

horse. It invites people to litigate, not cooperate. And this is no way in our country to promote harmony.

And so, let us cast off now the politics of division. Let's build a society in which people respect each other, work with—not against—each other, and strive to illuminate the American character.

Tomorrow, our able Secretary of HHS—Health and Human Services—my colleague in our Cabinet, Dr. Lou Sullivan, will address the high school in his hometown of Blakely, Georgia. What's unusual is that this distinguished doctor now, then was not permitted to attend that school when he was young. It would not admit black kids. He overcame the burdens of prejudice to become an eloquent advocate of good education and sound values. And Lou has forgiven, but he and we can never forget the terrible things that racism and prejudice can do to a land.

Here at West Point you have shown the essence of the American character, opportunity based on merit. And now, let us build a "we," not a "me," generation by carrying the ideals of this school to the Nation and the world.

You know, many of the service men and women who performed brilliantly during Operation Desert Shield and then subsequently Desert Storm have become what we call Points of Light at home. They've returned to their own communities and urged young people to follow their lead, to work hard, to stay in school, to stay away from drugs. And so, let's thank those who have taken this message back to the schools and communities across our land. And let's vow to do more.

And I'd like to encourage all of you, respected in your communities now, to become Points of Light. Visit a school or a recreation center or a place of worship, and share some of your lives and your experi-

ences. I ask communities to invite these wonderful men and women to speak at the schools and other forums. You in this class of 1991 can show that the story of the Good Samaritan is more than just an object lesson, for, you see, it's part of the American character.

Douglas MacArthur, a son of West Point, once said, "The soldier, above all other people, prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war." America's magnificent military has helped secure the peace abroad. Our challenge now is to heal the wounds and the scars at home and help the extended hand spur harmony and brotherhood, not faction and suspicion.

And so, let us honor the true grandeur of America, the dignity of the individual. You here at West Point, you all lead the way.

May God bless the class of 1991 as you go on with your service to the greatest country on the face of the Earth. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. in Michie Stadium. In his remarks, he referred to Lt. Gen. Dave R. Palmer, Superintendent of the Academy; Michael P.W. Stone, Secretary of the Army; Gen. Carl E. Vuono, Army Chief of Staff; Representatives G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Benjamin A. Gilman; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Prince Bandar bin Sultan, Ambassador from Saudi Arabia; entertainer Bob Hope; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

Exchange With Reporters on Soviet-United States Relations

June 1, 1991

The President. Well, good news on CFE. We're very pleased, of course. The agree-

ment was achieved under the original limits, which is good—[inaudible]—under

the original limits. And so, I think it's a good thing for world peace, and I think it's very good for U.S.-Soviet relations. The agreement, of course, has to be acquiesced to by a lot of other countries besides ours, but I think we feel that the deal is guaranteed. Others will go along because it is fair. And others were very anxious that we take the lead role and try to work out what heretofore were differences.

So, we have that one under control. We're still going to work the START problem. When I asked Moiseyev, General Moiseyev, about it, he held up his fingers like that, and he said, "That's about the amount of difference." Now, Brent can go into detail if he wants to on it, but we're talking about a problem, particular problem, that won't be overly easy to solve. But nevertheless, we're going forward positively. And that, of course, will clear the decks for a Moscow meeting that I want to see very much. So, it's a good day. This is an important step that was taken in Lisbon.

And in a sense, it masks another thing—[inaudible]—and that is the peace talks or the meeting resulted after a lot of diplomacy, and some of it on our part—Chester Crocker and Hank Cohen and Secretary Baker—in bringing these factions in Angola together. That is an important thing that happened and it may get obscured because the arms control announcement came out of Lisbon also.

When I saw Cavaco Silva of Portugal—[inaudible]—we ought not to underestimate the importance of that, peace on the continent of Africa after all this time. So, it's a good day.

Q. Does this affect your thinking on whether or not to invite Mr. Gorbachev to the London economic summit?

The President. It doesn't affect this at all.

Q. Would you have your own superpower summit before the London summit? Is it that close?

The President. Well, I don't know. Brent and John Sununu are trying to sort out the scheduling problems. But as far as I'm concerned, as soon as we get the remaining details out of the way, the sooner, the better. And I think President Gorbachev wants that. Of course, the G-7 meeting is set,

so it would have to be either before or after. I don't think it's that critical whether it's before or after, but my view is that we're getting close on time, getting closer to scheduling problems for me and maybe for him. So, we don't know the answer really.

Q. Are you closer right now so that you want to nail it in its entirety before the summit?

The President. We want to get it down so we can sit down and say, hey, we've got agreement on START. Whether that means sign a paper with everything written on it—

Q. Or initial a framework or something—

The President. Yes, I think it should be the framework because that means then that we've worked out some gritty details that still plague us.

But the point is, this is good on its own merits, and also, I think it will help. Now we've seen that we both can overcome difficulties, and our experts now can go forward. And I will assure the Soviets that I will instruct our experts to lean forward as far as possible. And as I remember, he told me the same thing. So, I view it as an optimistic happening there and something good for our country.

Q. What did you think about the \$250 billion price tag on the Soviet aid package?

The President. I don't—[inaudible]—talk to the Soviets. I've talked to Gorbachev and nobody yet has a price tag on anything.

Q. Wasn't that what they asked for—

The President. I don't know what they asked. I was talking about what they've talked to me about. And I expect if there's some firm price tag of that nature, why, they'd want the United States—[inaudible].

Q. Have you talked to Gorbachev in the last couple of days? Do you expect to talk to him now with the breakthrough?

The President. I talked to him a few days ago—well, I could well do it because we're very pleased, and I'm sure he is. But I have no schedule of a phone call, and we did talk a few days ago.

Q. Are you going to announce MFN this weekend? You have only a couple more

days.

The President. On——

Q. The Soviets—on extending the deadline of June 3d.

The President. Well, as I told them, we're looking at the emigration bill. We encouraged them to go forward with the bill; they've done that. But I just want to be sure of the details. We're not holding back. We're trying to just be sure we know what we're doing.

Listen, I've got to get out of here so I get there before you guys do.

Note: The exchange began shortly after noon aboard Air Force One, prior to the President's departure from West Point, NY. The President referred to Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Union; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Chester A. Crocker, former Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Herman J. Cohen, the current Assistant Secretary; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva of Portugal; Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev; and John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

Presidential Determination No. 91-39—Memorandum on Trade With the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Mongolia

June 3, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, Public Law 93-618, 88 Stat. 1978 (hereinafter "the Act"), I determine, pursuant to subsection 402(d)(1) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1), that the further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act.

I further determine that the continuation of the waivers applicable to the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the Soviet Union, and the Mongolian People's Republic will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act.

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

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:51 p.m., June 10, 1991]

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Trade With the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Mongolia

June 3, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby transmit the documents referred to in subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1)) ("the Act"), with respect to a further extension of the authority to waive subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act. These

documents continue in effect this waiver authority for a further 12-month period.

I include as part of these documents my determination that further extension of the waiver authority will substantially promote the objectives of section 402. I also include my determination that continuation of the