

includes my reasons for determining that the continuation of the waiver currently in effect for the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of section 402, and my determination to that effect.

Documents concerning the extension of the authority to waive subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act, including a determination with respect to other coun-

tries and the reasons therefor, are transmitted separately.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Presidential Determination No. 91-37—Memorandum on End Strength Level of United States Armed Forces in Europe

May 29, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense

Subject: Determination Regarding End Strength Level of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe for Fiscal Year 1991

Consistent with section 406(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 104 Stat. 1546), I hereby authorize an end strength level of members of the Armed Forces assigned to permanent duty ashore in European member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in excess of 261,855

for fiscal year 1991, and determine that the national security interests of the United States require such authorization.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this determination and of the necessity therefor contained in the attached justification, and to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:22 p.m., June 3, 1991]

White House Fact Sheet on the Middle East Arms Control Initiative

May 29, 1991

Fulfilling the pledge he made in his March 6 address to a joint session of Congress, the President announced today a series of proposals intended to curb the spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons in the Middle East, as well as the missiles that can deliver them. The proposals also seek to restrain destabilizing conventional arms build-ups in the region.

The proposals would apply to the entire Middle East, including Iraq, Iran, Libya, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the other states of the Maghreb and the Gulf Cooperation Council. They reflect our consultations with allies, govern-

ments in the region, and key suppliers of arms and technology.

The support of both arms exporters and importers will be essential to the success of the initiative. Since proliferation is a global problem, it must find a global solution. At the same time, the current situation in the Middle East poses unique dangers and opportunities. Thus, the President's proposal will concentrate on the Middle East as its starting point while complementing other initiatives such as those taken by Prime Ministers John Major and Brian Mulroney. It includes the following elements.

Supplier Restraint

The initiative calls on the five major suppliers of conventional arms to meet at senior levels in the near future to discuss the establishment of guidelines for restraints on destabilizing transfers of conventional arms as well as weapons of mass destruction and associated technology. France has agreed to host the initial meeting. (The United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States have supplied the vast majority of the conventional arms exported to the Middle East in the last decade.) At the same time, these guidelines will permit states in the region to acquire the conventional capabilities they legitimately need to deter and defend against military aggression.

These discussions will be expanded to include other suppliers in order to obtain the broadest possible cooperation. The London summit of the G-7, to be hosted by the British in July, will provide an early opportunity to begin to engage other governments.

To implement this regime, the suppliers would commit:

- to observe a general code of responsible arms transfers;
- to avoid destabilizing transfers; and
- to establish effective domestic export controls on the end-use of arms or other items to be transferred.

The guidelines will include a mechanism for consultations among suppliers, who would:

- notify one another in advance of certain arms sales;
- meet regularly to consult on arms transfers;
- consult on an *ad hoc* basis if a supplier believed guidelines were not being observed; and
- provide one another with an annual report on transfers.

Missiles

The initiative proposes a freeze on the acquisition, production, and testing of surface-to-surface missiles by states in the region with a view to the ultimate elimination of such missiles from their arsenals.

Suppliers would also step up efforts to coordinate export licensing for equipment,

technology, and services that could be used to manufacture surface-to-surface missiles. Export licenses would be provided only for peaceful end uses.

Nuclear Weapons

The initiative builds on existing institutions and focuses on activities directly related to nuclear weapons capability. The initiative would:

- call on regional states to implement a verifiable ban on the production and acquisition of weapons-usable nuclear material (enriched uranium or separated plutonium);
- reiterate our call on all states in the region that have not already done so to accede to the nonproliferation treaty;
- reiterate our call to place all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and
- continue to support the eventual creation of a regional nuclear weapon-free zone.

Chemical Weapons

The proposal will build on the President's recent initiative to achieve early completion of the global chemical weapons convention.

The initiative calls for all states in the region to commit to becoming original parties to the convention.

Given the history of possession and use of chemical weapons in the region, the initiative also calls for regional states to institute confidence-building measures now by engaging in presignature implementation of appropriate chemical weapons convention provisions.

Biological Weapons

As with the approach to chemical weapon controls, the proposals build on an existing global approach. The initiative would:

- call for strengthening the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) through full implementation of existing BWC provisions and an improved mechanism for information exchange. These measures will be pursued at the 5-year Review Conference of the BWC this September;

—urge regional states to adopt biological weapons confidence-building measures. This initiative complements our continuing support for the continuation of the U.N. Security Council embargo against arms transfers to Iraq as well as the efforts of the U.N. Special Commission to elimi-

nate Iraq's remaining capabilities to use or produce nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them.

Note: The fact sheet referred to Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

Remarks at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy Commencement Ceremony in Quantico, Virginia

May 30, 1991

Thank you all very much. And Mr. Attorney General, Dick Thornburgh, thank you, sir. May I salute Director Sessions, a friend of long standing, a man in whose service I take great pride. I'm delighted that our drug czar, Bob Martinez, former Governor, is with us here today. I salute all the members, top-level members, of the law enforcement community that are with us here today.

I'm delighted to see our landlord, General Al Gray, who heads the Marine Corps and to whom we all owe a vote of gratitude and thanks for the way he and those Marines performed in Desert Storm. Al, we're delighted to see you here. And I'm delighted to be here, though I think that, on my way in, I may have spotted Hannibal the Cannibal in the audience. [Laughter] For those parents and others, that's an inside joke that I'm not sure I understand myself, but nevertheless—[laughter].

And of course, a special congratulations to today's newest Special Agents, the class of '91-6th. And given my doctors' orders, current orders, I'm glad it was you and not me who had to make it through the "Yellow Brick Road" in order to be here today. [Laughter] But my heartfelt congratulations to you. And I share in the pride that your families all have in you today.

Speaking of my health, which I am reluctant to do, but you might know that I just received a note—a true story—from a farmers' organization. And it said: "This wouldn't have happened if you had eaten your broccoli." [Laughter] I don't want to get in a fight with them; just give me thyroid prob-

lems any day. [Laughter]

But I'm very proud to be here saluting the FBI for its "fidelity, bravery, and integrity." And I'm proud to salute this class for its "courage, commitment, and common sense." But I've got a problem. I don't want to embarrass a fellow Texan, but tell me, Bill, how come, under the jurisdiction of the Director of the FBI, there's a little Virginia town that has the highest crime rate in the Nation? And after looking around there today—and, Tony, thank you so much for you and your able compatriots showing me all this. But after looking around there today, there's one thing I know for sure: No matter how persuasive you are, after I leave the White House, I am not retiring to Hogan's Alley. [Laughter] Once is enough.

But you young men and women graduating today have already solved your share of these Hogan's Alley crimes. And now you're going out to face the real thing. And we are grateful to you. You're joining an FBI that plays an essential role in preserving the peace of our country: investigating violations of Federal law in criminal and civil and counterintelligence fields. But there's something else very special about the FBI, beyond its crimefighting role. The Bureau sets an example for the country in showing how citizens and different levels of government can work together to meet our most important challenges.

The concept of teamwork between individuals and the various levels of government lies at the heart of the FBI's mission.