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TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT PROCLAMATION 3017

FLAG DAY, 1953

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, adopted the design of our Nation's flag, which we cherish as the emblem of our freedom, our strength, and our unity; and

WHEREAS the flag also symbolizes our glorious past and our determination to preserve in the future those ideals and principles which are the foundations of our Nation's greatness; and

WHEREAS the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year as Flag Day and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for its observance:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct that the flag be displayed on all Government buildings on Sunday, June 14, 1953, and I call upon all our people to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies. Let us display the flag proudly at our homes and other suitable places, giving solemn thought to the inestimable privileges of living under its protective stars and stripes, and let us rededicate ourselves to the corresponding obligations—of patriotism, service, and mutual respect—which are inherent in those privileges.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this first day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-
[SEAL] three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-seventh.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

[F. R. Doc. 53-5053; Filed, June 3, 1953; 1:55 p. m.]

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 OF 1953

Prepared by the President and Transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress Assembled, March 25, 1953, Pursuant to the Provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, Approved June 20, 1949, as Amended¹

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SECTION 1. *Transfer of functions to the Secretary.* (a) Subject to the exceptions specified in subsection (b) of this section, there are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture all functions not now vested in him of all other officers, and of all agencies and employees, of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) This section shall not apply to the functions vested by the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) in hearing examiners employed by the Department of Agriculture nor to the functions of (1) the corporations of the Department of Agriculture, (2) the boards of directors and officers of such corporations, (3) the Advisory Board of the Commodity Credit Corporation, or (4) the Farm Credit Administration or any agency, officer, or entity of, under, or subject to the supervision of the said Administration.

SEC. 2. *Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture.* Two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each such assistant secretary shall perform such functions as the Secretary of Agriculture shall, from time to time, prescribe and each shall receive compensation at the rate prescribed by law for Assistant Secretaries of executive departments.

SEC. 3. *Administrative Assistant Secretary.* An Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture shall be appointed, with the approval of the President, by the Secretary of Agriculture under the classified civil service, and shall perform such functions as the Secretary of Agriculture shall, from time to

¹ Effective June 4, 1953, under the provisions of section 6 of the act; published pursuant to section 11 of the act (63 Stat. 203; 5 U. S. C. Sup. 133z).

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custody, processing and movement of bullion, administers in part the regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended, including the issuance and denial of gold licenses, the purchase of gold and the sale of gold for industrial use; administers the regulations concerning newly-mined domestic silver; compiles and analyzes general data of world-wide scope relative to gold and silver and performs such other functions relating to accounting, budgeting, and personnel as necessarily pertain to a central administrative office.

(c) *Breakdown of the office.* Specific functions of the several units of the office include:

Gold and Silver Division administers Federal laws, orders and regulations relating to all transactions in gold acquired for industrial, professional and artistic use, including the issuance and denial of licenses incident thereto; audits reports and makes examinations of users of gold; also administers Federal laws and regulations relating to transactions in newly mined domestic silver; audits reports and makes examinations of domestic silver producers and processors to preclude acceptance by the Mint of silver not eligible for receipt as newly mined domestic.

Laboratory, serves as consultant to the Director on metallurgical matters; makes metallurgical and chemical investigations; assays samples of fine and coin gold bar melts made at the field institutions; examines and assays coins, both domestic and foreign, to ascertain whether they conform to coinage standards; conducts metallurgical analyses for the Secret Service and Government Departments.

Accounting Division devises, establishes and administers accounting, budgeting, auditing, internal control and financial reporting policies and procedures for the Bureau of the Mint; administers the Bureau's procurement and property control activities and exercises control over program activities in the execution of the budget.

Personnel Division administers a comprehensive personnel program for all employees in the Department and Field service.

III. *Field organization*—(a) *Mint field institutions.* The mint service includes coinage mints located at Sixteenth and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Colfax and Delaware Streets, Denver, Colorado; and Buchanan Street and Duboce Avenue, San Francisco, California; assay offices at 815 Airport Way, Seattle, Washington, and 32 Old Slip, New York City; a bullion depository for gold at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and a silver bullion depository at West Point, New York.

The bullion depository at Fort Knox is maintained for safekeeping of the Government's stores of monetary gold and is not open to the public. It is administered by the Chief Clerk in Charge, and in his absence the Assistant Chief Clerk.

The bullion depository at West Point is an adjunct of the New York Assay Office and is used for the storage of silver.

(b) *Mint districts.* The United States is divided into the following mint districts for the administration of the Gold

Regulations and for the receipt of gold and silver deposits:

The Philadelphia Mint District, consisting of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The Denver Mint District, consisting of the States of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and Wyoming.

The San Francisco Mint District, consisting of the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada, and the Territories and possessions of the United States not specifically included in other mint districts.

The Seattle Mint District, consisting of the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and the Territory of Alaska.

The New York Mint District, consisting of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Panama Canal Zone.

(c) *Officers of the field institutions.* A Superintendent, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for no fixed term, is in charge of each mint and the New York Assay Office. An Assayer in Charge, also a Presidential appointee, is in charge of the United States Assay Office at Seattle. The Superintendent or other officer in charge has immediate supervision over and responsibility for the conduct of business of the institution and is responsible for values received and stored therein.

The assistant in each mint and assay office is designated as Assistant Superintendent and Chief Clerk and is authorized by statute to act as Superintendent (or Assayer in Charge) in the absence of the latter. Each mint and the New York Assay Office has an Assay Department in charge of an Assayer, who is appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for no fixed term, and who by law is responsible for all assays of gold and silver and their correctness.

In the absence of the Assayer, at any institution, the Superintendent, with the consent of the Assayer, may appoint someone to act in his place but must report such appointment immediately to the Director for approval. The same procedure applies to the Engraver at the Philadelphia Mint.

(d) *Activities of the field institutions.* All mints and assay offices receive gold and silver bullion for deposit and for return to the depositor or for purchase by the Government in accordance with applicable laws and regulations; determine the eligibility of such gold and silver for deposit and return or purchase; have custody of gold and silver bullion; and sell gold and silver as authorized by law. As specified in the Gold Regulations (31 CFR Part 54), applications for certain gold licenses are filed with a mint or assay office. All mints and assay offices make assays of gold and silver bullion for the public, and the Seattle Assay Office also makes commercial assays of ores.

The mints manufacture all of the metal money of the United States and

have custody of the finished coins until they are shipped to the Federal Reserve banks by order of the Treasurer of the United States. Coins are manufactured for foreign governments pursuant to contracts made by the Director, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Medals of a national character and "proof" coins for sale to the public are manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint, and are available only upon application to the Superintendent of that institution.

(Sec. 3 (a) (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1002 (a) (1))

[SEAL] LELAND HOWARD,
Acting Director of the Mint.

Approved: June 1, 1953.

H. CHAPMAN ROSE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 53-5031; Filed, June 4, 1953;
8:51 a. m.]

Office of the Secretary

[Treasury Department Order 150-25]

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

DELEGATION OF FINAL APPROVAL OF
COMPROMISES

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there are hereby transferred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue all the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Under Secretary of the Treasury, or any Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under section 3761 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the compromise of any case, and the functions of the General Counsel under section 3761 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the compromise of any case in which the unpaid amount of tax (including any interest, penalty, additional amount or addition to the tax) is less than \$500.

This order continues the delegation made by Treasury Department Order No. 124, dated August 22, 1950, which is hereby superseded.

The functions herein transferred may be delegated by the Commissioner to subordinates in the Bureau of Internal Revenue in such manner as he shall from time to time direct.

Dated: June 1, 1953.

[SEAL] G. M. HUMPHREY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 53-5032; Filed, June 4, 1953;
8:51 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[Misc. No. 4]

IDAHO

ORDER PROVIDING FOR OPENING OF
PUBLIC LANDS

MAY 29, 1953.

Pursuant to exchanges made under the provisions of section 8 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended