

June 17 / Administration of George Bush, 1992

Corporation, and the Export-Import Bank to provide incentives to American private investment in commercially viable defense conversion projects.

The United States of America and the Russian Federation endorse the COCOM Cooperation Forum on Export Control as a means to heal Cold War divisions and advance conversion through helping to remove barriers to high technology trade, assisting in the establishment of COCOM-comparable export control regimes in Russia and the other new independent states, and establishing procedures to ensure the civil end-use of sensitive goods and technologies on matters of common concern. Both parties agree that this process is based on their mutual determination strictly to adhere to

world standards of export controls in the area of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies, missiles and missile technology, destabilizing conventional armaments, and dual-use of goods and technologies.

The parties strongly encourage the expansion of bilateral defense and military contacts and the work of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council in addressing the full range of military issues that are critically linked to the success of conversion including civilian control of the military in a democracy; defense planning, budgeting, and procurement in a market economy; base closings and conversions; and demobilization and retraining as well as social protection.

Joint Statement on Chemical Weapons

June 17, 1992

President Bush and President Yeltsin stressed their continuing commitment to the global elimination of chemical weapons. They expressed their conviction that the Geneva negotiations on a multilateral convention banning chemical weapons can be concluded by the end of August. They agreed to instruct their representatives accordingly, and called on all participants in the negotiations to do their utmost to achieve this goal. They expressed the hope that a ministerial meeting could be convened in that timeframe to approve the con-

vention.

The two leaders underscored their support for the 1989 Wyoming Joint Memorandum on phased confidence-building measures in the area of chemical weapons destruction, and agreed to implement the new, cooperative provisions for detailed data exchanges and inspections included in the Joint Memorandum as soon as arrangements can be completed. They also agreed that the June 1990 bilateral chemical weapons Destruction Agreement would be updated and brought into force promptly.

Nomination of Richard Monroe Miles To Be United States Ambassador to Azerbaijan

June 17, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard Monroe Miles, of South Carolina, to be Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Azerbaijan. This is a new position.

Since 1991, Mr. Miles has served as Principal Officer at the U.S. Embassy Office in

Berlin. From 1988 to 1991, he served as Consul General in Leningrad. He was a fellow at the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University, 1987–88. From 1984 to 1987, Mr. Miles served as Counselor

for Political Affairs at the American Embassy in Belgrade. From 1983 to 1984, he served as an assistant to Senator Ernest Hollings on an American Political Science Association fellowship. He has also served at the Department of State as Deputy Director and as Acting Director of the Office of Regional Security Affairs in the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, 1981–83; and as Yugoslav Desk Officer in the Office of East

European Affairs in the Bureau of European Affairs, 1979–81.

Mr. Miles graduated from Bakersfield College (A.A., 1960); the University of California at Berkeley (A.B., 1962); and Indiana University (M.A., 1964). He was born January 8, 1937, in Little Rock, AR. Mr. Miles is married, has two children, and currently resides in Berlin.

Nomination of Ruth A. Davis To Be United States Ambassador to Benin

June 17, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Ruth A. Davis, of Georgia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Benin. She would succeed Harriet Winsar Isom.

Currently Ms. Davis is serving as a member of the senior seminar at the Foreign Service Institute at the Department of State. From 1987 to 1991, she served as Consul General at the American Embassy in Barcelona, Spain. Ms. Davis has also served at the Department of State as Chief of Training and Liaison for the Bureau of

Personnel, 1984–86; and Senior Watch Officer in the Operations Center, 1982–84. From 1980 to 1982, she served as special assistant for international affairs to the Mayor of Washington, DC. Ms. Davis also served as consular officer in Naples, Italy, 1976–80; Tokyo, Japan, 1973–76; Nairobi, Kenya, 1971–73; and Kinshasa, Zaire, 1969–71.

Ms. Davis graduated from the University of California at Berkeley (M.S.W., 1968) and Spelman College (B.A. 1966). She was born May 28, 1943, in Phoenix, AZ. Ms. Davis presently resides in Washington, DC.

Appointment of Vernon B. Parker as Special Assistant to the President and Associate Director of Presidential Personnel

June 17, 1992

The President announced the appointment of Vernon B. Parker as Special Assistant to the President and Associate Director of Presidential Personnel. He will be responsible for boards and commissions.

Since January 1992, Mr. Parker has served as General Counsel of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). Prior to this Mr. Parker served as Counselor to the Director of OPM and as Director of Policy. Prior to joining OPM, Mr. Parker was an attorney with Multinational Business Serv-

ices, a private consulting firm in Washington, DC. He also worked as a financial analyst for Rockwell International in Los Angeles. Mr. Parker began his political career with the Fund for America's Future. During the 1988 Presidential primaries, he chaired a key research team, and he served as the GOP national director of Democrats for Bush-Quayle during the general election.

Mr. Parker graduated from Georgetown University Law Center, where he was