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treaty is an integral part of U.S. efforts to encourage Tunisia and other governments to adopt macroeconomic and structural policies that will promote economic growth. It is also fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international investment. That policy holds that an open international investment system in which participants respond to market forces provides the best and most efficient mechanism to promote global economic development. A specific tenet, reflected in this treaty, is that U.S. direct investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive fair, equitable, and nondiscriminatory treatment. Under this treaty, the Parties also agree to international law standards for expropriation and compensation; to free financial transfers; and to procedures, including international arbitration, for the settlement of investment disputes.

I recommend that the Senate consider this treaty as soon as possible and give its advice and consent to ratification of the treaty, with protocol, at an early date.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 17, 1991.

Message on Cuban Independence Day

May 20, 1991

On May 20th, Cuban-Americans commemorate the 89th anniversary of Cuban independence, a day that celebrates the heroic efforts of the people who forged the Cuban Republic.

The history of our two countries is closely intertwined. During our own Revolution, when American troops were short on supplies, the women of Havana banded together and raised money for the cause of American freedom and independence.

Eighty-two years later, Cubans banded together and, after a long brutal struggle, built their own republic. Today we remember that victory for freedom and hope for its renewal in Cuba.

Freedom demands sacrifice. And the battle for freedom draws upon people's most heroic instincts and abilities. Jose Marti, a hero of freedom, the father of Cuban independence, said, ''To witness a crime in silence is like committing it.'' So, today we again reiterate unwavering commitment for a free and democratic Cuba. Nothing shall turn us away from this objective.

I ask Fidel Castro to make this an Independence Day to remember. I call on Fidel Castro to free political prisoners in Cuba and allow the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to investigate possible human rights violations in Cuba. I challenge Mr. Castro to let Cuba live in peace with its neighbors. And I challenge Mr. Castro to follow the examples of countries like Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Chile in their achievement of new democracies.

Put democracy to a test: permit political parties to organize and a free press to thrive. Hold free and fair elections under international supervision. Ninety-nine percent of the people of this hemisphere live either in a democracy or a country that is on the road to democracy. One percent live under the hemisphere's last dictator, Fidel Castro.

On Cuban Independence Day, our goals for the Cuban nation, shared by Cubans everywhere, are plain and clear: freedom and democracy, Mr. Castro, not sometime, not someday, but now. If Cuba holds fully free and fair elections under international supervision, respects human rights, and stops subverting its neighbors, we can expect relations between our two countries to improve significantly.

Thank you, and may God bless the freedom-loving people of Cuba and the United States.

Note: This message was recorded on May 16 in the Oval Office at the White House and

was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 20. In his message, President Bush referred to President Fidel Castro Ruz of Cuba. The message was broadcast into Cuba with a Spanish translation on Radio and TV Marti.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the Points of Light Foundation

May 20, 1991

Dear Mr. Chairman: (Dear Senator:)

The Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101–507; 104 Stat. 1351) (the ''Act''), requires the President to prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a report describing the use of funds made available by the Act to the Points of Light Foundation (the ''Foundation''). Because the Foundation has been operational for such a short period of time, I submit herewith the Foundation's fiscal year 1992 budget submission in lieu of the aforesaid report.

I believe you will find that the fiscal year 1992 budget submission sufficiently describes the activities of the Foundation and the uses to which it intends to put the monies appropriated.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Edward M. Kennedy and Orrin G. Hatch, chairman and ranking Republican member of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee; Augustus F. Hawkins and William F. Goodling, chairman and ranking Republican member of the House Education and Labor Committee; Barbara A. Mikulski and Jake Garn, chairman and ranking Republican member of the Senate HUD–Independent Agencies Subcommittee; and Bob Traxler and Bill Green, chairman and ranking Republican member of the House VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee.

White House Fact Sheet on the United States-German Nuclear Energy Safety Initiative

May 20, 1991

Technical Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe

The President and Chancellor Kohl announced today that the United States and Germany will offer joint technical assistance programs to enhance nuclear energy safety in Central and Eastern Europe. This initiative was prompted by their shared commitment to the safe operation of peaceful nuclear facilities worldwide, as well as by requests from Central and Eastern European Governments for assistance in nuclear energy safety.

As technological leaders in the field, the United States and Germany will offer joint assistance to Central and Eastern Europe as well as working through the and with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. Cooperation will focus initially on safety matters related to older reactors operating in the region, with the primary objective of enhancing operational safety at these facilities. Both sides anticipate that this initially modest program will lay the foundation for further U.S.-German joint efforts with Central and Eastern Europe, as part of their broader commitment to the success of these new democracies.