy Department the following procedures shall be followed with regard to domestic disposal of surplus aeronautical property as salvage or scrap:

(a) *Disposal of aircraft as salvage or scrap.* (1) Surplus flyable aircraft which are determined by the disposal agency to be commercially unsalable may be disposed of by owning agencies as salvage or scrap unless other disposition is directed by such disposal agency; or such aircraft may be reported by the owning agency to the disposal agency, and the disposal agency shall dispose of them as salvage or scrap. Non-flyable aircraft determined by the disposal agency to be commercially unsalable shall be disposed of as salvage or scrap by owning agencies unless other disposition is directed by the disposal agency, and such aircraft should not be declared surplus by owning agencies.

(2) The disposal of flyable aircraft as salvage by owning or disposal agencies shall in each case be accompanied by a written representation from the purchaser thereof that he is acquiring such property as salvage (i. e. for salvaging by disassembly or for non-flight use) and that it will not be resold to another for purposes other than salvage. The disposal of aircraft as scrap by owning or disposal agencies shall in each case be accompanied by a scrap warranty as defined in Part 8309^a obtained from the purchaser thereof.

(b) *Disposal of components and parts as salvage or scrap.* Surplus components and parts which are determined

by the disposal agency to be commercially unsalable shall be promptly disposed of by owning agencies as salvage or scrap, unless other disposition is directed by such disposal agency. When such items are in the possession of the disposal agency, they shall be promptly disposed of as provided for in this part by such disposal agency.

(c) *Removal of components and parts.* When an owning agency disposes of commercially unsalable aeronautical property as salvage or scrap, the disposal agency may direct such owning agency to remove such components and parts therefrom as the disposal agency may find have sufficient value to warrant the cost of removal, storage, care, and handling.

§ 8304.15 *Rendering components and parts unfit for intended use.* (a) The Administrator has determined that, in the case of components and parts, such property may become commercially unsalable as the volume of surplus declarations increase and that in order not to incur excessive costs of care and handling and to insure orderly disposal and prevent speculative resale, certain components and parts determined to be commercially unsalable by reason of oversupply should be rendered unfit for intended use before disposal as salvage or scrap.

(b) Where the disposal agency finds such action to be required with respect to components and parts in its possession, it shall render such property unfit for intended use prior to sale as salvage or scrap.

(c) In those cases where the disposal agency finds such action to be required with respect to components and parts in the possession of an owning agency, it shall direct the owning agency not to dispose of such property as salvage or scrap in accordance with the provisions of § 8304.14 (b), but instead to declare such components and parts to the disposal agency in the same manner as commercially salable components and parts to the end that all such property may be rendered unfit for intended use by the disposal agency.

§ 8304.16 *Regulations by agencies to be reported to the Administrator.* Owning and disposal agency shall file with the Administrator copies of all regulations, orders, and instructions of general applicability which it has issued or may hereafter issue in furtherance of the provisions, or any of them, of this part.

§ 8304.17 *Records and reports.* Each owning and disposal agency shall prepare and maintain such records as will show full compliance with the provisions of this part and with the applicable provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, relating to the disposal of surplus aeronautical property.

NOTE: All reporting requirements of this part have been approved by the Bureau of

the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This revision of this part shall become effective May 31, 1946.

E. B. GREGORY,
Administrator.

MAY 21, 1946.

[F. R. Doc. 46-9087; Filed, May 29, 1946; 12:08 p. m.]

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter I—Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury

PART 6—SECURITY OF PORTS AND THE CONTROL OF VESSELS IN THE NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

SUBPART C—ANCHORAGE AND RESTRICTED AREAS

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 1, Title II, of the Espionage Act approved June 15, 1917, 40 Stat. 220 as amended by the Act of November 15, 1941, 55 Stat. 763 (50 U.S.C. 191, 191c), and by virtue of the Proclamation Number 2412 issued June 27, 1940 (5 F.R. 2419), the Regulations for the Security of Ports and Control of Vessels in the Navigable Waters of the United States are amended as follows:

First Naval District: Sections 6.1-130 and 6.1-132 are rescinded and § 6.1-130 substituted to read as follows:

§ 6.1-130 *Massachusetts—Cape Cod restricted area off Race Point and Peaked Hill Bar.* (a) Area A is bounded as follows: A line drawn from a point on the shore in position 42°03'06" N., 70°13'30" W., due west to 70°15'54" W., thence due north to 42°04'24" N., thence due east to the shoreline.

(b) Area B is bounded as follows: A line drawn from a point on the shore in 42°04'54" N., 70°11'00" W., due north to 42°06' N., thence due east to 70°08'00" W., thence south to the shoreline.

(c) *The regulations.* All vessels are warned not to enter the above areas. Vessels are warned that to pass through might cause loss of vessel and personnel. Small craft are allowed passageway inshore of the fifty (50) foot depth line around the tip of Race Point in the area formerly known as Area A. The enforcing officer shall be the Commandant, First Naval District, and such agencies as he may designate.

Seventh Naval District. A new § 6.7-4 is added to read as follows:

§ 6.7-4 *Live firing area for strafing, Key West, Florida—*(a) *The area.* The area is bounded on the north by latitude 24°51'08", on the south by latitude 24°48'52", on the east by longitude 81°13'52" and on the west by longitude 81°16'21". The hull of an ex-Naval Vessel (PE-19) is located in the center of the area and is used by U. S. Fleet Aircraft for live strafing.

(b) *The regulations.* The area is closed to all vessels at all times.

^a SPA Reg. 9 (10 F.R. 12961, 14966; 11 F.R. 3691).