

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Proclamation 5957 of April 19, 1989

The President

National Recycling Month, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As we approach the last decade of the 20th century, the United States faces a growing problem in the management of solid waste. This Nation currently generates 160 million tons of solid waste per year. While that amount is increasing, the number of available landfills is shrinking dramatically. This situation underscores the importance of recycling.

The benefits of recycling solid waste are substantial. Recycling waste helps to preserve our limited landfill space. Recycling also reduces the need to extract resources from their natural environment and thus helps to prevent the pollution such removal efforts create. It also saves energy and provides a less expensive alternative to landfills and incineration. Finally, communities can use the materials recovered through recycling to generate revenue.

Some cities and States, recognizing the important role recycling can play in waste management, have enacted mandatory recycling laws. Numerous towns and counties across America now boast effective voluntary recycling programs. A well-developed system of recycling facilities has emerged in the United States for scrap metals, paper, and glass. Nonetheless, Americans still do not recycle enough municipal waste. Nearly 80 percent of the municipal solid waste in this country is deposited in landfills, while 10 percent is incinerated. Only 10 percent of our Nation's waste is recycled.

Every American household and community can play a major role in solving the problems associated with solid waste disposal by recycling—either through municipal programs or voluntary drives sponsored by local service organizations. The Environmental Protection Agency has set a national goal of 25 percent waste recycling by 1992. While the ability to meet this goal may vary from town to town, such efforts are useful steps toward eliminating America's solid waste problems.

In recognition of the importance of recycling, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 102, has designated April 1989 as "National Recycling Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for its appropriate observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 1989 as National Recycling Month. I urge the people of the United States to observe this month by actively participating in community recycling efforts and teaching their children about the benefits of such efforts. I also encourage community leaders to consider the advantages of a comprehensive recycling program as a means of managing municipal solid waste.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

George H. W. Bush

[FR Doc. 89-9908

Filed 4-20-89; 2:38 pm]

Billing code 3195-01-M

Presidential Documents

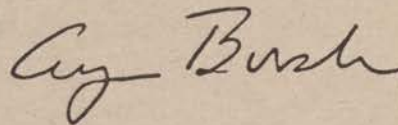
Presidential Determination No. 89-13 of April 12, 1989

Certification With Respect to Section 1307 of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to Section 1307 of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989, I hereby certify that Saudi Arabia does not possess biological, chemical, or nuclear warheads for the intermediate-range ballistic missiles purchased from the People's Republic of China.

You are hereby authorized and directed to publish this certification in the Federal Register.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 12, 1989.

Doc. 89-9940

Filed 4-20-89; 4:27 pm]

Billing code 3195-01-M

Editorial note: For a justification, dated Apr. 13, regarding the continuation of arms sales to Saudi Arabia, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 25, p. 541).

Executive Order

President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Established with Executive Order 11635 of April 10, 1971

Memorandum for the President
Subject: The Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
Reference is made to the report of the Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, dated April 10, 1971, and to the report of the Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, dated April 10, 1971.

W. Mark Felt

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, D.C. 20503

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

1. The Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy was established by Executive Order 11635 of April 10, 1971.

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Presidential Documents

Executive Order 12675 of April 20, 1989

Establishing the National Space Council

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to provide a coordinated process for developing a national space policy and strategy and for monitoring its implementation, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment and Composition of the National Space Council.

(a) There is established the National Space Council ("the Council").

(b) The Council shall be composed of the following members:

- (1) The Vice President, who shall be Chairman of the Council;
- (2) The Secretary of State;
- (3) The Secretary of the Treasury;
- (4) The Secretary of Defense;
- (5) The Secretary of Commerce;
- (6) The Secretary of Transportation;
- (7) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (8) The Chief of Staff to the President;
- (9) The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- (10) The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology;
- (11) The Director of Central Intelligence; and
- (12) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(c) The Chairman shall, from time to time, invite the following to participate in meetings of the Council:

- (1) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and
- (2) The heads of other executive departments and agencies and other senior officials in the Executive Office of the President.

Sec. 2. Functions of the Council. (a) The Council shall advise and assist the President on national space policy and strategy, and perform such other duties as the President may from time to time prescribe.

(b) In addition, the Council is directed to:

- (1) review United States Government space policy, including long-range goals, and develop a strategy for national space activities;
- (2) develop recommendations for the President on space policy and space-related issues;
- (3) monitor and coordinate implementation of the objectives of the President's national space policy by executive departments and agencies; and
- (4) foster close coordination, cooperation, and technology and information exchange among the civil, national security, and commercial space sectors, and facilitate resolution of differences concerning major space and space-related policy issues.

(c) The creation and operation of the Council shall not interfere with existing lines of authority and responsibilities in the departments and agencies.

Sec. 3. Responsibilities of the Chairman. (a) The Chairman shall serve as the President's principal advisor on national space policy and strategy.

(b) The Chairman shall, in consultation with the members of the Council, establish procedures for the Council and establish the agenda for Council activities.

(c) The Chairman shall report to the President on the activities and recommendations of the Council. The Chairman shall advise the Council as appropriate regarding the President's directions with respect to the Council's activities and national space policy generally.

(d) The Chairman shall authorize the establishment of such committees of the Council, including an executive committee, and of such working groups, composed of senior designees of the Council members and of other officials invited to participate in Council meetings, as he deems necessary or appropriate for the efficient conduct of Council functions.

Sec. 4. National Space Policy Planning Process. (a) The Council will establish a process for developing and monitoring the implementation of national space policy and strategy.

(b) To implement this process, each agency represented on the Council shall provide such information regarding its current and planned space activities as the Chairman shall request.

(c) The head of each executive department and agency shall ensure that its space-related activities conform to national space policy and strategy.

Sec. 5. Establishment of Vice President's Space Policy Advisory Board. (a) The Vice President shall establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), governing Presidential advisory committees, an advisory committee of private citizens to advise the Vice President on the space policy of the United States ("the Board").

(b) The Board shall be composed and function as follows:

(1) The Board shall be composed of members appointed by the Vice President.

(2) The Vice President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Board. The Executive Secretary of the National Space Council shall serve as the Secretary to the Board.

(3) Members of the Board shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Board. However, they shall be entitled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707), to the extent funds are available for that purpose.

(4) Necessary expenses of the Board shall be paid from funds available for the expenses of the National Space Council.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, which are applicable to the Board established by this order, shall be performed on a reimbursable basis by the Director of the Office of Administration in the Executive Office of the President, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 6. Microgravity Research Board. Section 1(c) of Executive Order No. 12660 is amended by deleting "Economic Policy Council" and inserting in lieu thereof "National Space Council."

Sec. 7. Administrative Provisions. (a) The Office of Administration in the Executive Office of the President shall provide the Council with such adminis-

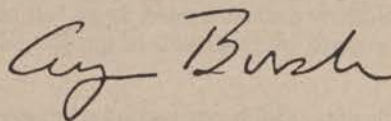
trative support on a reimbursable basis as may be necessary for the performance of the functions of the Council.

(b) The President shall appoint an Executive Secretary who shall appoint such staff as may be necessary to assist in the performance of the Council's functions.

(c) All Federal departments, agencies, and interagency councils and committees having an impact on space policy shall extend, as appropriate, such cooperation and assistance to the Council as is necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this order.

(d) The head of each agency serving on the Council or represented on any working group or committee of the Council shall provide such administrative support as may be necessary, in accordance with law and subject to the availability of appropriations, to enable the agency head or its representative to carry out his responsibilities.

Sec. 8. Report. The Council shall submit an annual report setting forth its assessment of and recommendations for the space policy and strategy of the United States Government.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 20, 1989.

[FR Doc. 89-9941

Filed 4-20-89; 4:48 pm]

Billing code 3195-01-M

Editorial note: For a White House announcement, dated Mar. 1, on the appointment of the director of the staff of the National Space Council, and the President's remarks of April 20 on the establishment of the Council, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 25, nos. 9 and 16).

The Board of Directors of the American Medical Association has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to any form of discrimination on the basis of race, color, or religion in the practice of medicine.

The Board of Directors of the American Medical Association has also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to any form of discrimination on the basis of race, color, or religion in the practice of medicine.

The Board of Directors of the American Medical Association has also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to any form of discrimination on the basis of race, color, or religion in the practice of medicine.

W. B. Keen

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President of the United States has received the following communication from the Board of Directors of the American Medical Association:

The Board of Directors of the American Medical Association has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to any form of discrimination on the basis of race, color, or religion in the practice of medicine.

The Board of Directors of the American Medical Association has also adopted the following resolution:

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The Board of Directors of the American Medical Association has also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to any form of discrimination on the basis of race, color, or religion in the practice of medicine.

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 5958 of April 20, 1989

National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, 1989 and 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Few advances in medicine inspire more awe than successful organ and tissue transplants. In recent years, we have witnessed the restoration of sight to the blind through new corneas; we have watched cancer patients regain their health through bone marrow transplants; and we have seen gravely ill men and women get another chance at life with a new heart, lung, or kidney. These wonderful success stories would not have been possible without the generosity of those Americans who were willing to donate their organs and tissues to others.

Much has been done in recent years to encourage public support of organ and tissue donation. Through the American Council on Transplantation, regional donor programs, community leadership, and media support, millions of Americans have learned about donation and have signed donor cards. Unfortunately, despite these efforts and the success of transplant programs around the world, many seriously ill persons still await organ transplants. That is why I encourage each and every American to give careful thought to becoming an organ and tissue donor.

I encourage every American to learn the facts about organ and tissue transplants and to discuss any moral or ethical concerns about donation with your family and doctor. Organ and tissue transplants give us cause to reflect upon the precious gift of human life, as well as our responsibility to treat it with care and reverence. Just as we give thanks for the life and health with which God has blessed us, so, too, must we solemnly consider the profound act of sharing life with others through organ and tissue donation.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 112, has designated the weeks of April 23 through 29, 1989, and April 23 through 29, 1990, as "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks of April 23 through 29, 1989, and April 23 through 29, 1990, as National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week. I ask health care professionals, public and private service organizations, and all Americans to join in supporting this humanitarian cause.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

