

portant increase in efficiency in housing Government agencies.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 13, 1950.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 19 OF 1950

Reorg. Plan No. 19 of 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1271, which related to employees' compensation functions, was repealed by Pub. L. 89-554, §8(a), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 662. See sections 8145 and 8149 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 20 OF 1950

Eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1272

Prepared by the President and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, March 13, 1950, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, approved June 20, 1949 [see 5 U.S.C. 901 et seq.].

STATUTES AT LARGE AND OTHER MATTERS

SECTION 1. FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES

There are hereby transferred to the Administrator of General Services the functions of the Secretary of State and the Department of State with respect to:

(a) The receipt and preservation of the original copies of bills, orders, resolutions, and votes (R.S. 204, as amended) [1 U.S.C. 106a];

(b) The publication of acts and joint resolutions in slip form and the compilation, editing, indexing, and publication of the United States Statutes at Large, except such functions with respect to treaties and other international agreements (1 U.S.C. 112; R.S. 204, as amended [1 U.S.C. 106a, 112; 44 U.S.C. 728]; R.S. 210, as amended [22 U.S.C. 2660; 44 U.S.C. 710]; R.S. 3805, as amended [44 U.S.C. 711]; R.S. 3806, as amended [44 U.S.C. 712]; Act of Jan. 12, 1895, 28 Stat. 609 and 615, as amended [44 U.S.C. 709-712, 728]; Act of April 12, 1904, 33 Stat. 587 [44 U.S.C. 729]);

(c) The certification and publication of amendments to the Constitution of the United States (R.S. 205 [1 U.S.C. 106b]) and the preservation of such amendments;

(d) Certificates of appointment of the electors of the President and Vice President and certificates of the votes of such electors for President and Vice President (3 U.S.C. 6, 11-13); and

(e) The collection, copying, arranging, editing, copy reading, and indexing of the official papers of the Territories (Act of March 3, 1925, 43 Stat. 1104, as amended; Act of July 31, 1945, 59 Stat. 510 [4 U.S.C. 141 et seq.]).

SEC. 2. ABOLITION OF FUNCTIONS

(a) The duty of the Secretary of State of procuring copies of all statutes of the several States is hereby abolished, but this shall not limit his authority to procure copies of such State statutes as may be needed in the performance of his functions (R.S. 206) [22 U.S.C. 2659].

(b) The duty of the Secretary of State of publishing Executive proclamations and treaties in a newspaper in the District of Columbia is hereby abolished (Act of July 31, 1876, 19 Stat. 105, as amended, 44 U.S.C. 321 [44 U.S.C. 3701]).

SEC. 3. PERFORMANCE OF TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

The Administrator of General Services may from time to time make such provisions as he shall deem appropriate authorizing the performance by any other officer, or by any agency or employee, of the General Services Administration of any function transferred to such Administrator by the provisions of this reorganization plan.

SEC. 4. TRANSFER OF RECORDS, PROPERTY, PERSONNEL, AND FUNDS

There are hereby transferred to the General Services Administration, to be used, employed, and expended in

connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this reorganization plan, the records and property now being used or held in connection with such functions, the personnel employed in connection with such functions, and the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds available or to be made available for use in connection with such functions. Such further measures and dispositions as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to be necessary in order to effectuate the transfers provided for in this section shall be carried out in such manner as the Director shall direct and by such agencies as he shall designate.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949. This plan transfers from the Secretary of State to the Administrator of General Services a number of functions which have no connection with foreign affairs but bear a close relation to the archival and records functions of the General Services Administration.

Since its establishment in 1789 the Department of State has performed certain routine secretarial and recordkeeping functions for the Federal Government which are entirely extraneous to its basic mission with respect to the conduct of foreign relations. While these activities do not properly belong in the Department, they were assigned to it and continued under its jurisdiction for want of an appropriate agency for their performance. At present these functions consist of the preservation and publication of laws, the preparation and publication of the Statutes at Large, the certification and publication of constitutional amendments, the receipt and preservation of certificates of Presidential electors and of electoral votes, and the compilation and publication of Territorial papers.

Through the National Archives and Records Service the General Services Administration is especially staffed and equipped for the conduct of activities of these types. It is the principal custodian of the official records of the Government. Under the Federal Register Act and the Administrative Procedure Act, it preserves and publishes in the Federal Register the Executive orders, proclamations, and other principal executive documents and it codifies and publishes the rules and regulations promulgated by the various departments and agencies. This work is generally similar in nature to, and much greater in volume than, that performed by the Department of State with respect to constitutional amendments, laws, and proclamations. Consequently, the consolidation of these activities of the State Department with the archival and records activities of the General Services Administration should make for greater efficiency and economy. The plan, however, does not transfer the custody and publication of treaties and international agreements, since they are matters of special concern to the Department of State and it is the agency most competent to edit such documents.

The handling of the certificates of Presidential electors and the compilation and publication of Territorial papers also more appropriately belong in the General Services Administration. The first is largely a matter of record keeping and the second of archival research. The preparation of the Territorial papers involves the compilation and editing of official documents of the various Territories formerly existing within the United States. The greater part of this material is now in the National Archives and the work involved is generally similar to that being performed by it with respect to other groups of public records.

In addition, the plan abolishes two statutory duties of the Secretary of State which have become obsolete. The first is the duty of procuring copies of all State statutes as provided in the act of September 23, 1789 (R.S. 206). Inasmuch as the Library of Congress now has a complete collection of the State laws, it is no longer

necessary for the Department of State to maintain a complete collection. The second is the requirement, imposed by the act of July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. 105), as amended, that the Secretary of State publish proclamations and treaties in a newspaper in the District of Columbia. This is now unnecessary since proclamations are published in the Federal Register and treaties are made available currently in slip form in the Treaties and Other International Acts Series.

After investigation I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in this plan is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949.

The transfers provided by this plan will relieve the State Department of a number of functions that have no relation to its primary purpose and place them in an agency especially designed for the performance of such activities. Until these functions are incorporated in the operations of the General Services Administration, it will not, of course, be practicable to determine the economies attributable to their transfer, but it is reasonable to expect modest yet worth-while savings to be achieved.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 13, 1950.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 21 OF 1950

Eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1273, as amended Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1961, §305, eff. Aug. 12, 1961, 26 F.R. 7315, 75 Stat. 840; Oct. 21, 1970, Pub. L. 91-469, §37, 84 Stat. 1036; Pub. L. 109-304, §19, Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1710

Prepared by the President and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, March 13, 1950, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, approved June 20, 1949 [see 5 U.S.C. 901 et seq.].

PART I. FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD

SECS. 101-106. [Superseded. Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1961, §305, eff. Aug. 12, 1961, 26 F.R. 7315, 75 Stat. 840. Section 101 established the Federal Maritime Board. Section 102 provided for the composition of the Federal Maritime Board. Section 103 transferred certain functions from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission to the Chairman of the Federal Maritime Board. Section 104 transferred regulatory functions of the United States Maritime Commission to the Federal Maritime Board. Section 105 transferred subsidy award and other functions of the United States Maritime Commission to the Federal Maritime Board. Section 106 provided that the Board was to be an agency within the Department of Commerce, but would be independent of the Secretary of Commerce with respect to functions transferred to it under section 104.]

PART II. MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 201. [Repealed. Pub. L. 109-304, §19, Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1710. Section related to the creation of Maritime Administration in the Department of Commerce. See section 109 of Title 49, Transportation.]

SEC. 202. [Superseded. Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1961, §305, eff. Aug. 12, 1961, 26 F.R. 7315, 75 Stat. 840. Section provided for a Maritime Administrator to be at the head of the Maritime Administration, and that the Chairman of the Federal Maritime Board would be such Administrator and would perform duties prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce.]

SECS. 203, 204. [Repealed. Pub. L. 109-304, §19, Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1710. Section 203 related to the Deputy Maritime Administrator. Section 204 related to transfer of functions of the United States Maritime Commission to the Secretary of Commerce. See section 109 of Title 49.]

PART III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR TRANSPORTATION

There shall be in the Department of Commerce an additional office of Under Secretary with the title "Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation." The Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall receive compensation at the rate prescribed by law for Under Secretaries of Executive departments, and shall perform such duties as the Secretary of Commerce shall prescribe.

SECS. 302-307. [Superseded. Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1961, §305, eff. Aug. 12, 1961, 26 F.R. 7315, 75 Stat. 840. Section 302 provided that person who was both Administrator and Chairman was to make joint use of the personnel under his supervision. Section 303 made conflict of interest provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, applicable to members of the Federal Maritime Board and officers and employees of the Board or of the Maritime Administration. Section 304 allowed the President to make interim appointments to the Federal Maritime Board from officers of the Executive Branch. Section 305 transferred to the Department of Commerce all property, personnel, records, and funds of the United States Maritime Commission. Section 306 abolished the United States Maritime Commission. Section 307 provided that the functions transferred by this reorganization plan would not be subject to Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950.]

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949. This plan effects a basic reorganization of the functions of the United States Maritime Commission along the lines recommended by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Within the last 3 years three different bodies have studied the administration of the Maritime Commission. All have concluded that the operating deficiencies of the agency arise from inappropriate and unsound organization and that a fundamental reorganization is essential. The first of these bodies, the President's Advisory Committee on the Merchant Marine, in 1947, stated:

It appears to the Committee that the organizational structure of the Maritime Commission as set up in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 is wholly inadequate for the efficient conduct of the multitude of diverse activities for which the Maritime Commission is now responsible. The deficiencies of the statutory organization for administrative action are regarded by the Committee to be the most serious obstacle standing in the way of the development of the Merchant Marine of this country.

Similarly, the survey of the Maritime Commission in 1948 for the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments concluded that—

The fundamental weakness of the Maritime Commission, as it is now constituted, lies in its prescribed organization.

On the basis of investigations of the Maritime Commission by two of its task forces, the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch stated:

It is an anomaly that a regulatory commission should also conduct the executive function of managing a huge business; that executive functions should be carried on by an agency that is not subject to Presidential directions; that executive functions should be carried on by a full-time board * * *.

While the recommendations of the various studies differ in some details, they agree on principles and on the main features of reorganization.

Basically, the administrative difficulties of the Maritime Commission have arisen, as all these studies