

with smoking. The stakes are too high not to act.

**Executive Order 12974—
Continuance of Certain Federal
Advisory Committees**
September 29, 1995

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Each advisory committee listed below is continued until September 30, 1997.

(a) Committee for the Preservation of the White House; Executive Order No. 11145, as amended (Department of the Interior).

(b) Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health; Executive Order No. 12196, as amended (Department of Labor).

(c) National Partnership Council; Executive Order No. 12871 (Office of Personnel Management).

(d) President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans; Executive Order No. 12900 (Department of Education).

(e) President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; Executive Order No. 12876 (Department of Education).

(f) President's Commission on White House Fellowships; Executive Order No. 11183, as amended (Office of Personnel Management).

(g) President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology; Executive Order No. 12882, as amended (Office of Science and Technology Policy).

(h) President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities; Executive Order No. 12367, as amended (National Endowment for the Arts).

(i) President's Committee on the International Labor Organization; Executive Order No. 12216, as amended (Department of Labor).

(j) President's Committee on Mental Retardation; Executive Order No. 11776, as

amended (Department of Health and Human Services).

(k) President's Committee on the National Medal of Science; Executive Order No. 11287, as amended (National Science Foundation).

(l) President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports; Executive Order No. 12345, as amended (Department of Health and Human Services).

(m) President's Export Council; Executive Order No. 12131, as amended (Department of Commerce).

(n) President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee; Executive Order No. 12382, as amended (Department of Defense).

(o) Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee; Executive Order No. 12905 (Office of the United States Trade Representative).

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act that are applicable to the committees listed in section 1 of this order, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, shall be performed by the head of the department or agency designated after each committee, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 3. The following Executive orders or sections thereof, which established committees that have terminated or whose work is completed, are revoked:

(a) Executive Order No. 12878, as amended by Executive Order Nos. 12887 and 12912, establishing the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement Reform; and

(b) That portion of section 2 of Executive Order No. 12844 that established the Federal Fleet Conversion Task Force.

Sec. 4. Executive Order No. 12869 is superseded.

Sec. 5. This order shall be effective September 30, 1995.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
September 29, 1995.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:17 a.m., October 2, 1995]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on October 3.

**Message to the Congress on the
South Africa-United States
Agreement on the Peaceful Use of
Nuclear Energy**
September 29, 1995

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)), the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Republic of South Africa Concerning Peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy, with accompanying annex and agreed minute. I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the agreement, and the memorandum of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement concerning the agreement. The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Acting Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, which includes a summary of the provisions of the agreement and various other attachments, including agency views, is also enclosed.

The proposed agreement with the Republic of South Africa has been negotiated in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 (NNPA) and as otherwise amended. In my judgment, the proposed agreement meets all statutory requirements and will advance the non-proliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States. It provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation between the United States and South Africa under appropriate conditions and controls reflecting a strong common commitment to nuclear non-proliferation goals.

The proposed new agreement will replace an existing U.S.-South Africa agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation that entered into force on August 22, 1957, and by its terms would expire on August 22, 2007. The United States suspended cooperation with

South Africa under the 1957 agreement in the 1970's because of evidence that South Africa was embarked on a nuclear weapons program. Moreover, following passage of the NNPA in 1978, South Africa did not satisfy a provision of section 128 of the Atomic Energy Act (added by the NNPA) that requires full-scope IAEA safeguards in non-nuclear weapon states such as South Africa as a condition for continued significant U.S. nuclear exports.

In July 1991 South Africa, in a momentous policy reversal, acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and promptly entered into a full-scope safeguards agreement with the IAEA as required by the Treaty. South Africa has been fully cooperative with the IAEA in carrying out its safeguards responsibilities.

Further, in March 1993 South Africa took the dramatic and candid step of revealing the existence of its past nuclear weapons program and reported that it had dismantled all of its six nuclear devices prior to its accession to the NPT. It also invited the IAEA to inspect its formerly nuclear weapons-related facilities to demonstrate the openness of its nuclear program and its genuine commitment to non-proliferation.

South Africa has also taken a number of additional important non-proliferation steps. In July 1993 it put into effect a law banning all weapons of mass destruction. In April 1995 it became a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), formally committing itself to abide by the NSG's stringent guidelines for nuclear exports. At the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference it played a decisive role in the achievement of indefinite NPT extension—a top U.S. foreign policy and national security goal.

These steps are strong and compelling evidence that South Africa is now firmly committed to stopping the spread of weapons of mass destruction and to conducting its nuclear program for peaceful purposes only.

In view of South Africa's fundamental re-orientation of its nuclear program, the United States proposes to enter into a new agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation with South Africa. Although cooperation could have been resumed under the 1957 agreement, both we and South Africa believe that