

Presidential Determination No. 91-18—Memorandum on Trade With Bulgaria

January 22, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Presidential Determination under Section 402(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Bulgaria

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2432(c)(2)(A)), I determine that a waiver by Executive order of the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to Bulgaria will substantially promote the objectives of section 402.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:42 a.m., January 31, 1991]

Note: The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Message to the Congress on Trade With Bulgaria

January 22, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 2432(c)(2)), I have determined that a waiver of the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 with respect to Bulgaria will substantially promote the objectives of section 402. A copy of that determination is enclosed. I have also received assurances with respect to the emigration practices of Bulgaria required by section 402(c)(2)(B) of the Act.

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2), I shall issue an Executive order waiving the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to Bulgaria.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 22, 1991.

Note: The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat of Mongolia

January 23, 1991

President Bush. Mr. President, it's been my great honor to welcome you to the White House for this historic visit to our country, the first ever by the head of state of Mongolia. Mr. President, Mongolia and the United States are countries separated by thousands of miles and a world of differences—in culture, history, and outlook. And yet, in this past year, our two nations have moved closer together, drawn toward

one another by universal principles and ideals.

In the past year, Mongolia has opened its controlled economy to free market reform, opened its closed political system, and opened its doors to the world. Opposition parties are now legal. Mongolia held its first multiparty elections in July—a free and fair vote that produced the first popularly elected legislature in Mongolia's history. This transition toward broader political freedom