

crisis. Second, we sought an agreement that did not simply limit strategic arms, but that reduced them significantly below current levels. Third, we sought a treaty that would allow equality of U.S. strategic forces relative to those of the former Soviet Union. Fourth, we sought an agreement that would be effectively verifiable. And, finally, the United States placed great emphasis during the negotiations in seeking an agreement that would be supported by the American and allied publics.

I was fully convinced in 1991 and I remain fully convinced that the START Treaty achieves these objectives. In addition, the Protocol transmitted herewith has allowed us to achieve another important objective: ensuring that only one state emerging from the former Soviet Union will have nuclear weapons. To gain the benefits of START in the new international situation following the demise of the Soviet Union, it is necessary that Byelarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine—the four former Soviet republics within whose territory all strategic offensive arms are based and all declared START-related facilities are located—be legally bound by the START Treaty. The Protocol accomplishes this, while recognizing the sovereign and independent status of each of these four states.

Of equal importance, the Protocol obligates Byelarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Treaty as nonnuclear-weapon States Parties in the shortest possible time. In addition, the letters transmitted with the Protocol legally obligate these three states to eliminate all nuclear weapons and all strategic offensive arms located on their territories within 7 years following the date of entry into force of the START Treaty. The Protocol and the associated letters thus further one of our most fundamental non-proliferation objectives—that the number of nuclear-weapon states shall not be increased. Together with the START Treaty, the Protocol helps ensure that nuclear weapons will not be used in the future.

The START Treaty serves the interest of the United States and represents an important step in the stabilization of the strategic nuclear balance. With the addition of the Protocol, the START Treaty can be implemented in a manner consistent with the changed political circumstances following the demise of the Soviet Union and in a manner that achieves important non-proliferation goals. I therefore urge the Senate to give prompt and favorable consideration to the START Treaty, including its Annexes, Protocols, Memorandum of Understanding, and this new Protocol, and to give advice and consent to its ratification.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House
June 19, 1992.

Nomination of William Harrison Courtney To Be United States Ambassador to Kazakhstan

June 19, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate William Harrison Courtney, of West Virginia, to be Ambassador of the United States of America to Kazakhstan. This is a new position.

Dr. Courtney currently serves as the Chargé d'Affaires in Kazakhstan. Prior to this he was Deputy United States Negotiator for the U.S.-Soviet Defense and Space Talks, United States Mission in Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Courtney was Deputy Ex-

ecutive Secretary for the National Security Council, 1987. From 1984 to 1986, he was Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs at the Department of State, and Deputy Director of the Office of Strategic Nuclear Policy in the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, 1983–84.

Dr. Courtney graduated from West Virginia University (B.A., 1966) and Brown

June 19 / Administration of George Bush, 1992

University (Ph.D., 1980). He was born July 18, 1944, in Baltimore, MD. He is married and has two children.

Nomination of Patricia Diaz Dennis To Be an Assistant Secretary of State

June 19, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Patricia Diaz Dennis, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. She would succeed Richard Schifter.

Since 1991 Ms. Dennis has served as vice president for Government affairs for Sprint in Washington, DC. She has served as partner and chair of the communications section of the law firm of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, 1989–91. From 1986 to 1989, she served as Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission. She also

served on the National Labor Relations Board from 1983 to 1986. Prior to that appointment Ms. Dennis served as an attorney with the American Broadcasting Company in Hollywood, CA, 1978–83.

Ms. Dennis graduated from the University of California in Los Angeles (A.B., 1970) and Loyola University of Los Angeles School of Law (J.D., 1973). She was born October 2, 1946, in Santa Rita, NM. Ms. Dennis is married, has three children, and resides in McLean, VA.

Appointment of Edward J. Melanson, Jr., for the Personal Rank of Ambassador While Serving as Chief Negotiator for Defense and Space

June 19, 1992

The President today announced his intention to appoint Edward J. Melanson, Jr., of Virginia, to be accorded the personal rank of Ambassador in his capacity as Chief Negotiator for Defense and Space.

Since 1991 Mr. Melanson has served as Deputy Negotiator for Defense and Space for the U.S. Delegation to the Nuclear and Space Arms Negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland. From 1989 to 1991, he served as Assistant for National Security in the Office of Presidential Personnel at the White House. Mr. Melanson served as senior defense adviser for the United States Delegation for the Nuclear and Space Arms Negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva,

1985–88. He served at the Department of Defense as Assistant for International Space Policy, 1982–85; Assistant for International Intelligence Policy, 1979–82; Defense Representative to the U.S.–U.S.S.R. Anti-Satellite Negotiations, 1978–79; and Assistant for International Negotiations Policy, 1975–78.

Mr. Melanson graduated from Tufts University (B.A., 1967) and George Washington University (M.S., 1972). He served in the U.S. Navy, 1957–88. He was born December 14, 1935, in Stoneham, MA. Mr. Melanson is married, has two children, and resides in Springfield, VA.