

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Presidential Determination No. 89-2 of October 5, 1988

The President

Determination of FY 1989 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorization of In-Country Refugee Status Pursuant to Sections 207 and 101(a)(42), Respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act

Memorandum for the United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs

In accordance with Section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("the Act") (8 U.S.C. 1157), and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I hereby make the following determinations and authorize the following actions:

a. The admission of up to 94,000 refugees to the United States during FY 1989 is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest; provided, however, that this number shall be understood as including persons admitted to the United States during FY 1989 with federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian admissions program, as provided in paragraph (b) below.

Four thousand of these admissions numbers shall be set aside for private sector admissions initiatives. The admission of refugees using these 4,000 numbers shall be contingent upon the availability of private sector funding sufficient to cover the essential and reasonable costs of such admissions (so that no federal program funds shall be expended for such admissions).

b. The 90,000 refugee admissions numbers for which federal funding may be used shall be allocated among refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States as described in the documentation presented to the Congress during the consultations that preceded this Determination and in accordance with the following regional allocations; provided, however, that the number allocated to the East Asia Orderly Departure Program shall be reduced by one for each person admitted to the United States during FY 1989 with federal refugee resettlement assistance under Section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1988, as contained in Section 101(e) of Public Law 100-202 (Amerasians and their family members):

Africa	2,000
East Asia, First Asylum.....	28,000
East Asia, Orderly Departure Program.....	25,000
Eastern Europe/Soviet Union	24,500
Latin America/Caribbean.....	3,500
Near East/South Asia.....	7,000

Utilization of the 90,000 federally funded admissions numbers shall be limited by such public and private funds as shall be available to the Department of State and the Department of Health and Human Services for refugee and Amerasian admissions in FY 1989. You are hereby authorized and directed to advise the Judiciary Committees of the Congress of the intended allocation of numbers within the above regional ceilings in light of the availability of federal funding sufficient for up to 84,000 fully funded refugee and Amerasian admissions.

Unused admissions numbers allocated to a particular region within the 90,000 federally funded ceiling may be transferred to one or more other regions if there is an overriding need for greater numbers for the region or regions to which the numbers are being transferred. You are hereby authorized and directed to consult with the Judiciary Committees of the Congress prior to any such reallocation.

The 4,000 privately funded admissions may be used for refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States in any region of the world at any time during the fiscal year. You are hereby authorized and directed to notify the Judiciary Committees of the Congress in advance of the intended use of these numbers.

c. An additional 5,000 refugee admissions numbers shall be made available during FY 1989 for the adjustment to permanent resident status under Section 209(b) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1159(b)) of aliens who have been granted asylum in the United States under Section 208 of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), as this is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest.

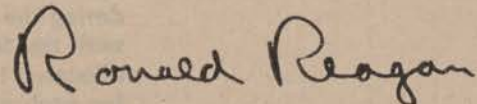
In accordance with Section 101(a)(42) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)), I also specify, after appropriate consultation with the Congress, that the following persons may, if otherwise qualified, be considered refugees for the purpose of admission to the United States while still within their countries of nationality or habitual residence:

a. Persons in Vietnam and Laos who have past or present ties to the United States or who have been or currently are in reeducation camps in Vietnam or seminar camps in Laos, and their accompanying family members.

b. Present and former political prisoners and persons in imminent danger of loss of life in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and their accompanying family members.

c. Persons in the Soviet Union.

You are hereby authorized and directed to report this Determination to the Congress immediately and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 5, 1988.

cc: The Secretary of State
The Attorney General
The Secretary of Health and Human Services

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 5900 of November 5, 1988

National Alzheimer's Disease Month, 1988

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Alzheimer's disease ranks among the most severe of afflictions, because it strips people of their memory and judgment and robs them of the essence of their personalities. As the brain progressively deteriorates, tasks familiar for a lifetime, such as tying a shoelace or making a bed, become bewildering. Spouses and children become strangers. Slowly, victims of the disease enter profound dementia.

Today, Alzheimer's disease affects nearly 2½ million Americans. Half of all those admitted to nursing homes have this diagnosis. Among older individuals, Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of severe intellectual impairment and contributes to the major causes of death.

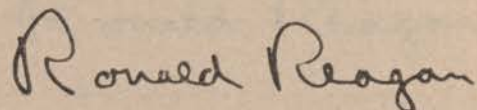
Alzheimer's disease is precisely that, a disease of the brain. It is not a normal consequence of aging. Scientific studies of families with an abnormally high incidence of Alzheimer's disease have revealed a possible genetic connection in some patients to chromosome 21. Encouragingly, new knowledge about the brain's neurotransmitters—chemicals that ferry messages between nerve cells—is enabling scientists to develop experimental drugs to try to slow or halt the relentless progress of the disease.

Within the Federal Government, research into the cause, diagnosis, treatment, and ultimately the prevention of Alzheimer's disease is led by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, the National Institute on Aging, and the National Institute of Mental Health. Federal research efforts are augmented in the private sector by the work of voluntary health organizations committed to the conquest of dementing disorders. Through forceful leadership, these groups aid distressed families, inform the public, and attract young investigators to the challenge of Alzheimer's disease research.

To enhance public awareness of Alzheimer's disease, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 261, has designated November 1988 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1988 as National Alzheimer's Disease Month, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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



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Presidential Documents

Proclamation 5901 of November 5, 1988

National Diabetes Month, 1988

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Eleven million Americans suffer from diabetes. The disease strikes men, women, and children of all races. It takes many forms and is likely to have many causes, but the long-term outcome is the same—over the years, diabetes damages the heart, blood vessels, kidneys, eyes, and nerves. The disease and its complications affect individuals and our country heavily in terms of illness, disability, and economic loss.

Through research, we are learning how diabetes occurs, how it causes complications, and how in the future we may short-circuit its effects. We are also improving the understanding and management of diabetes, thereby helping people with this disease to minimize the threat of complications.

Nevertheless, much work lies ahead. As research continues to provide insights, the communication of new information to those in the forefront of managing this disease—primary care practitioners and people with diabetes—will permit new advances to be put into practice.

Through research we can find a way to eradicate this disease, and through public awareness we can keep those with diabetes healthier than ever before. The continued cooperation of the Federal Government, the scientific community, and private individuals and organizations makes our success in both these realms possible.

To increase public awareness of diabetes and to emphasize the need for continued research efforts, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 272, has designated November 1988 as "National Diabetes Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1988 as National Diabetes Month, and I call upon concerned governmental agencies, health care providers, and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

