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RECEIVED

PRO 16

MAY 14 1987

SCHEDULING OFFICE

PRO07-01

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1987

FY

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED RYAN

FROM: LESLYE ARSHT

SUBJECT: President Reagan's Venice Summit media schedule

Per our conversation Tuesday afternoon: The attached list for your use represents my understanding of the current media activities that are planned for the President before, during and immediately following the Summit. Some of these may be on your "official schedule" already; others not.

May 22 Pre-brief for Independent Radio interview and upcoming foreign press interviews. (Note: May 25 is the Memorial Day holiday; the President plans to spend the weekend at Camp David. This presents a timing problem for the standard pre-brief schedule.) (2 hours)

May 26 Pre-brief (second session) for pre-summit interview with foreign print and TV reporters.

May 26 Interview with foreign print journalists. (Roosevelt Room; 30 minutes)

Italy: La Stampa	Britain: The Independent
Germany: Die Welt	France: Le Figaro
Canada: La Presse	Japan: Economic Journal

May 27 Pre-summit roundtable with foreign TV reporters. (State Dining Room; 30 minutes)

Italy: RAI	Britain: Independent TV
Germany: ZDF	France: Antenne 2
Canada: CTV	Japan: NHK

(This interview is fed live to satellite but has been held in the past for viewing at an appropriate European time.)

May 29 Pre-brief for interview with Business reporters.
(1 hour)

May 29 Interview with Business reporters.
(Oval Office; 15 minutes)

Wall Street Journal
New York Times
Business Week
Fortune Magazine

June 1 Virginia Military Institute
Address Theme: Summit Goals

June 3 Departure remarks, South Lawn or Andrews.

June 5 Mid-day (Italian time) Worldnet speech.

June 11 Pre-brief for Press Conference.
(2 hours)

June 11 Summit-closing Press Conference.
(30 minutes)

June 12 Germany (2 speeches)
-- at airport recognizing the "heroes of Berlin"
-- in front of The Wall; Theme: Real Glasnost

June 16 Back in Washington: National Address/Report to
the Nation.

cc: Tom Griscom
Marlin Fitzwater

SANDY
I think we are
all square on
this. Fred

Deleen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Classification)

C.F.

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F0006-12

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

W/S

S/S# 8715938

Date JUL 14 1987

For: Mr. Grant Green
Executive Secretary
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: President Botha
Date: 25 May 1987 Subject: Venice Summit - South Africa Issue

Referral Dated: 2 June 1987 ID# none

 The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- x We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.

Remarks: We want to delay response for several weeks. We need to judge
the SAG's behavior in the region in the coming weeks before
we make a response.

Gov. Sandra Sachs
Director
Secretariat Staff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Classification)

Decl: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

Authority State Warper

BY eh DATE 3/20/2020

NSC 8704402



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 7, 1987

4402

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Grant S. Green
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Alerting NSC on Presidential
Correspondence

Enclosed is the original of a letter to President Reagan from President P. W. Botha of the Republic of South Africa which is transmitted for your information.

This correspondence was received in the Information Management Section of the Executive Secretariat on June 5, 1987.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Charles G. Jackson Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

Director, S/S-I
Information Management Section
Executive Secretariat
647-3836



EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
3051 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

June 2, 1987

Dr C Crocker
Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of African Affairs
Room 623A
Department of State
Washington DC 20520

Dear Dr Crocker

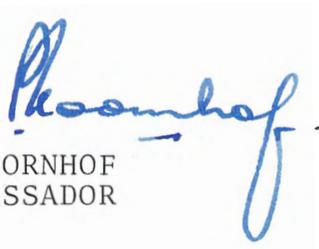
I attach the original letter dated May 25, 1987 from
President Botha to President Reagan.

As you will recall, the text of this letter was relayed
to you on May 25, 1987.

Your kind assistance in forwarding the attached letter
to the White House is most appreciated.

With kind regards

Sincerely


P KOORNHOF
AMBASSADOR



Tuynhuys
Cape Town
25 May 1987

Dear Mr President

It is reported that South Africa will be a subject of discussion at the Summit Meeting of the Seven Heads of Government in Venice in June 1987. You will recall that I addressed a letter to you and other Heads of Government prior to the Tokyo Summit in 1986. I submit that the suggestions which I made in that letter are as relevant today as they were in 1986.

Regrettably, revolutionary forces and in particular the communist dominated leadership of the African National Congress, have had little reason over the past twelve months to reassess their commitment to violence as a means of achieving their political objectives in South Africa. They have been given an attentive ear in world capitals while their cadres have continued to conduct the most reprehensible forms of terrorism and intimidation in Black townships in South Africa.

At the same time my Government, committed to reform and renewal in the constitutional, economic and social fields through a process of peaceful negotiation, has continued to be subjected to increased pressure and economic sanctions.

In the General Election held in South Africa on 6 May 1987 the White electorate expressed itself clearly in giving my Government a mandate and a directive;

- to continue with economic, social and constitutional reform and renewal in a determined, yet evolutionary manner, and
- to ensure that security, order and stability for all the communities in South Africa remains a precondition for reform and to require the proponents of radicalism, be it from the left or the right, to renounce violence before they may participate in constitutional processes.

I would like to assure you that taking the reality that South Africa is a multi-cultural country of minorities into account, my Government will energetically carry out the mandate it has been given. In any country constitutional change is a serious issue. In view of the demands and challenges determined by the realities of our country, this is even more so in South Africa. Constitutional development and change has to take place in a constitutional and controlled manner.

Constitutional development cannot take place in isolation: It presupposes economic and social development with a view to creating the conditions in which renewal may be continued on the basis of security and better living conditions for all our people. We are engaged in a major programme of development in the social sphere through education and training, improvement of the social environment and development of the infrastructure and living conditions of all our communities. General administrative and legislative measures will be taken during the present parliamentary session

in this regard including, for example, the provision of land and housing for the purpose of dramatically increasing home ownership. This is regarded as a major pillar of socio-economic advancement and a cornerstone of stable local communities in South Africa.

As far as political and constitutional development is concerned, I would like to emphasize that black participation at all levels of government is an objective which enjoys the highest priority of my Government.

The implementation of a new Constitution in South Africa in 1984 was a major step forward which created structures for self-determination and joint responsibility for the White, Coloured and Indian communities at the central tier of government. This important development expanded democracy significantly in South Africa.

Now it is the constitutional position of our various Black communities in particular that requires further attention.

In our search for the correct approach, it would be wrong to assume that the constitutional development of the Black communities is either hanging in the air or taking place in a vacuum. It must take place against the background of our demographic realities; 300 years of constitutional history; the evolution of established rights; and a broad spectrum of structures which have already been established on every level of government and which are in the process of planning and implementation.

In respect of territories which do not accept independence, the Government acknowledges that every region and community within its boundaries is part of the South African state with the right of participation by those political entities

in the processes and institutions of government jointly agreed upon.

We feel that there is little or no recognition abroad of the process of political and constitutional development in South Africa.

In January this year, I stated that further clarity on constitutional structures would be possible only if representative leaders of every group and community which rejects violence as a political instrument, came together in a national institution of recognised status and in which real accountability was possible. Constitutional change should result from consultation and negotiation among the leaders of relevant groups and parties genuinely believing in freedom and democracy.

We have to seek and find the guidelines for continued reform in the realities of our multi-cultural society ensuring the prevention of domination of any one group by another.

Against this background the Government of South Africa will proceed with negotiations with a view to instituting a National Council in respect of which a Bill was published last year and which will be tabled during the present Session of Parliament. In the National Council joint deliberations will be possible on various constitutional proposals, including the possibility of constituting a Council of State, and the composition and task of such a Council. I envisage that constitutionally as State President I shall in future be more directly involved in negotiations with Black leaders.

I am determined to bring to fruition in reasonable time the

goals which my Government and I have set ourselves. But, we need the understanding of the major democracies: if they could assist in efforts to break the cycle of violence and promote dialogue we should welcome it; if they could assist in promoting the concept of a genuine democracy based on the participation in government of all our communities, on the protection of minority rights and taking into account the diversity of our society, we should welcome it; if they could endorse the principle that it is for South Africans alone to define the provisions of the new South African Constitution, we should welcome it also.

It would be constructive if a clear message could be sent from Venice to the perpetrators of violence to the effect that their reprehensible deeds will not be countenanced by the civilised world. The ending of the cycle of violence is the key to future progress in South Africa.

In the broader context of Southern Africa, my Government has repeatedly declared its willingness to enter into arrangements or agreements to safeguard regional security. Notwithstanding frequent warnings to certain neighbouring states about the presence in their territories of terrorists operating against South Africa, such as the most recent motor car bombs which exploded in Johannesburg on 20 May 1987, effective action has not been taken to address this intolerable threat to South Africa's national security.

It is quite unjustified to accuse South Africa of destabilisation when the evidence demonstrates that we are the victim of the unwillingness of certain neighbouring states to take effective action against the perpetrators of terrorism in South Africa.

Historical File

I declare my readiness, yet again, to enter into discussion with those leaders in Southern Africa who recognise that the stability, and progress of our sub-continent depend on our ability to resolve our differences around a conference table.


Yours sincerely

Historical File

P W BOTHA
STATE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
WASHINGTON DC

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8704402

RECEIVED 09 JUN 87 14

TO PRESIDENT

FROM BOTHA, PIETER W

DOCDATE 25 MAY 87

LEVITSKY, M

07 JUN 87

KEYWORDS: SOUTH AFRICA

HS

SUBJECT: PRES BOTHA LTR TO PRES RE SOUTH AFRICA ISSUES

ACTION: PENDING STATE DRAFT REPLY DUE: 26 JUN 87 STATUS *C* FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

STATE

COHEN

BEMIS

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KELLY, B

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COURTNEY

COMMENTS

REF# 8715938 LOG NSCIFID (LF)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	<i>C 7/15</i>	<i>No Response Req'd per State</i>		<i>HJC PCB NCL DBE WHC</i>

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

*WH (C) ✓
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THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

JUN 1 1987

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WAS

MEMORANDUM FOR Nancy Risque
Assistant to the President
and Cabinet Secretary

SUBJECT: President's Export Council Recommendations

Attached is a memorandum to the President transmitting a letter from the President's Export Council (PEC) on the Venice Economic Summit. A draft acknowledgment from the President to PEC Chairman Chandler is enclosed.

Colby

Malcolm Baldrige

Secretary of Commerce

Attachments



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

JUN 1 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: President's Export Council Recommendations

President's Export Council (PEC) Chairman Colby Chandler asked me to send you the attached letter containing the views of the private-sector members of the Executive Committee on the Venice Economic Summit. The members urge you to use the Venice Summit to reach an accord with your counterparts on coordinating economic growth abroad and deficit reduction at home.


Secretary of Commerce

Attachments

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPORT COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

May 21, 1987

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The private sector members of the Executive Committee of your Export Council strongly urge you to reach agreement at the Venice Economic Summit on a coordinated approach to reducing global trade imbalances. We are concerned that absent an agreement among the major industrial countries going far beyond existing arrangements, the chances for a world recession will be substantially increased.

On the basis of present exchange rates and national growth policies, the U. S. trade deficit will not have significantly narrowed by the end of the decade. The most optimistic projections have it falling to \$100 billion, but no further. The persistence of a U. S. trade deficit of this magnitude is unsustainable in economic and political terms.

Despite the international nature of the problem and the need for coordinated actions, responses to date by industrial country governments offer little reason for optimism that the gravity of the situation and the importance of prompt measures is fully appreciated. Rhetoric notwithstanding, our major trading partners seem to believe that reducing the U. S. trade deficit is exclusively a U. S. problem and cutting the budget deficit is the only answer.

This is extremely shortsighted on their part. The United States was the engine of economic growth in the world economy in the first part of the decade, in part because

The President --2
May 21, 1987

of our willingness to run large trade and budget deficits. Now it is essential that we begin reducing these deficits and start living within our means. However, without growth in other major industrial economies to offset any contraction here, the world economy will suffer.

Thus, we urge you to use the Venice Summit opportunity to reach an accord with your counterparts on a coordinated program of growth abroad and budget deficit reduction at home. In particular, we urge you to inform the other Summit leaders that you will work vigorously with the Congress on a bipartisan basis to reduce substantially our structural budget deficit by the end of the decade. In return you should impress upon the German and Japanese leaders the need for both countries to assume far more responsibility, commensurate with their economic weight, for managing the world economy. In particular, both governments should adopt immediate steps to increase domestic growth well above current projected levels to help reduce their external surpluses. We share your view that there is ample room for more growth in these economies without igniting inflation.

The Venice Summit offers an important chance, perhaps the last of your Administration, for governments of the western industrial countries to address their economic problems in a coordinated, coherent fashion. We urge you to take full advantage of this opportunity.

Sincerely,



Colby H. Chandler
Chairman

CHC:nls

DRAFT

Mr. Colby H. Chandler
Chairman
President's Export Council
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Thank you for transmitting the views of the Export Council on the Venice Economic Summit. I agree that there is a need for improved economic coordination among the major industrial countries. We saw progress at the OECD Ministerial meeting toward building a consensus for stronger growth, and we intend to take every opportunity to foster action by our trading partners that will promote worldwide prosperity. I am pleased that the members of my Export Council support our efforts in this area.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan