

*remarks, he referred to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom; His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Queen's husband; and King George VI, her late father.*

## Nomination of J. Stapleton Roy To Be United States Ambassador to China

*May 14, 1991*

The President today announced his intention to nominate J. Stapleton Roy, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of China. He would succeed James Roderick Lilley.

Since 1989 Ambassador Roy has served as Special Assistant to the Secretary and Executive Secretary of the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this Ambassador Roy served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the Department of State, 1986–1989; as U.S. Ambassador to Singapore, 1984–1986; as Deputy Chief of the U.S. Mission in Bangkok, Thailand, 1981–1984; as deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Beijing, China, 1979–1981; and as Deputy Chief of the U.S. liaison office in Beijing, China, 1978–1979. In addition, Ambassador Roy has served as Deputy Director of the Office of People's Republic of China and Mongolian Affairs at the Department of State, 1975–1978; studied at the National War College in

Washington, DC, 1974–1975; and served as a Deputy Director and international relations officer in the Office of Soviet Union Affairs at the Department of State, 1972–1974. Ambassador Roy served at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow as a political officer, 1979–1972; as an administrative officer, 1978–1979; and as an international relations officer in the Office of European and Canadian Affairs and the Office of Soviet Affairs at the Department of State, 1965–1968. Ambassador Roy has also served in several U.S. Embassies and consulates, including: political officer in Taipei, 1962–1964; consular officer in Hong Kong, 1962; and political officer in Bangkok, 1959–1961. He served as an intelligence analyst at the State Department, 1957–1958. Ambassador Roy entered the Foreign Service in 1956.

Ambassador Roy graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1956). He was born June 16, 1935, in Nanjing, China. Ambassador Roy is married, has three children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

## Message to the Senate Transmitting an Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

*May 14, 1991*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, an Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at London on June 29, 1990, by the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. I am also enclosing, for the information of the Senate, an unofficial consolidated text of the Montreal Protocol

that incorporates the Amendment, as well as the adjustments also adopted on June 29, 1990, under a tacit amendment procedure, which provide for a phaseout of CFCs and halons by the year 2000. The report of the Department of State is also enclosed for the information of the Senate.

The principal features of the Amendment, which was negotiated under the aus-

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pices of the United Nations Environment Program, are the addition of new controlled substances (other CFCs, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform), reporting requirements on transitional substances (HCFCs), and provisions concerning financial and technical assistance to developing countries to enable them to meet their control measure obligations. As such, the Amendment, coupled with the adjustments, will constitute a major step forward in protecting public health and the environment from potential adverse effects of stratospheric ozone depletion.

The Amendment enters into force on January 1, 1992, provided that 20 Parties to

the Montreal Protocol have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, or approval. Ratification by the United States is necessary for effective implementation of the Amendment. Early ratification by the United States will encourage similar action by other nations whose participation is also essential.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Amendment and give its advice and consent to ratification.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,  
May 14, 1991.

## Message on the Observance of Police Week and Police Officers' Memorial Day

*May 14, 1991*

I am pleased to join with all those observing Police Week and Police Officers' Memorial Day.

Every day of the year, law enforcement officers work hard to protect the lives and the property of others, and all Americans owe a lasting debt of gratitude to these selfless individuals. Whether patrolling our streets and our highways or maintaining order at crowded public events, whether investigating possible criminal activity or responding to sudden calls for help, America's police men and women uphold the public trust.

As Police Officers' Memorial Day reminds us, the work of law enforcement officials often entails great personal risks and sacrifices. Each day our Nation's police offi-

cers stand on the front lines in the war against crime, a war that has been made all the more dangerous in many areas by the proliferation of drugs. On this occasion, we remember with solemn pride and with heartfelt appreciation all those officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty.

Of course, we should also honor the loved ones of those who choose law enforcement as a career. These families provide the support that is necessary for officers to function day after day, and it is they who most deeply feel the loss when tragedy strikes.

On behalf of all Americans, I salute our Nation's police officers.

GEORGE BUSH

## Toasts at the State Dinner for Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom

*May 14, 1991*

*The President.* Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen, let me welcome you to the White House, to

a dinner to salute the relationship between America and Great Britain which has perhaps never been more special. We've got a