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also served as vice chairman and chairman of Bangor Punta Corp. in Greenwich, CT, 1960–74, and founder and owner of Nicolas Salgo and Co. in New York, 1959–83.

Ambassador Salgo graduated from the

University of Budapest (LL.D. and Ph.D., 1937). He was born August 17, 1914, in Budapest, Hungary. Ambassador Salgo is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of Irvin Hicks To Be Deputy Representative of the United States to the Security Council of the United Nations

June 16, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Irvin Hicks, of Maryland, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the Security Council in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador. He would succeed George Edward Moose.

From 1989 to 1991, Ambassador Hicks served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs at the Department of State; his most recent assignment was Area Adviser for the 46th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. He also served as

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel from 1987 to 1989. From 1985 to 1987, he served as American Ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles. Ambassador Hicks has also served as Deputy Executive Director of the Bureau of African Affairs at the State Department, 1983–85; student at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, PA 1982–83; Chargé d’Affaires at the American Embassy in Lome, 1981–82; and Deputy Chief of Mission at the American Embassy in Lome, 1980–81.

Ambassador Hicks was born March 16, 1938, in Baltimore, MD. He presently resides in Camp Springs, MD.

Remarks at the State Dinner for President Boris Yeltsin of Russia

June 16, 1992

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the White House. Mr. President and Mrs. Yeltsin, and distinguished guests all, Barbara and I are delighted to welcome you here tonight on a day that I think history will record as something very, very special. I am very pleased with the arrangements that we were able to work out with President Yeltsin today. I think it’s good for mankind. I think it’s good for the generations here and the generations to come. So you’re here on an historic occasion, and we couldn’t be more pleased.

Mr. President, tonight’s dinner is a little bit more formal than the blue jeans and sweaters that we wore back up there at Camp David in February, but I believe the progress we made today would not have

been possible without that private time we spent together and then without the hard work of our Secretary and your Foreign Minister, our Secretary of Defense, your Defense Minister, our Ambassador, your Ambassador. As I said this morning as I welcomed you to the White House, this meeting marks a new kind of summit, not a meeting between two powers that are struggling for global supremacy but between two partners striving to build a democratic peace.

This new relationship has its roots in the new Russian revolution, and that revolution owes so much to our guest here tonight. Just as crises show the mettle of a man, so too they show the strength of an idea. When, back in August of 1991, the old