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OA/ID Number: 13541
Folder ID Number: 13541-003

Folder Title:
Departure Statement for President deKlerk of South Africa 9/24/90 [OA 5377]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *CW*
FROM: MARK DAVIS *MD*
SUBJECT: DEPARTURE STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENT DEKLERK

On Monday, September 24, at approximately 11:35 a.m., you will deliver a departure statement for F.W. deKlerk, President of South Africa. This is the first time a South American leader has visited the White House since 1948. Your remarks, 6-8 minutes in length, will be on cards.

1. Early participation
in ~~the~~ *the* ~~event~~ *for* ~~event~~
2. no time for address
points
3. 01 *minutes*

Davis/Blymire
Title: DeKlerk
Sept. 21, 1990
Draft: Four

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/F.W. DEKLERK
1:35 p.m., Monday, September 24, 1990

((Acknowledgements)) -- Welcome to the White House.

We've just come from an extraordinarily useful meeting. President deKlerk and I have conversed on the phone several times in the past. But it was a great pleasure to hold this face-to-face meeting with the first South African leader to visit the White House in more than forty years.

President deKlerk described for me in detail what he is trying to accomplish in South Africa; the process of ending apartheid and negotiating a new political reality for all. We talked of this promising but difficult situation, especially the recent violence.

After all, we have seen in other parts of the world, the culture of political violence overwhelm the culture of dialogue. This must not happen to South Africa. The government has a special responsibility to maintain order. But all political parties and groups have a special responsibility to support the process of peaceful transition.

One thing is apparent in this process of change -- the move away from apartheid, toward a new political reality, is irreversible. Just look at what has happened.

*** Leading political figures, including Nelson Mandela, have been released from prison. The government and the African National Congress have reached an agreement on a plan for the release of the remaining political prisoners.

*** Political organizations banned for years are now free to conduct peaceful political activities.

*** Restraints on the media have largely been removed.

*** A framework has been agreed to between the ANC and the government to lead to negotiations over the political future of the country. Other groups are invited to join in.

*** Except for beleaguered Natal, the nationwide State of Emergency has been lifted throughout the country.

Who among us would have anticipated these remarkable developments only a year ago. Clearly, the time has come to encourage and assist the emerging new South Africa.\\

We are often asked what we want to see happen in South Africa. The United States clearly endorses the principle of constitutional, democratic government in South Africa. And I am here to tell you that I have enormous respect for what President deKlerk and Nelson Mandela are trying to achieve together in pursuit of this principle.

South Africa needs a constitutional system based on regular and free elections with universal suffrage; a civil society, where authority is responsible in every sense of the word. South Africa needs an unvarying respect for human rights, including a free press and an independent judiciary.

We would also like to see an economic system that is based on freedom, individual initiative and market forces. We believe that only a society that opens opportunity to all, can remedy the social and economic injuries inflicted on so many people for so many years by apartheid.

Some might say that I've been too prescriptive. But the prescriptions come not from me, but from a dozen lands. From Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. From what is now, but will soon no longer be, East Germany. From Nicaragua, Chile, parts of Africa, even the Soviet Union. We are learning to see South Africa in that context -- the context of a changing world.

And it is in such a context that the issue of sanctions often arises. Although our meetings today were not about sanctions, obviously the topic did come up. Let me just say a word about them.

Once again, we believe the process of change in South Africa is irreversible -- a fact we will bear squarely in mind as we consult and make decisions in the weeks and months ahead. Our goal must be to support the process of change.

Of course, I will need to consult fully with Congress on these issues. As you know, all the conditions set in some of our legislation have not yet been met.

But this is not a time to move goalposts. And it is certainly not the time for any new sanctions; whether Federal, state or local.

Finally, we will need to be in touch with our traditional Allies in Western Europe and elsewhere on what we can do to help build democracy in South Africa. It is only in this way that South Africa can again be fully accepted into the wider international community. We hope that South Africa will soon accede to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, and we look for an early return to full participation in the international financial community. ((And let me also suggest allowing South African athletes, drawn from all parts of society, to compete in the 1992 Olympics.))

Apartheid has long hindered South Africa from within, depriving it of the talent and very dreams of millions of men and women. Little wonder, then, that the end of apartheid holds the promise of unleashing the creative energies of these restless millions. That is why the end of apartheid can mean the beginning of a greater South Africa.

Mr. President, if you are successful in this effort, South Africa will become a beloved country, not for one people, but for all her people. For that, you leave with our gratitude, appreciation and a hearty Godspeed.\\\

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DEPARTURE STATEMENT F.W. DEKLERK \ SOUTH PORTICO
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1990 \ 1:35 P. M.

WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

WE'VE JUST COME FROM AN EXTRAORDINARILY USEFUL MEETING. PRESIDENT DEKLERK AND I HAVE CONVERSED ON THE PHONE SEVERAL TIMES IN THE PAST. BUT IT WAS A GREAT PLEASURE TO HOLD THIS FACE-TO-FACE MEETING WITH THE FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN LEADER TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES IN MORE THAN FORTY YEARS.

- 2 -

PRESIDENT DEKLERK DESCRIBED FOR ME IN DETAIL WHAT HE IS TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH IN SOUTH AFRICA; THE PROCESS OF ENDING APARTHEID AND NEGOTIATING A NEW POLITICAL REALITY FOR ALL. WE TALKED OF THIS PROMISING BUT DIFFICULT SITUATION, ESPECIALLY THE RECENT VIOLENCE. I THINK ALL AMERICANS RECOGNIZE THAT PRESIDENT DEKLERK IS COURAGEOUSLY TRYING TO CHANGE THINGS.

AFTER ALL, WE HAVE SEEN IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD, THE CULTURE OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE OVERWHELM THE CULTURE OF DIALOGUE.

THIS MUST NOT HAPPEN TO SOUTH AFRICA. THE GOVERNMENT HAS A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO MAINTAIN ORDER. BUT ALL POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO SUPPORT THE PROCESS OF PEACEFUL TRANSITION.

ONE THING IS APPARENT IN THIS PROCESS OF CHANGE -- THE MOVE AWAY FROM APARTHEID, TOWARD A NEW POLITICAL REALITY, IS IRREVERSIBLE. MUCH HAS ALREADY HAPPENED.

***** LEADING POLITICAL FIGURES, INCLUDING NELSON MANDELA, HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON.**

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT ON A PLAN FOR THE RELEASE OF THE REMAINING POLITICAL PRISONERS.

***** POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS BANNED FOR YEARS ARE NOW FREE TO CONDUCT PEACEFUL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.**

***** RESTRAINTS ON THE MEDIA HAVE LARGELY BEEN REMOVED.**

***** A FRAMEWORK HAS BEEN AGREED TO BETWEEN THE ANC AND THE GOVERNMENT TO LEAD TO NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY. OTHER GROUPS ARE INVITED TO JOIN IN.**

***** EXCEPT FOR BELEAGUERED NATAL, THE NATIONWIDE STATE OF EMERGENCY HAS BEEN LIFTED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.**

WHO AMONG US ONLY A YEAR AGO WOULD HAVE ANTICIPATED THESE REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENTS?

**CLEARLY, THE TIME HAS COME TO ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST THE EMERGING NEW SOUTH AFRICA. \ \ **

THE UNITED STATES CLEARLY ENDORSES THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSTITUTIONAL, DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA. AND I AM HERE TO TELL YOU THAT I HAVE ENORMOUS RESPECT FOR WHAT PRESIDENT DEKLERK AND NELSON MANDELA ARE TRYING TO ACHIEVE TOGETHER IN PURSUIT OF THIS PRINCIPLE.

SOUTH AFRICA NEEDS A CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM BASED ON REGULAR AND FREE ELECTIONS WITH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE; A CIVIL SOCIETY, WHERE AUTHORITY IS RESPONSIBLE IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD. SOUTH AFRICA NEEDS AN UNVARYING RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL ITS CITIZENS.

WE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SEE AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT IS BASED ON FREEDOM, INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE AND MARKET FORCES.

WE BELIEVE THAT ONLY A SOCIETY THAT OPENS ^{equal} OPPORTUNITY ^{deprivations} TO ALL, CAN REMEDY THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ~~INJURIES~~ INFLECTED ON SO MANY PEOPLE FOR SO MANY YEARS BY APARTHEID. And President DeKlerk agrees with the principle of equal opportunity for all.

AND IT IS IN SUCH A CONTEXT THAT THE ISSUE OF SANCTIONS OFTEN ARISES. ALTHOUGH OUR MEETINGS TODAY WERE NOT ABOUT SANCTIONS, OBVIOUSLY THE TOPIC DID COME UP. LET ME JUST SAY A WORD ABOUT THEM.

AS I STATED, WE BELIEVE THE PROCESS OF CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA IS IRREVERSIBLE -- A FACT WE WILL BEAR SQUARELY IN MIND AS WE CONSIDER SPECIFIC ISSUES IN THE FUTURE. OUR GOAL MUST BE TO SUPPORT THE PROCESS OF CHANGE.

OF COURSE, I WILL CONSULT FULLY WITH CONGRESS ON THESE ISSUES. AS YOU KNOW, ALL THE CONDITIONS SET IN SOME OF OUR LEGISLATION HAVE NOT YET BEEN MET.

But let me emphasize that these conditions are clear-cut, and are not open to reinterpretation. I do not believe in moving the goalposts.

FINALLY, WE WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH OUR TRADITIONAL ALLIES IN WESTERN EUROPE AND ELSEWHERE ON WHAT WE CAN DO TO HELP BUILD DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA. IT IS ONLY IN THIS WAY THAT SOUTH AFRICA CAN AGAIN BE FULLY ACCEPTED INTO THE WIDER INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

APARTHEID HAS LONG HINDERED SOUTH AFRICA FROM WITHIN, DEPRIVING IT OF THE TALENT AND VERY DREAMS OF MILLIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN. LITTLE WONDER, THEN, THAT THE END OF APARTHEID HOLDS THE PROMISE OF UNLEASHING THE CREATIVE ENERGIES OF THESE RESTLESS MILLIONS.

THAT IS WHY THE END OF APARTHEID CAN MEAN THE BEGINNING OF A GREATER SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. PRESIDENT, IF YOU ARE SUCCESSFUL IN THIS EFFORT, SOUTH AFRICA WILL BECOME A BELOVED COUNTRY, NOT FOR ONE PEOPLE, BUT FOR ALL HER PEOPLE. FOR THAT, YOU LEAVE WITH OUR GRATITUDE, APPRECIATION AND A HEARTY GODSPEED.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1990 \ 1:35 P. M.**

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THIS MUST NOT HAPPEN TO SOUTH AFRICA. THE GOVERNMENT HAS A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO MAINTAIN ORDER. BUT ALL POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO SUPPORT THE PROCESS OF PEACEFUL TRANSITION.

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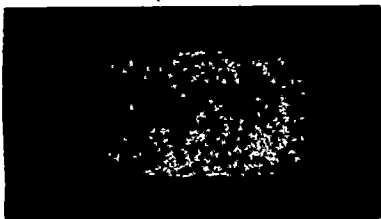
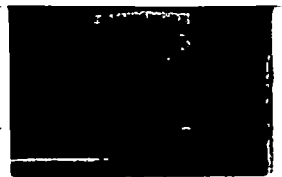
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WE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SEE AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT IS BASED ON FREEDOM, INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE AND MARKET FORCES.

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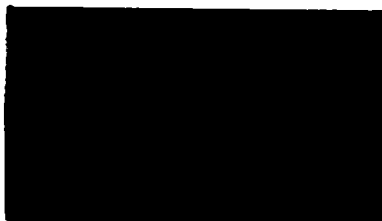
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1990 \ 1:35 P. M.**

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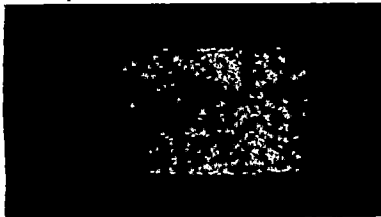
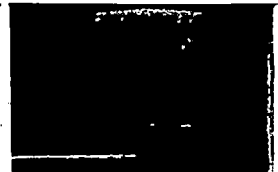
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

90 SEP 24 AM 7:51

DATE: 09/22/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:  Sept. 24, 1990

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Departure Statement/F.W. DeKlerk,
1:35 p.m., Monday, September 24, 1990

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

RESPONSE:

I have added a couple of sentences. Be sure they are cleared.

I have deleted one paragraph —

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

GB 9-23

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 22, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES W. CICCONI
SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Departure Statement/F.W.
DeKlerk, 1:35 p.m., Monday, September 24, 1990

The attached version of the DeKlerk speech reflects discussions with Bob Kimmitt, Brent, and Gov. Sununu.

Thank you.

Enclosure

mark

Davis/Blymire
Title: DeKlerk
Sept. 21, 1990
Draft: Five

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/F.W. DEKLERK
1:35 p.m., Monday, September 24, 1990

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I think all Americans recognize that Pres. deKlerk is courageously trying to change things

After all, we have seen in other parts of the world, the culture of political violence overwhelm the culture of dialogue.

This must not happen to South Africa. The government has a special responsibility to maintain order. But all political parties and groups have a special responsibility to support the process of peaceful transition.

One thing is apparent in this process of change -- the move away from apartheid, toward a new political reality, is irreversible. Just look at what has happened.

*** Leading political figures, including Nelson Mandela, have been released from prison. The government and the African National Congress have reached an agreement on a plan for the release of the remaining political prisoners.

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We would also like to see an economic system that is based on freedom, individual initiative and market forces. We believe that only a society that opens opportunity to all, can remedy the social and economic injuries inflicted on so many people for so many years by apartheid. [Pres. de Klerk agrees with this] ???

Some might say that I've been too prescriptive. But the prescriptions come not from me, but from a dozen lands. From Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. From what is now, but will soon no longer be, East Germany. From Nicaragua, Chile, parts of Africa, even the Soviet Union. We are learning to see South Africa in that context -- the context of a changing world.

And it is in such a context that the issue of sanctions often arises. Although our meetings today were not about sanctions, obviously the topic did come up. Let me just say a word about them.

Once again, we believe the process of change in South Africa is irreversible -- a fact we will bear squarely in mind as we consider specific issues in the future. Our goal must be to support the process of change.

Of course, I will [need to] consult fully with Congress on these issues. As you know, all the conditions set in some of our legislation have not yet been met.

~~But this is not a time to move goalposts. And it is certainly not the time for any new sanctions at any level of government.~~

Delete
per
Brent

Finally, we will need to be in touch with our traditional Allies in Western Europe and elsewhere on what we can do to help build democracy in South Africa. It is only in this way that South Africa can again be fully accepted into the wider international community. ~~We also hope that South Africa will soon accede to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, a step that would be especially meaningful in this 20th anniversary year of the treaty.~~

Dele
per
Bren

Apartheid has long hindered South Africa from within, depriving it of the talent and very dreams of millions of men and women. Little wonder, then, that the end of apartheid holds the promise of unleashing the creative energies of these restless millions. That is why the end of apartheid can mean the beginning of a greater South Africa.

Mr. President, if you are successful in this effort, South Africa will become a beloved country, not for one people, but for all her people. For that, you leave with our gratitude, appreciation and a hearty Godspeed.\\\

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

9/20/90

12:00 9/21/90

DATE: _____ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT /F.W. DEKLERK

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston's office with a copy to my office by 12:00 Friday, September 21. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

September 21, 1990

TO: CHRISS WINSTON

The NSC staff concurs, with changes.

Brent Scowcroft
Brent Scowcroft

cc: James W. Cicconi

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

Davis/Blymire
Title: DeKlerk
Sept. 17, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/F.W. DEKLERK
Monday, ((Time)), September 24, 1990

((Acknowledgements)) -- Welcome to the White House.

We've just come from an extraordinarily useful meeting. President deKlerk and I have conversed on the phone several times in the past. But it was a great pleasure to hold this face-to-face meeting with the first South African President to visit the ~~White House~~ ^{UNITED STATES} in more than forty years.

President deKlerk described for me in detail what he is trying to accomplish in South Africa; the process of ending apartheid and negotiating a new political reality for all. We talked of this promising but difficult situation, especially the recent violence.

After all, we have seen ^{stat} in other parts of the world ^{stat} the culture of political violence overwhelm the culture of dialogue. This must **not** happen to South Africa. The government has a special responsibility to maintain order. But all political parties and groups have a special responsibility to support the process of peaceful transition.

One thing is apparent in this process of change -- the move away from apartheid, toward a new political reality, is irreversible. ^{much has already} [Just look at what has] happened.

*** Leading political figures, including Nelson Mandela, have been released from prison. The government and the African National Congress have reached an agreement on a plan for the release of the remaining political prisoners.

*** Political organizations banned for years are now free to conduct peaceful political activities.

*** Restraints on the media have been ^{LARGELY} removed.

*** A framework has been agreed to between the ANC and the government to lead to negotiations over the political future of the country. Other groups are invited to join in.

*** Except for beleaguered Natal, the nationwide State of Emergency has been lifted throughout the country.

Who among us would have anticipated these remarkable developments only a year ago. Clearly, the time has come to encourage and assist the emerging new South Africa.\\ \\

We are often asked what we want to see happen in South Africa. Well, ~~I'm not here to endorse F.W. deKlerk, just as I did not endorse Nelson Mandela when we stood together in June.~~ ~~What~~ I am here to endorse ~~is~~ the principle of constitutional, democratic government in South Africa. And I am here to tell you that I have enormous respect for what President deKlerk and Nelson Mandela are trying to achieve together in pursuit of this principle.

South Africa needs a constitutional system based on regular and free elections; a civil society, where authority is responsible in every sense of the word. South Africa needs an

State + NSC feel strongly about this.

✓
WITH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Even a slight...
Constitutional...
Suffrage is issue.

unvarying respect for human rights, including a free press and an independent judiciary.

? what kind
 We would also like to see an economic system that is based on freedom, individual initiative and market forces. We believe that only a society that ~~is~~ open ³ to opportunity ^(TO ALL) can remedy the social and economic injuries inflicted on so many people for so many years by apartheid. ✓

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as I stated,
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NO
 Legislative angle - avoids a problem.

We hope that South Africa will soon accede to nuclear non-proliferation treaty.
4

But this is not ^{the} a time to move goalposts. And it is certainly not the time for any new sanctions; whether Federal, state or local. *comma*

Finally, we will ~~need to~~ be in touch with our traditional Allies in Western Europe and elsewhere on what we can do to help build democracy in South Africa. It is only in this way that South Africa can again be fully accepted into the wider international community. ~~In particular,~~ we look for an early return to full participation in the international financial community. And let me also suggest allowing South African athletes, drawn from all parts of society, to compete in the 1992 Olympics.

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Mr. President, if you are successful in this effort, South Africa will become a beloved country, not for one people, but for **ALL HER PEOPLE** ~~its many peoples.~~ For that, you leave with our gratitude, appreciation and a hearty Godspeed.\\\

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *dw*
FROM: MARK DAVIS *MD*
SUBJECT: DEPARTURE STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENT DEKLERK

On Monday, September 24, at approximately 11:35 a.m., you will deliver a departure statement for F.W. deKlerk, President of South Africa. This is the first time a South American leader has visited the White House since 1948. Your remarks, 6-8 minutes in length, will be on cards.

1. early participation in ~~event~~ *fundamental*
2. no time for address
3. Olympe

Davis/Blymire
Title: DeKlerk
Sept. 21, 1990
Draft: Four

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/F.W. DEKLERK
1:35 p.m., Monday, September 24, 1990

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We've just come from an extraordinarily useful meeting. President deKlerk and I have conversed on the phone several times in the past. But it was a great pleasure to hold this face-to-face meeting with the first South African leader to visit the White House in more than forty years.

President deKlerk described for me in detail what he is trying to accomplish in South Africa; the process of ending apartheid and negotiating a new political reality for all. We talked of this promising but difficult situation, especially the recent violence.

After all, we have seen in other parts of the world, the culture of political violence overwhelm the culture of dialogue. This must not happen to South Africa. The government has a special responsibility to maintain order. But all political parties and groups have a special responsibility to support the process of peaceful transition.

One thing is apparent in this process of change -- the move away from apartheid, toward a new political reality, is irreversible. Just look at what has happened.

*** Leading political figures, including Nelson Mandela, have been released from prison. The government and the African National Congress have reached an agreement on a plan for the release of the remaining political prisoners.

*** Political organizations banned for years are now free to conduct peaceful political activities.

*** Restraints on the media have largely been removed.

*** A framework has been agreed to between the ANC and the government to lead to negotiations over the political future of the country. Other groups are invited to join in.

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Who among us would have anticipated these remarkable developments only a year ago. Clearly, the time has come to encourage and assist the emerging new South Africa.\\

We are often asked what we want to see happen in South Africa. The United States clearly endorses the principle of constitutional, democratic government in South Africa. And I am here to tell you that I have enormous respect for what President deKlerk and Nelson Mandela are trying to achieve together in pursuit of this principle.

South Africa needs a constitutional system based on regular and free elections with universal suffrage; a civil society, where authority is responsible in every sense of the word. South Africa needs an unvarying respect for human rights, including a free press and an independent judiciary.

We would also like to see an economic system that is based on freedom, individual initiative and market forces. We believe that only a society that opens opportunity to all, can remedy the social and economic injuries inflicted on so many people for so many years by apartheid.

Some might say that I've been too prescriptive. But the prescriptions come not from me, but from a dozen lands. From Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. From what is now, but will soon no longer be, East Germany. From Nicaragua, Chile, parts of Africa, even the Soviet Union. We are learning to see South Africa in that context -- the context of a changing world.

And it is in such a context that the issue of sanctions often arises. Although our meetings today were not about sanctions, obviously the topic did come up. Let me just say a word about them.

Once again, we believe the process of change in South Africa is irreversible -- a fact we will bear squarely in mind as we consult and make decisions in the weeks and months ahead. Our goal must be to support the process of change.

Of course, I will need to consult fully with Congress on these issues. As you know, all the conditions set in some of our legislation have not yet been met.

But this is not a time to move goalposts. And it is certainly not the time for any new sanctions; whether Federal, state or local.

Finally, we will need to be in touch with our traditional Allies in Western Europe and elsewhere on what we can do to help build democracy in South Africa. It is only in this way that South Africa can again be fully accepted into the wider international community. We hope that South Africa will soon accede to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, and we look for an early return to full participation in the international financial community. ((And let me also suggest allowing South African athletes, drawn from all parts of society, to compete in the 1992 Olympics.))

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DRAFT

THE OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT
TO
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
FREDERIK WILLEM DE KLERK
STATE PRESIDENT
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
AND
MRS. DE KLERK

SEPTEMBER 23 TO 25, 1990

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY
SEPTEMBER 23, 1990

8:00 am- Greeted by Chief of Protocol Reed and Welcoming
8:05 am Committee, Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.

8:05 am- United States Presidential Helicopters to Washington
8:15 am Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

8:15 am- Greeted by Secretary of State and Mrs. Baker,
8:20 am Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

8:25 am Arrive Blair House.

*will make
statement
upon arrival*

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 23, 1990

(Continued)

- 11:00 am- Sunday Services, National Presbyterian Church.
12:00 pm
- 12:00 pm- Tea offered by Pastor Evans in honor of President
12:30 pm and Mrs. de Klerk, National Presbyterian Church.
- 1:00 pm- Private Lunch, Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria,
2:00 pm Virginia.
- 2:00 pm- Tour of Gadsby's Tavern Museum.
2:30 pm
- 6:15 pm- Meeting with South African Community, South African
6:45 pm Ambassador's Residence.
- 7:00 pm- Dinner offered by The Vice President and Mrs.
9:00 pm Quayle in honor of President and Mrs. de Klerk, The
Vice President's Residence.
- 9:15 pm- Meeting with senior South African Embassy
9:50 pm officials, South African Ambassador's Residence.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 24, 1990

9:00 am- Wreath-Laying Ceremony, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier,
9:30 am Arlington National Cemetery.

10:05 am- Mrs. de Klerk visits Washington
11:00 am Home and Hospice.

11:20 am- Mrs. de Klerk visits National
12:00 pm Museum of Women in the Arts.

12:00 pm- Luncheon offered by Mrs. Wallop
2:00 pm in honor of Mrs. de Klerk, 1925 F
Street Club.

2:20 pm- Mrs. de Klerk visits Children's
3:10 pm Hospital National Medical Center.

3:30 pm- Mrs. de Klerk visits Library of
4:15 pm Congress.

4:20 pm- Mrs. de Klerk visits National
4:40 pm Archives.

11:00 am- Meeting with President Bush, Oval Office, The White
11:30 am House.*

11:30 pm- Expanded Meeting with President Bush, Cabinet Room,
12:00 pm The White House.*

12:15 pm- Working Luncheon with President Bush, Old Family
1:30 pm Dining Room, The White House.*

* Mrs. de Klerk does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 24, 1990

(Continued)

1:35 pm- Departure Statements by President Bush and
1:45 pm President de Klerk, South Lawn, The White House.*

4:00 pm- Meeting with Secretary of State Baker, Deputy
5:00 pm Secretary's Conference Room, Department of State.*

6:00 pm- Separate interviews with Mr. Lehrer of "MacNeil-
7:00 pm Lehrer Newshour," and Mr. Koppel of "Nightline,"
National Press Club.*

8:00 pm- Reception and Dinner offered by Ambassador and
10:00 pm Mrs. Koornhof in honor of President and
Mrs. de Klerk, South African Ambassador's
Residence.

Overnight: Blair House.

* Mrs. de Klerk does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 25, 1990

- 8:00 am- Coffee with newspaper editors, Blair House.*
9:00 am
- 9:30 am- Meeting with Senator Boren, Room 453, Russell
10:00 am Senate Office Building.*
- 10:15 am- Coffee with Senate Majority Leader Mitchell
11:15 am and Senate Minority Leader Dole, Room S-221, United
States Capitol.*
- 9:00 am- Mrs. de Klerk attends slide show and
9:30 am briefing on Rock Creek Park, conducted
by Mr. Steve Elkinton of the National
Park Service, Blair House.
- 9:35 am- Mrs. de Klerk has guided tour of Rock
9:55 am Creek Park.
- 10:00 am- Mrs. de Klerk attends a tree planting
10:10 am ceremony.
- 10:30 am- Mrs. de Klerk is conducted on a tour of
11:20 am Georgetown.
- 10:10 am- Mrs. de Klerk continues tour of Rock
10:25 am Creek Park.
- 12:00 pm- Reception and Luncheon offered by Members in
1:00 pm honor of President and Mrs. de Klerk, National
Press Club.
- 1:00 pm- President de Klerk addresses Members, National
2:00 pm Press Club.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 25, 1990
(Continued)

2:45 pm- Tea with Speaker Foley and Members, House
5:00 pm Foreign Relations Committee, Room 2172, Rayburn
House Office Building.*

3:45 pm- Tea offered by Mrs. Bush in honor of
4:15 pm Mrs. de Klerk, The White House.

6:45 pm- Farewell Ceremony with Deputy Secretary of State
6:50 pm Eagleburger, Deputy Chief of Protocol Fitzgerald,
and Farewell Committee, Blair House.

* Mrs. de Klerk does not attend.

7:00 pm- Dinner offered by President and Mrs. de Klerk for
9:20 pm Friends of South Africa, Presidential Ballroom,
Capital Hilton Hotel.

9:25 pm- Motorcade to Andrews Air Force Base.
9:55 pm

10:00 pm Depart Andrews Air Force Base en route Pretoria,
South Africa.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

9/20/90

12:00 9/21/90

DATE: _____ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT /F.W. DEKLERK

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	^{Not in} MCCLURE NIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston's office with a copy to my office by 12:00 Friday, September 21. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

Davis/Blymire
Title: DeKlerk
Sept. 17, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/F.W. DEKLERK
Monday, ((Time)), September 24, 1990

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After all, we have seen X in other parts of the world, the culture of political violence overwhelm the culture of dialogue. This must **not** happen to South Africa. The government has a special responsibility to maintain order. But all political parties and groups have a special responsibility to support the process of peaceful transition.

One thing is apparent in this process of change -- **the move away from apartheid, toward a new political reality, is irreversible.** Just look at what has happened.

*** Leading political figures, including Nelson Mandela, have been released from prison. The government and the African National Congress have reached an agreement on a plan for the release of the remaining political prisoners.

*** Political organizations banned for years are now free to conduct peaceful political activities.

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Who among us would have anticipated these remarkable developments only a year ago. **Clearly, the time has come to encourage and assist the emerging new South Africa.**\\\

We are often asked what we want to see happen in South Africa. Well, ~~I'm not here to endorse F.W. deKlerk, just as I did not endorse Nelson Mandela when we stood together in June.~~
The United States clearly
 What ~~I am here to endorse~~ *is* the principle of constitutional, democratic government in South Africa. And I am here to tell you that I have enormous respect for what President deKlerk and Nelson Mandela are trying to achieve together in pursuit of this principle.

South Africa needs a constitutional system based on regular *with universal suffrage* and free elections; a civil society, where authority is responsible in every sense of the word. South Africa needs an

unvarying respect for human rights, including a free press and an independent judiciary.

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And it is in such a context that^{the} issue of sanctions often arises. Although our meetings today were not about sanctions, obviously the topic did come up. Let me just say a word about them.

Once again, we believe the process of change in South Africa is irreversible -- a fact we will bear squarely in mind as we consult and make decisions in the weeks and months ahead. Our goal must be to support the process of change.

Of course, I will need to consult fully with Congress on these issues. As you know, all the conditions set in some of our legislation have not yet been met.

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Mr. President, if you are successful in this effort, South Africa will become a beloved country, not for one people, but for ALL HER ~~its many~~ peoples. For that, you leave with our gratitude, appreciation and a hearty Godspeed.\\\

[FROM BOB FRAZIER:
"CODEWORD PROBLEM - RACE")
M.D.

#

#

#

BOOT

Document No. 7517 17631

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/20/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12:00 9/21/90

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT /F.W. DEKLERK

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

September 21, 1990

TO: CHRISS WINSTON

The NSC staff concurs, with changes.

Brent Scowcroft

cc: James W. Cicconi

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

Davis/Blymire
Title: DeKlerk
Sept. 17, 1990
Draft: Three

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WHITE HOUSE

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After all, we have seen ^o in other parts of the world ^o the culture of political violence overwhelm the culture of dialogue. This must not happen to South Africa. The government has a special responsibility to maintain order. But all political parties and groups have a special responsibility to support the process of peaceful transition.

One thing is apparent in this process of change -- the move away from apartheid, toward a new political reality, is irreversible. Just look at what has happened.

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*** Restraints on the media have been ^{LARGELY} removed.

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Who among us would have anticipated these remarkable developments only a year ago. Clearly, the time has come to encourage and assist the emerging new South Africa.\\\

We are often asked what we want to see happen in South Africa. ~~Well, I'm not here to endorse F.W. deKlerk, just as I did not endorse Nelson Mandela when we stood together in June.~~ [✓] I am here to endorse is the principle of constitutional, democratic government in South Africa. And I am here to tell you that I have enormous respect for what President deKlerk and Nelson Mandela are trying to achieve together in pursuit of this principle.

South Africa needs a constitutional system based on regular and free elections; a civil society, where authority is responsible in every sense of the word. South Africa needs an

WITH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

[Handwritten signature]

unvarying respect for human rights, including a free press and an independent judiciary.

We would also like to see an economic system that is based on freedom, individual initiative and market forces. We believe that only a society that ~~is~~ open ~~to~~ opportunity ^(To All) can remedy the social and economic injuries inflicted on so many people for so many years by apartheid. ✓

Some might say that I've been too prescriptive. But the prescriptions come not from me, but from a dozen lands. From Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. From what is now, but will soon no longer be, East Germany. From Nicaragua, Chile, parts of Africa, even the Soviet Union. We are learning to see South Africa in that context -- the context of a changing world.

✓ And it is in such a context that ~~the~~ ^{THE} issue of sanctions often arises. Although our meetings today were not about sanctions, obviously the topic did come up. Let me just say a word about them.

Once again, we believe the process of change in South Africa is irreversible -- a fact we will bear squarely in mind as we consult and make decisions in the weeks and months ahead. Our goal must be to support the process of change.

Of course, I will need to consult fully with Congress on these issues. As you know, all the conditions set in some of our legislation have not yet been met.

We hope that South Africa will soon accede to nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

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But this is not a time to move goalposts. And it is certainly not the time for any new sanctions; whether Federal, ^{Common} state or local.

Finally, we will need to be in touch with our traditional Allies in Western Europe and elsewhere on what we can do to help build democracy in South Africa. It is only in this way that South Africa can again be fully accepted into the wider international community. ~~in particular~~ We look for an early return to full participation in the international financial community. And let me also suggest allowing South African athletes, drawn from all parts of society, to compete in the 1992 Olympics.

Apartheid has long hindered South Africa from within, depriving it of the talent and very dreams of millions of men and women. Little wonder, then, that the end of apartheid holds the promise of unleashing the creative energies of these restless millions. That is why the end of apartheid can mean the beginning of a greater South Africa.

Mr. President, if you are successful in this effort, South Africa will become a beloved country, not for one people, but for **ALL HER PEOPLE** ~~its many peoples.~~ For that, you leave with our gratitude, appreciation and a hearty Godspeed.\\\

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TIME STAMP

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT DOCUMENT

URGENT

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 7517

ACTION OFFICER: FRASURE 44

DUE: 11:00 A.M. 21 SEP 70

Prepare Memo For Scowcroft/Gates

Appropriate Action

Prepare Memo For Cicconi

Prepare Memo for Sittmann

Prepare Memo SCOWCROFT

to Winston w/ cc: Cicconi?

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. 3391

- FYI Barth
- Basora
- Beers
- Blackwill
- Broome
- Burns
- Chamberlin
- Charles
- Coulson
- Davis
- Deal
- Dorminey
- Dyke
- Fry
- Gaughan
- Gordon
- Haass
- Hayden
- Hutchings
- Jackson

- FYI Johnson
- Kaeuper
- Kanter
- Kitchen
- LaMagna
- Lampley
- Levin
- Lundsager
- Mandel
- Melby
- Menan
- Merchant
- Miller *Concurs*
- Needels
- O'Leary
- Ordway
- Paal
- Pacelli
- Pilling
- Popadiuk

- FYI Pryce
- Rademaker
- Rice
- Rodman
- Rostow *Concurs*
- Salvetti
- Tilley
- Tobey
- Van Eron
- Watson
- Welch
- Whitley
- Wilson
- Working
- Zelikow
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

INFORMATION Sittmann
 Scowcroft (advance)

Deputy Exec. Sec.
 Gates (advance)

Exec. Sec. Desk
 Secretariat

COMMENTS

CRW#:

URGENT

SA

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

9/20/90

12:00 9/21/90

DATE: _____ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT /F.W. DEKLERK

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston's office with a copy to my office by 12:00 Friday, September 21. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Chriss - Two small comments attached. My bigger question is whether we can strengthen the economic point on p. 3 to make it clear that state control of ^{major} ~~the economy~~ sectors of the economy actually served to reinforce apartheid and that market-oriented economics should be a feature of a truly new South Africa.

*James W. Cicconi
9/20*

**James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702**

Davis/Blymire
Title: DeKlerk
Sept. 17, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/F.W. DEKLERK
Monday, ((Time)), September 24, 1990

((Acknowledgements)) -- Welcome to the White House.

We've just come from an extraordinarily useful meeting. President deKlerk and I have conversed on the phone several times in the past. But it was a great pleasure to hold this face-to-face meeting with the first South African President to visit the White House in more than forty years.

Presumably this was Amute - wouldn't he have been Prime Minister?

President deKlerk described for me in detail what he is trying to accomplish in South Africa; the process of ending apartheid and negotiating a new political reality for all. We talked of this promising but difficult situation, especially the recent violence.

After all, we have seen, in other parts of the world, the culture of political violence overwhelm the culture of dialogue. This must **not** happen to South Africa. The government has a special responsibility to maintain order. But all political parties and groups have a special responsibility to support the process of peaceful transition.

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South Africa needs a constitutional system based on regular and free elections; a civil society, where authority is responsible in every sense of the word. South Africa needs an

unvarying respect for human rights, including a free press and an independent judiciary.

We would also like to see an economic system that is based on freedom, individual initiative and market forces. We believe that only a society that is open to opportunity can remedy the social and economic injuries inflicted on so many people for so many years by apartheid.

Some might say that I've been too prescriptive. But the prescriptions come not from me, but from a dozen lands. From Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. From what is now, but will soon no longer be, East Germany. From Nicaragua, Chile, parts of Africa, even the Soviet Union. We are learning to see South Africa in that context -- the context of a changing world.

And it is in such a context that issue of sanctions often arises. Although our meetings today were not about sanctions, obviously the topic did come up. Let me just say a word about them.

Once again, we believe the process of change in South Africa is irreversible -- a fact we will bear squarely in mind as we consult and make decisions in the weeks and months ahead. Our goal must be to support the process of change.

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Finally, we will need to be in touch with our traditional Allies in Western Europe and elsewhere on what we can do to help build democracy in South Africa. It is only in this way that South Africa can again be fully accepted into the wider international community. In particular, we look for an early return to full participation in the international financial community. And let me also suggest allowing South African athletes, drawn from all parts of society, to compete in the 1992 Olympics.

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Mr. President, if you are successful in this effort, South Africa will become a beloved country, not for one people, but for its many peoples. For that, you leave with our gratitude, appreciation and a hearty Godspeed.\\\

→ Better check this out with Ed Rogers, an Olympic expert. One of the reasons Atlanta won the '96 Games was its heritage of the civil rights movement; for Pres. to say this now might strike a discordant note.

Staffed for 9/21

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Old draft

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Draft: Two

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