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were central ingredients to the growth of AFGE, the largest Government employee union.

A champion of labor-management partnerships, he played an important and highly visible role in our initiative to reinvent Government. He was a true hero of the reinvention process, and his efforts contributed in a great measure to a Government that really works for all citizens.

I saw his commitment to Federal employees first-hand when we worked together during the Oklahoma City tragedy. He was a man who considered every Government worker—AFGE member or not—his sister or brother. His vision and creative leadership in improving the safety and security for all Federal employees at work will be just one of his legacies.

But another legacy will be his tenacity and strength—which he clearly demonstrated during the Government shutdowns in 1995. These events were truly defining moments for John and his union. His leadership was an inspiration to all of us, and I was very proud to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with him in this fight.

Today our thoughts will be with his daughter, Michelle, his family, and the men and women he served with such distinction.

Executive Order 13066—Amendment to Executive Order 13037, Commission To Study Capital Budgeting

October 29, 1997

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to increase the membership of the Commission to Study Capital Budgeting, it is hereby ordered that the second sentence of section 1 of Executive Order 13037 is amended by deleting ''11'' and inserting ''no more than 20'' in lieu thereof. It is further ordered that section 3 of Executive Order 13037 is amended by deleting the words ''by March 15, 1998, or''.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
October 29, 1997.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:55 a.m., October 30, 1997]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on October 31.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Aeronautics and Space Activities

October 29, 1997

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's achievements in aeronautics and space during fiscal year (FY) 1996, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Aeronautics and space activities in FY 1996 involved 14 contributing departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

A wide variety of aeronautics and space developments took place during FY 1996. The Administration issued an integrated National Space Policy, consolidating a number of previous policy directives into a singular, coherent vision of the future for the civil, commercial, and national security space sectors. The Administration also issued a formal policy on the future management and use of the U.S. Global Positioning System.

During FY 1996, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) successfully completed eight Space Shuttle flights. NASA also launched 7 expendable launch vehicles, while the Department of Defense launched 9 and the commercial sector launched 13. In the reusable launch vehicle program, Vice President Gore announced NASA's selection of a private sector partner to design, fabricate, and flight test the X–33 vehicle.

Scientists made some dramatic new discoveries in various space-related fields such as space science, Earth science and remote sensing, and life and microgravity science. Most notably, NASA researchers cooperating with the National Science Foundation found possible evidence of ancient microbial life in a meteorite believed to be from Mars.

In aeronautics, activities included the development of technologies to improve performance, increase safety, reduce engine