Title 3—The President
Executive Order 10290
Prescribing Regulations Establishing Minimum Standards for the Classification, Transmission, and Handling, by Departments and Agencies of the Executive Branch, of Official Information Which Requires Safeguarding in the Interest of the Security of the United States

Whereas it is necessary, in order to protect the national security of the United States, to establish a system for the safeguarding of official information the unauthorized disclosure of which would or could harm, tend to impair, or otherwise threaten the security of the nation; and

Whereas it is desirable and proper that minimum standards for procedures designed to protect the national security against such unauthorized disclosure be uniformly applicable to all departments and agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government and be known and understood by those who deal with the Federal Government; and

Whereas the furnishing of information to the public about government activities will be facilitated by clear identification and marking of matters the safeguarding of which is required in the interest of national security;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, and as President of the United States, the regulations attached hereto, entitled "Regulations Establishing Minimum Standards for the Classification, Transmission, and Handling, by Departments and Agencies of the Executive Branch, of Official Information Which Requires Safeguarding in the Interest of the Security of the United States," are hereby prescribed for application throughout the Executive Branch of the Government to the extent not inconsistent with law.

Such regulations shall take effect thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register.

All citizens of the United States who may have knowledge of or access to classified security information are requested to observe the standards established in such regulations with respect to such information and to join with the Federal Government in a concerted and continuing effort to prevent disclosure of such information to persons who are inclined to the interests of the United States.

Robert S. McMillan
The White House, September 23, 1951.

Regulations Establishing Minimum Standards for the Classification, Transmission, and Handling, by Departments and Agencies of the Executive Branch, of Official Information Which Requires Safeguarding in the Interest of the Security of the United States

PART I—GENERAL

1. Purpose and scope.—a. The sole purpose of these regulations is to establish minimum standards, which are to be maintained in all cases where higher standards are not established by appropriate authority, for identifying and protecting information the safeguarding of which is necessary in order to protect the security of the United States; and the minimum standards established by these regulations shall supplement any higher standards established by appropriate authority.

b. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to replace, change, or otherwise be applicable with respect to any material or information protected against disclosure by any statute.

c. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to authorize the discrimination, release, handling, or transmission of classified information contrary to the provisions of any law, Executive order, or Presidential directive which restricts the dissemination, release, handling, or transmission of such information.

d. These regulations shall apply only to classified security information as defined in paragraph 4 of Part I hereof, and the terms "classified security information," "security classification," "classify," "declassify," "downgrade," "upgrade," "appropriate classifying authority," and "marking," as used in these regulations, shall apply only to such information.

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14. **Classify.** The term "classify" as used herein means to assign information to the security classification categories after determination has been made that the information requires the security protection provided by these regulations.

15. **Security classification.** The term "security classification" as used herein means to group information into which information falls after being classified as specified in paragraph 2 of Part I hereof. Extreme care should be exercised to insure that a particular security classification is assigned only to such information as requires the degree of protection made applicable by these regulations to that classification.

16. **Declassify.** The term "declassify" as used herein means to remove the security classification.

17. **Downgrade.** The term "downgrade" as used herein means to assign a lower security classification than that previously assigned.

18. **Upgrade.** The term "upgrade" as used herein means to assign a higher security classification than that previously assigned.

19. **Appropriate classifying authority—**
   a. **In general.** The term "appropriate classifying authority" as used herein means the head of the originating agency and those whom he has authorized to classify, declassify, upgrade or downgrade information pursuant to these regulations.

   b. **Material officially transferred from originating agency to another agency.** In the case of information transferred by or pursuant to statute or Executive order from one agency to another for the latter's use and as part of its official files, as distinguished from transfers merely for purposes of storage, the receiving agency shall be deemed to be the "appropriate classifying authority" for all purposes under these regulations.

   c. **Material of defunct agency not officially transferred to another agency.** When any agency has in its possession, or on or after the effective date of these regulations, any classified security information, the head of that agency shall, if the agency becomes, five years old and it appears (1) that such information originated in another agency and (2) that it is impossible for the defunct agency to identify the originating agency, and (3) a review of the information indicates that it should be downgraded or declassified, the said possessing agency shall have power under these regulations to declassify or downgrade such information. If it appears probable that another agency may have a real interest in the question whether the security classification of any particular information should be maintained, the possessing agency shall not exercise the power conferred upon it by this subsection until thirty days after the possessing agency has notified such other agency of the nature of the information and of its intention to declassify or downgrade the same. During the thirty-day period the other agency may, if it so desires, express its objections to declassifying or downgrading the particular information, but the power to make the ultimate decision shall reside in the possessing agency.

20. **Marking.** The term "marking" as used herein means any physical act of indicating on classified security information the assigned classification or change therein.

21. **Record material.** The term "record material" as used herein means all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States Government in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriated for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successors as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, operations, decisions, procedures, or other activities of any agency of the Government, or because of the informational value of the data contained therein.

22. **Non-record material.** The term "non-record material" as used herein means extra copies and duplicates the use of which is essentially temporary, including shorthand notes, used carbon paper, preliminary drafts, and other material of similar nature.

**PART III—RESPONSIBILITIES**

23. **All personnel in the Executive Branch.** a. **The responsibility for the protection, pursuant to these regulations, of classified security information shall rest upon each individual in the Executive Branch of the Government having such information or knowledge thereof.**

   b. Individual in the Executive Branch shall be directly responsible for familiarizing himself with and adhering to all regulations applicable to him which are issued for the protection of classified security information.

24. **Authority for Heads of Agencies to delegate.** The ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding of classified security information of an agency shall remain with the head of the agency, but the head of an agency may delegate the performance of any or all of the functions charged to him herein, including:

   a. The issuance of such additional instructions on the safeguarding of classified security information as requirements of his agency may dictate;

   b. Authorization of appropriate officials within his agency to assign information to the proper security classifications under any standards. The major criterion for the assignment of this classification shall be recognition of the fact that unauthorized disclosure of information so classified would or could cause exceptionally grave danger to the national security. The classification "Top Secret" combined with the identification "Security Information," shall be held at an absolute minimum. Such classification shall be given only to information which plainly requires the highest degree of protection in the interest of national security. The major criterion for the assignment of this classification shall be recognition of the fact that unauthorized disclosure of information so classified would or could cause exceptionally grave danger to the national security. The classification "Top Secret" combined with the identification "Security Information," shall be held at an absolute minimum. Such classification shall be given only to information which requires extraordinary protection in the interest of national security;
security. The classification "Confidential, as defined in the identification "Security Information" shall be given to such information as requires careful protection in order to prevent disclosures which would be harmful to national security.

The classification "Restricted" combined with the identification "Security Information" shall be applied to information having such bearing upon national security as to require protection against unauthorized use or disclosure, particularly information which should be limited to official use.

2. Special statutory use of term "Restricted Data." The term "Restricted Data" as used herein shall not be confused with the term "Restricted Data," defined in the Atomic Energy Act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 768, c. 724, sec. 10 (b) (1); 42 U.S.C. sec. 1810 (b) (1)) as follows:

The term "Restricted Data" as used in this section means all data concerning the manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons, the production of fissionable material, or the use of fissionable material in the production of peaceful atomic energy, which the Commission from time to time determines to be classified as such data.

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to authorize the classification, downgrading or declassification of "Restricted Data," except by the Atomic Energy Commission in conformity with the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act.

25. Special classification rules—. Change in classification of information. No change shall be made in the assigned security classification of information without the consent of the appropriate classifying authority; extracts from or paraphrases of classified documents shall likewise be maintained in the assigned security classification unless the consent of the appropriate classifying authority to downgrade or declassify such extract or paraphrase is secured, or unless the agency making such extracts knows positively that they bear a security classification lower than that of the document from which extracted, or that they are not classified.

b. Classified telegrams shall not be referred to, extracted from, paraphrased, downgraded or declassified, except in accordance with special regulations issued by the head of the originating agency.

c. Classified telegrams transmitted over cryptographic systems shall be handled in accordance with the regulations of the transmitting agency.

d. Information originated by a foreign government. Information of a classified nature originated by a foreign government and furnished to the United States by that government shall be assigned a security classification which will assure a degree of protection equivalent to or greater than that required by the originating government.

d. Documents in general. Documents shall be classified according to their own content and not necessarily according to their relationship to other documents. References to classified material which does not reveal classified security information shall not be classified.

e. Physically connected documents. The classification of a file or group of physically connected documents shall be at least as high as the most highly classified document therein. Documents separated from the file or group shall be handled in accordance with their individual security classification.

7. Multiple classification. A document, product, or substance shall bear a classification at least as high as that of its highest classified component. The document, product, or substance shall bear only one over-all security classification, notwithstanding that pages, paragraphs, sections, or components may bear different classifications.

8. A letter transmitting security information shall be classified at least as high as its highest classified enculte.

27. Upgrading—a. When information is upgraded, the appropriate classifying authority shall, to the extent possible, notify all addresses to whom the information was originally transmitted.

b. If the report of information beles that its assigned classification is not sufficiently protective, he shall safeguard it in accordance with the classification he deems adequate and shall bring his reasons for such belief to the attention of the appropriate classifying authority with a request for upgrading.

28. Downgrading and declassification—A. Automatic. Wherever practicable, the classifying official shall place a notation on classified material, except telegrams, that it is classified on a given event or date, or upon removal of classified enclosures, the material will be downgraded or declassified.

b. Non-automatic. The appropriate classifying authority may downgrade or declassify security information when circumstances no longer warrant its retention in its original classification. When such information is downgraded or declassified the custodian of the record material shall inform the affected agency of its decision, and the latter shall take appropriate action forthwith, including advice to the originating office or agency.

29. General. a. No person shall be entitled to knowledge or possession of, or access to, classified security information solely by virtue of his office or position.

classified security information shall not be disclosed to the presence of unauthorized persons, and the latter shall not be permitted to inspect or have access to such information.

c. The head of each agency shall establish a system for controlling the dissemination of classified security information adequate to the needs of his agency.

30. Limitations on dissemination—A. Within the Executive Branch. The dissemination of classified security information shall be limited to persons whose official duties require knowledge of such information. Special efforts shall be employed to limit the dissemination of "Top Secret" security information to the absolute minimum. The classification of "Top Secret" security information necessary to the proper planning and appropriate action of any organizational unit or individual shall be referred to such unit or individual.

b. Outside the Executive Branch. Classified security information shall not be disseminated outside the Executive Branch by any person or agency having access thereto or knowledge thereof except under conditions and through channels authorized by the head of the disseminating agency, even though such person or agency may have been solely or partly responsible for its production.

C. Information originating in another agency. Except as otherwise provided by section 186 of the National Security Act of July 26, 1947, c. 343, 61 Stat. 450, as amended, 50 U.S.C. sec. 406, classified security information generated in another agency shall not be disseminated outside the receiving agency without the consent of the originating agency. Documents and material containing security information which are classified "Top Secret" and "Secret" shall not be reproduced without the consent of the originating agency.

d. Telephone conversations. Classified security information shall not be revealed over the telephone, except that the head of an agency may permit the practice of discussing security information classified as "Restricted" which originated within his own agency.

31. Loss or subjection to compromises—. Any person in the Executive Branch who has knowledge of the loss or possible subjection to compromises of classified security information shall promptly report the circumstances to a designated official of his agency, and the latter shall take appropriate action forthwith, including advice to the originating office or agency.

32. Marking. After determination of the classification to be assigned to a document, classified security information shall be marked in accordance with the procedures herein set forth. In order to identify classified security information and to distinguish it from non-security information, classified security material shall always be clearly identified with the words "Security Information."

b. Documents—. (1) Bound documents. The assigned security classification on bound documents, such as books or pamphlets, the pages of which are permanently and securely fastened together, shall be conspicuously stamped on the outside of the front cover, on the title page, on the first page, on the back page and on the outside of the back cover. The headings shall be applied to the top and bottom of the page or cover.

(2) Unbound documents. The assigned security classification on unbound
documents, such as letters, memoranda, reports, telegrams, and other similar documents, the pages of which are not permanently and securely fastened to-gether, or in any other manner that would permit or stamped at the top and bottom of each page, in such manner that the marking will not be visible after the pages are clipped or stapled together.

(3) Charts, maps, and drawings. Classified charts, maps, and drawings shall carry the security classification marking under the legend, title block, or scale in such manner that it will be reproduced in all copies made therefrom. Such classification shall also be marked at the top and bottom in each instance.

(4) Photographs, films and recordings. Classified photographs, films, and recordings, and their containers, shall be conspicuously and appropriately marked with the assigned security classification.

b. Products or substances. The assigned security classification shall be conspicuously marked on classified product or substance, if possible; on its container, if possible; or, if the article or container cannot be marked, written notification of such classification shall be furnished to recipients thereof.

c. Additional markings—(1) Material furnished persons not in the Executive Branch of the Government. When national defense information affecting the national defense is furnished authorized persons, in or out of Federal service, other than those in the Executive Branch, the following notation, in addition to the assigned classification marking, shall whenever practicable be placed on the material:

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage law, Title 18, U. S. C., Secs. 103 and 194, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Use of alternative marking concerning “Illegal data,” as defined by the Atomic Energy Act is authorized when appropriate.


2. The inner cover shall be a sealed wrapper or envelope plainly marked with the assigned security classification and address.

3. The outer cover shall be sealed and addressed with no indication of the security classification.

4. There shall be attached to or enclosed in the inner cover a receipt form containing no classified security information identifying the addressee and the document. Such receipt shall be signed by the proper recipient and returned to the sender.

(b) “Confidential” security information. 1. “Confidential” security information shall be prepared for transmission in the same manner as that indicated for “Top Secret” and “Secret” security information, except that it shall be covered by a receipt only when the sender deems it necessary.

(c) “Restricted” security information. 1. “Restricted” security information shall be transmitted in a sealed wrapper or envelope without any indication of the security classification of the contents shown therein.

2. No receipt shall be required for “Restricted” security information.

(2) Within an agency. Preparation of classified security information for transmission within an agency shall be governed by regulations, issued by the head of the agency, insuring a degree of security equivalent to that outlined above for transmission outside an agency.

b. Transmission of classified security information—(a) “Top Secret” security information. (a) The head of each agency shall designate Secret Control Officers, to receive, maintain registers of, and dispatch all “Top Secret” security information.

(b) The transmission of “Top Secret” security information is limited to persons preferably by direct contact of officials concerned, or alternatively by specifically designated personnel, by State Department diplomatic pouch, by messenger or courier system especially created for that purpose, or by electric means in enciphered form; or (2) in the case of information transmitted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, such means of transmission may be used as are currently approved by the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, unless express reservation to the contrary is made in exceptional cases by the originating agency.

(2) “Secret” and “Confidential” security information shall be transmitted within the continental United States by one of the following means established for “Top Secret” security information, by an authorized courier, by United States registered mail, or by protected communication by air or surface. “Secret” security information may be transmitted outside the continental limits of the United States by one of the means established for “Top Secret” security information, by commanders or masters of vessels of United States registry, or by United States Post Office registered mail through Army, Navy, or Air Force postal facilities, provided that the material does not at any time pass out of United States Government control and does not pass through a foreign postal system. “Secret” security information may be transmitted between United States Government and/or Canadian Government installations in continental United States, Canada and Alaska by United States and Canadian registered mail with “Top Secret” imprinted mail receipt.

(3) “Confidential” security information shall be transmitted within the United States and foreign countries established for higher classifications, by ordinary mail, or by express or freight under such specific conditions as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned. Outside the continental United States, “Confidential” security information shall be transmitted in the same manner as authorized for higher security classifications.

(4) “Restricted” security information shall be transmitted within the continental United States by any means authorized for higher security classifications, by express or freight. “Restricted” security information shall be transmitted outside the continental United States by one of the means established for higher security classifications, but registration of “Restricted” security information shall not be required when it is transmitted by Army, Navy or Air Force postal channels.

34. Physical security—(a) Storage facilities. Classified security information not in actual use by, or under direct observation of, an authorized person located in the same room shall be stored as set forth below.

(1) “Top Secret” security information shall be stored in the most secure facilities available. Normally it will be stored in a safe, or, if so approved by the head of the agency, in a metal file cabinet equipped with a steel lock and an approved combination dial-type lock, of such size, construction, or installation as to minimize the possibility of physical theft or damage by fire or tampering. In lieu of such a container, the material may be stored in a secure room or vault approved for such use by the head of the agency and kept securely locked when not in use. Such approval shall not be construed to relieve the custodian of any responsibility for the safety of the classified security information. If the foregoing safeguards are not available, material so classified shall be kept under surveillance of an armed guard when not in use.

(2) “Secret” and “Confidential” security information shall be stored in a manner authorized for “Top Secret” security information, or in metal file cabinets equipped with a steel lockbar and an approved combination dial-type padlock from which the manufacturer’s identification code has been eradicated, or in comparably secure facilities approved by the head of the agency.

(3) “Restricted” security information may be stored in a manner authorized for higher categories of classified security information, but ordinarily shall be stored in a container equipped with a reasonably secure locking device, or in any other storage facility of comparable security approved by the head of the agency.

b. Inspections. (1) It shall be the responsibility of the individual charged with the custody of classified security information to accomplish the necessary inspections within his area to insure that all procedural safeguards prescribed by these regulations are taken to protect such information at all times.

(2) In each agency individuals shall be designated to make inspections on a room or area basis to insure that all classified security information has been properly stored and safeguarded.

c. Safe combinations. (1) Safe combinations shall be changed at least once...
RULES AND REGULATIONS

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter IX—Production and Marketing Administration (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

Part 509—Handling of Almonds Grown in California

Salable and Surplus Percentages

Notice of proposed rule making with respect to the fixing of salable and surplus percentages of almonds for the crop year beginning July 1, 1951, was published in the Federal Register on September 6, 1951 (16 F.R. 9049), pursuant to the provisions of Marketing Agreement No. 119 and Order No. 9 regulating the handling of almonds grown in California (7 CFR Part 509). In said notice, it was proposed to fix the salable and surplus percentages of almonds at 75 percent and 25 percent respectively, for the crop year beginning July 1, 1951, opportunity was afforded interested parties to submit their views to the Department written data, views, or arguments for consideration prior to issuance of the final rule fixing the percentages. No such documents were received during the period specified.

It is hereby found and determined that good cause exists for making this administrative rule effective three days after publication in the Federal Register, instead of waiting thirty days after publication, for the reasons that (1) it is desirable that the percentages be fixed prior to or as soon as practicable after growers begin to deliver 1951 crop almonds to processors, (2) such deliveries of 1951 crop almonds have begun, (3) operations of handlers under the administrative rule will not require preparation which cannot be made within three days after publication of the rule in the Federal Register.

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its offices in Washington, D.C., on the 21st day of September 1951.

This amendment of § 20.35 (a) of the Civil Air Regulations is designed to require a minimum of 5 hours of night flight and 10 hours of instrument flight as part of the experience requirements for the commercial pilot in the airplane category for any applicant to whom a certificate unexpired for instrument flight is issued after October 1, 1951. Any applicant obtaining his certificate after October 1, 1951, who does not meet these requirements will have an endorsement placed on his certificate to show that such requirements have not been met. This endorsement neither restricts nor affects the privilege of such certificate with respect to flight in the United States or its possessions, However, they do restrict the holder of such a certificate from piloting airplanes commercially in foreign countries (members of ICAO) without the consent of the foreign country in which the flight is to be made. It is an international obligation of the United States under the Chicago Convention to take this action. It should be noted that this amendment in no way affects certificates in this category issued prior to October 1, 1951, either by way of any requirement of endorsement or by way of restriction as to international flight. The purpose of the amendment is to provide an applicant an opportunity to secure a commercial pilot rating after October 1, 1951, that is recognized by other countries as valid for international flight operations on a commercial basis.

A proposal to amend the Civil Air Regulations: to include the 5 hours of night flight and 10 hours of instruments flight instruction as experience requirements for a commercial pilot, without the endorsement provision, was published in the Federal Register on July 31, 1951, as a notice of proposed rule making and circulated as part of Draft Release 81-5, dated July 27, 1951. The effect of this would have been to incorporate these experience requirements with respect to flight in the United States and its possessions as well as in international flight. Of the comments received from the industry regarding the night and instrument experience most expressed strong objection to the 10 hours of instrument experience and some expressed objection to the 5 hours of night experience. In order to give consideration to the objections raised against the provisions of Draft Release 81-5, further study and evaluation of the purpose and character of the requirements before any further regulatory action is taken by the Board. The 10 hours of night flight time which are currently required in § 20.35 (a) are being reduced to 5 hours, to conform to the revised ICAO standard. Since this amendment imposes no additional burden on any person, and merely carries out an existing international obligation of the United States,