

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Proclamation 6219 of October 30, 1990

The President

Refugee Day, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Ever since the first Europeans came to this country in search of freedom and opportunity, America has been viewed as a safe haven and a source of hope for millions of people around the globe. We take tremendous pride in our leading efforts to assist refugees, and we continue to cherish the great and generous spirit embodied by our magnificent Statue of Liberty. As Emma Lazarus wrote in her timeless sonnet to the famed Mother of Exiles, "from her beacon-hand glows worldwide welcome."

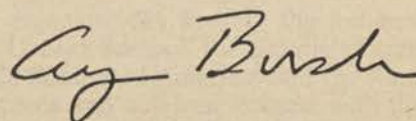
Over the years, the United States has held its doors open to those seeking refuge from tyranny and persecution, and we have encouraged other free nations to do the same. We have proudly received in this country thousands of individuals who—though they arrived with scarcely more than the clothes on their backs—have not only built new lives for themselves and for their families but also made extraordinary contributions to our society. At the same time, we have also worked to overcome those conditions that compel many refugees to flee their homelands. For example, we have steadfastly defended the universal cause of freedom and justice, asserting our conviction that no one should live in fear because of his or her race, nationality, religion, or political belief. We have also strived to promote peace and economic development in countries beset by poverty and strife.

Despite such efforts, however, the population of refugees in the world has increased dramatically during the past few years to its present total of more than 15,000,000 people. Thus, we remain firmly committed to assisting refugees and to advancing respect for individual dignity and human rights around the world. As we continue our own efforts, we call on other nations to increase their assistance to refugees in need. The sad plight of refugees has been brought home to us once again in recent weeks as we have seen hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing Saddam Hussein's naked aggression in Kuwait and his brutal policies at home.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 375, has designated October 30, 1990, as "Refugee Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 30, 1990, as Refugee Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.



Presidential Documents

Presidential Message to Congress, May 1962

May 1962

By the President of the United States of America

2. The President

It is my duty to report to the Congress on the state of the Union. I am pleased to report that the Nation is in a state of peace and prosperity. The economy is strong and the people are confident. We have made significant progress in the field of science and technology, and we are committed to the advancement of the arts and the humanities. I am proud to say that the United States is a land of freedom and opportunity, and I am confident that we will continue to make progress in the years ahead.

During the past year, the United States has held its doors open to the world. We have welcomed visitors from every corner of the globe, and we have shared our culture and our values with them. We have also worked to strengthen our ties with our allies and to promote peace and stability in the world. I am proud to say that the United States is a land of peace and prosperity, and I am confident that we will continue to make progress in the years ahead.

The President has also taken steps to improve the lives of the people. He has signed legislation to provide for the health and welfare of the elderly, and he has taken steps to improve the quality of education. He has also taken steps to improve the environment and to protect the rights of the people. I am proud to say that the United States is a land of peace and prosperity, and I am confident that we will continue to make progress in the years ahead.

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Presidential Documents

Proclamation 6220 of October 30 1990

National Awareness Month for Children With Cancer, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Thanks to the dramatic progress that has been made in early diagnosis and treatment of the disease, young cancer victims and their families no longer need to relinquish their dreams for the future. In many cases, advances in science and technology are bringing hope and healing where there once was only fear and loss.

According to the Department of Health and Human Services, the number of child deaths from cancer in the United States declined by 36 percent between 1973 and 1987—a significant change in a relatively short period of time. Today three out of every four children diagnosed with Hodgkin's disease are being cured. Since 1960, our ability to treat other serious forms of cancer such as Wilm's tumor and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma has improved markedly—nearly 50 percent more children are living for at least five years after diagnosis. The Department also reports that the number of children surviving acute lymphocytic leukemia has risen by 25 percent since 1974.

Nevertheless, despite such encouraging progress, cancer continues to be the leading cause of death by disease among children between the ages of 3 and 14. Families facing the specter of childhood cancer need the best possible medical care and emotional support we can provide. Many need financial help as well. Every family touched by childhood cancer needs the support of its relatives, neighbors, teachers, and clergy. Parents need the understanding and compassion of their employers, and brothers and sisters of young cancer victims need special consideration, both at home and in school. Young cancer patients themselves need every opportunity to express and pursue the fresh, unjaded dreams that are the hallmark of childhood.

Many private organizations and government agencies throughout the United States are working to meet the needs of children with cancer. The National Cancer Institute (NCI), operating within the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's principal agency for cancer research. In cooperation with universities and research institutes throughout the Nation, the NCI is engaged in treatment studies for 14 types of childhood cancer. Yielding new and refined methods of treatment, these studies are helping to improve the prognoses for many young cancer victims. For example, many children whose bone cancer, in the past, might have required the amputation of an arm or leg can now benefit from surgical techniques that allow them to keep their limbs without diminished chances of survival.

In addition to advances in research and technology, rehabilitation programs are likewise helping to improve the quality of life enjoyed by young cancer patients. Recent breakthroughs in our understanding of the brain and nervous system, for example, are making it possible for many of those who must use artificial limbs to control them by brain impulses.

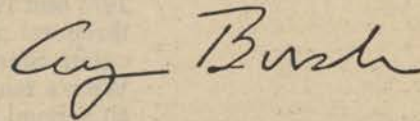
Hundreds of private voluntary organizations at both the national and local levels—including the American Cancer Society, the Candlelighters Childhood Cancer Foundation, the Leukemia Society of America, and the Ronald McDonald Foundation—are helping parents and children to cope with the emotional and financial stresses created by cancer treatment and rehabilitation. Through

the generosity of these and other groups, young cancer patients and their parents may obtain free air travel to treatment centers; parents may benefit from low-cost lodging while their little one is receiving treatment far from home; and youngsters themselves may have the opportunity to spend time at a special summer camp or to see an earnest wish fulfilled.

This month we recognize the dedication and hard work of all those scientists, health care professionals, and volunteers who are working to overcome childhood cancer and to assist its victims. We also reaffirm our admiration and support for the courageous youngsters and parents who struggle with this disease.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 1990 as National Awareness Month for Children with Cancer. I encourage all Americans to observe this month through appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.



[FR Doc. 90-26054

Filed 10-30-90; 4:14 pm]

Billing code 3195-01-M

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 55, No. 212

Thursday, November 1, 1990

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510. The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices of new books are listed in the first FEDERAL REGISTER issue of each week.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

3 CFR Part 101

Freedom of Information Act Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule concerning freedom of information updates the information contained in this part in order to make it consistent with legislative and executive action promulgated since 1973. Specifically, it amends regulation to include certain entities within the Executive Office of the President and to delete references to entities that have been abolished.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 3, 1990.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bruce L. Overton, Acting General Counsel, (202) 395-2273.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Administration was created by Executive Order 12028 and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 and charged with providing administrative support and services to the Executive Office of the President (EOP). The Office of National Drug Control Policy was created by the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690 section 1001) and charged with the development of national policy to combat drug abuse through interdiction, enforcement, and treatment. The Office of Science and Technology Policy was created by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601) and charged with the study and development of presidential policy in science and technology. The Office of the United States Trade Representative was established by the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979) and charged with

negotiating and administering trade agreements on behalf of the United States. These entities are considered "agencies" for purposes of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552) as amended, and are subject to its provisions. Finally, the Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished on January 29, 1981 by Executive Order 12288.

By this notice, the Office of Administration, on behalf of the EOP and with the concurrence of the above-listed EOP agencies, is amending 3 CFR part 101 to reflect the current directory of agencies within the EOP subject to the FOIA and the correct references to each agency's regulations.

Bruce L. Overton,
Acting General Counsel.

List of Subjects in 3 CFR Part 101

Freedom of Information.

PART 101—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 101 is added to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552.

2. Section 101.3 is revised to read as follows:

§ 101.13 Office of Administration.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of Administration appear at 5 CFR part 2502.

3. New §§ 101.6, 101.7, and 101.8 are added to read as follows:

§ 101.6 Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of National Drug Control Policy appear at 21 CFR parts 1400-1499.

§ 101.7 Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of Science and Technology Policy appear at 32 CFR parts 2402.

§ 101.8 Office of the United States Trade Representative.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of the United States Trade Representative appear at 15 CFR part 2004.

[FR Doc. 90-25903 Filed 10-31-90; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3115-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Parts 932 and 944

[Docket No. FV-90-193FR]

Olives Grown in California and Imported Olives, Establishment of Grade and Size Requirements for Limited Use Styles of California Processed Olives for the 1990-91 Season, and Conforming Changes in the Olive Import Regulation

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department is adopting as a final rule the provisions of an interim final rule which established grade and size requirements for California processed olives used in the production of limited use styles of olives such as wedges, halves, slices, or segments and established similar requirements in the olive import regulation to bring that regulation into conformity with the domestic requirements. The grade and size requirements are the same as implemented last season. Olives used in limited use styles are too small to be desirable for use as whole or whole pitted canned olives because their flesh-to-pit ratio is too low. However, they are satisfactory for use in the production of limited use styles. Their use in such products over the years has helped the California olive industry meet the increasing market needs of the food service industry. The requirements for domestic olives were unanimously recommended by the California Olive Committee (committee), which works with the Department in administering the marketing order program for olives grown in California. The establishment of such requirements for imported olives is required pursuant to section 8e of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 1990.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Patrick Packnett, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96458, room 2530-S, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone (202) 475-3862.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule is issued under Marketing Agreement and Order No. 932 (7 CFR part 932), as amended, regulating the handling of olives grown in California, hereinafter referred to as the order. The order is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), hereinafter referred to as the Act.

This final rule has been reviewed by the Department in accordance with Departmental Regulation 1512-1 and the criteria contained in Executive Order 12291 and has been determined to be a "non-major" rule.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

Information obtained since the September 4, 1990, publication of the interim final rule indicates that there are now six handlers of California olives subject to regulation under the order and approximately 1,450 producers in California. Approximately 25 importers of olives are subject to the olive import regulation. Small agricultural producers have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.2) as those having annual receipts of less than \$500,000, and small agricultural service firms are defined as those whose annual receipts are less than \$3,500,000. Most but not all of the olive producers and importers may be classified as small entities. None of the olive handlers may be classified as small entities.

Nearly all of the olives grown in the United States are produced in California. The growing areas are scattered throughout California with most commercial production coming from inland valleys. In 1989, about 66 percent of the production came from the San Joaquin Valley and 34 percent from the Sacramento Valley.

Olive production has fluctuated from a low of 24,200 tons during the 1972-73 crop year to a high of 146,500 tons during the 1982-83 crop year. The committee indicated that 1989 production totalled about 118,990 tons. The various varieties

of olives produced in California have alternate bearing tendencies with high production one year and low the next. The industry expects the 1990-91 crop to be about 90,000 tons.

The primary use of California olives is for canned ripe whole and whole pitted olives which are eaten out of hand as hors d'oeuvres or used as an ingredient in cooking and in salads. The canned ripe olive market is essentially a domestic market. Very few California olives are exported.

This action will allow handlers to market more olives than would be permitted in the absence of this relaxation in size requirements. This additional opportunity is provided to maximize the use of the California olive supply, facilitate market expansion, and benefit both growers and handlers.

The interim rule was issued August 29, 1990, and was published in the *Federal Register* on September 4, 1990 (55 FR 35891). That rule invited interested persons to submit written comments through October 4, 1990. No comments were received.

The interim rule modified § 932.153 of Subpart Rules and Regulations (7 CFR 932.108-932.161). The modification established grade and size regulations for 1990-91 crop limited use size olives. The modification was issued pursuant to paragraph (a)(3) of § 932.52 of the order. That rule also made necessary conforming changes in the olive import regulation (Olive Regulation 1; 7 CFR § 944.401). The import regulation is issued pursuant to section 8e of the Act. Section 8e provides that whenever grade, size, quality, or maturity provisions are in effect for specified commodities, including olives, under a marketing order, the same or comparable requirements must be imposed on the imports.

Paragraph (a)(3) of § 932.52 of the marketing order provides that processed olives smaller than the sizes prescribed for whole and whole pitted styles may be used for limited uses if recommended by the committee and approved by the Secretary. The sizes are specified in terms of minimum weights for individual olives in various size categories. The section further provides for the establishment of size tolerances.

To allow handlers to take advantage of the strong market for halved, segmented, sliced, and chopped canned ripe olives, the committee recommended that grade and size requirements again be established for limited use olives for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1, 1990, through July 31, 1991). The grade requirements are the same as those applied during the 1989-90 crop year, as are the size tolerances. Permitting

handlers to use small olives in the production of limited use style canned olives will have a positive impact on industry returns. In the absence of this action, the undersized fruit would have to be used for non-canning uses, like oil, for which returns are lower. Except for the changes necessary in the effective date, the provisions, hereinafter set forth in § 932.153, are the same as those established last season.

Paragraph (b)(12) of § 944.401 of the olive import regulation allows imported bulk olives which do not meet the minimum size requirements for canned whole and whole pitted ripe olives to be used for limited use styles if they meet specified size requirements. Continuation of the limited use authorization for California olives by this interim rule requires that similar changes be made in paragraph (b)(12) of § 944.401 to keep the import regulation in conformity with the applicable domestic requirements. These conforming changes will benefit importers because they will be able to import small-sized olives for limited use during the 1990-91 season which ends July 31, 1991.

Based on the above, the Administrator of the AMS has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

After consideration of all relevant matter presented, the information and recommendations submitted by the committee, and other available information, it is found that the provisions as hereinafter set forth will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found and determined that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this action until 30 days after publication in the *Federal Register* because: (1) This action leaves in effect relaxed requirements currently being applied to California and imported olives under an interim rule; (2) the olive import requirements are mandatory under section 8e of the Act; (3) the interim rule provided a 30-day comment period and no comments were received; and (4) no useful purpose would be served by delaying the effective date of this action.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 932

Marketing agreements, Olives, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

7 CFR Part 944

Avocados, Food grades and standards, Grapefruit, Grapes, Imports, Limes, Olives and Oranges.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR parts 932 and 944 are amended as follows.

PART 932—OLIVES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA**PART 944—FRUITS; IMPORT REGULATIONS**

1. The authority citations for 7 CFR parts 932 and 944 continue to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674.

2. Accordingly, the interim final rule revising § 932.153 and § 944.401(b)(12), which was published in the *Federal Register* on September 4, 1990 (55 FR 35892), is adopted without change as a final rule.

Note: These sections will appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Dated: October 29, 1990.

Robert C. Keeney,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 90-25883 Filed 10-31-90; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-M

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service**9 CFR Part 92**

[Docket No. 90-191]

Restrictions on the Importation of Horses From Saudi Arabia

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the regulations by adding Saudi Arabia to the list of countries in which the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service considers African horse sickness to exist. This action is necessary because the veterinary authorities of Saudi Arabia have confirmed the existence of African horse sickness in Saudi Arabia. The intended effect of this action is to prevent the introduction of African horse sickness, a fatal equine viral disease, into the United States.

DATES: Interim rule effective November 1, 1990. Consideration will be given only to comments received on or before December 31, 1990.

ADDRESSES: To help ensure that your comments are considered, send an

original and three copies to Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, USDA, room 866, Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782. Please state that your comments refer to Docket Number 90-191. Comments received may be inspected at USDA, room 1141, South Building, 14th and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dr. Karen James, Senior Staff Veterinarian, Import-Export Animals Staff, VS, APHIS, USDA, room 764, Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782, (301) 436-8170.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

The regulations on animal importations in 9 CFR part 92 (referred to below as the regulations) restrict the importation of horses that could introduce various diseases, including African horse sickness (AHS), into the United States. African horse sickness is a fatal equine viral disease not found in the United States.

Section 92.308(a)(2) of the regulations lists the countries in which AHS is considered by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, to exist, and requires horses intended for importation from any of those countries, including horses that have stopped in or transited those countries, to enter the United States only at the port of New York and be quarantined at the New York Animal Import Center in Newburgh, New York, for at least 60 days.

In response to information received from the Government of Saudi Arabia that there have been outbreaks of AHS, we are amending § 92.308(a)(2) to include Saudi Arabia among the countries considered to be affected with AHS.

As a result of this action, horses intended for importation from Saudi Arabia must now enter the United States only at the port of New York and be quarantined at the New York Animal Import Center in Newburgh, New York, for at least 60 days.

Immediate Action

James W. Glosser, Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, has determined that there is good cause for publishing this interim rule without prior opportunity for public comment. Immediate action is necessary to prevent the introduction of AHS into the United States.

Since prior notice and other public procedures with respect to this interim

rule are impracticable and contrary to the public interest under these conditions, there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553 to make it effective upon publication. We will consider comments received within 60 days of publication of this interim rule in the *Federal Register*. After the comment period closes, we will publish another document in the *Federal Register*, including a discussion of any comments we receive and any amendments we are making to the rule as a result of the comments.

Executive Order 12291 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

We are issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12292, and we have determined that it is not a "major rule." Based on information compiled by the Department, we have determined that this rule will have an effect on the economy of less than \$100 million; will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State or local government agencies or geographic regions; and will not cause a significant adverse effect on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic or export markets.

For this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived its review process required by Executive Order 12291.

We are continuing to allow U.S. importers to import horses from Saudi Arabia, although we are requiring these horses to enter through the port of New York and undergo a quarantine of at least 60 days at the New York Animal Import Center. While importers of horses from Saudi Arabia, who would pay costs for a 3-day quarantine under the current regulations, will incur additional costs because of the longer quarantine under the interim rule, we do not expect this to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. There has been an average of 30,000 horses imported into the United States annually during the past five years. During this same period, there have been fewer than 5 horses imported into the United States from Saudi Arabia. We have no reason to anticipate any substantial changes in the number of horses imported from Saudi Arabia.

Under these circumstances, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.