

So many of you have contributed mightily to the realization of that dream, and I thank you all for being here. But I want to especially recognize the presence here of the family of Amy Biehl, who herself did so much to further that cause. Thank you so much for coming.

For generations the people of South Africa lived under the crushing burden of an immoral system which exacted a terrible toll and ultimately could not endure. Over many years, you and many others have shown courage and determination in joining with South Africa's oppressed majority to hasten apartheid's demise. This ceremony is, in large measure, a salute to the work you have done.

In 1986, after years of effort and despite a Presidential veto, Congress imposed strict economic sanctions on South Africa. Our Nation vowed those sanctions would be lifted only on the day when South Africa was irreversibly on the road to a nonracial democracy. Last week that day for which millions have worked and prayed and suffered finally arrived. Nelson Mandela, F.W. de Klerk and other leaders formally endorsed the transitional constitution, a bill of rights, and other agreements achieved during nearly 2 years of hard negotiations. And this April, the people of South Africa, all races together, will go to the polls for the first time in three centuries. We urge those who are not participating in this historic process to do so.

This is a moment of great hope for South Africa and its supporters around the world but also a moment of great uncertainty. Decades of institutionalized segregation in South Africa have left a bitter legacy of division, of poverty, of illiteracy, of unemployment. For South Africa's democratic transition to succeed, the first post-apartheid government will need the resources to combat those conditions. The South African people have declared their determination to confront the challenge of change in order to pursue a better future. I am determined that our Nation will stand by them as they face the difficult challenges ahead. The bill I'm about to sign will help to ensure that those resources are available. It lifts our remaining economic sanctions and gives South Africa access to the resources of the international financial insti-

tutions. It urges all our State and local governments and private entities to end their economic restrictions on South Africa as well.

Through these and other steps, this bill will help South Africa expand the prosperity of its entire population, but removing sanctions will not be enough. Americans who have been so active in toppling the pillars of apartheid must remain committed to building South Africa's nonracial market democracy.

For this reason, I've asked Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown to lead a mission to South Africa to explore trade and investment opportunities, particularly with South Africa's black private sector. I am pleased that Ruth Harkin, our president and CEO of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, along with many private sector leaders, will be going as a part of the delegation. I deeply appreciate the bipartisan support this bill received, and I appreciate Congress' cooperation in passing it so quickly so that Secretary Brown and the delegation could carry the message of hope and commitment as they travel to Johannesburg, Soweto, Cape Town and Durban.

And now, with great pleasure, I sign into law this act celebrating the triumph of the human spirit, the perseverance of the South African people, the dream of freedom's new dawn, and the commitment of the American people to see that dream come true. *Nkosi Sikelel, i' Afrika*. God bless Africa, and God bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:18 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to South African President Frederik Willhem de Klerk and African National Congress President Nelson Mandela. H.R. 3225, approved November 23, was assigned Public Law No. 103-149.

**Executive Order 12881—  
Establishment of the National  
Science and Technology Council**

*November 23, 1993*

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301

of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. Establishment.** There is established the National Science and Technology Council (“the Council”).

**Sec. 2. Membership.** The Council shall comprise the:

- (a) President, who shall serve as Chairman of the Council;
- (b) Vice President;
- (c) Secretary of Commerce;
- (d) Secretary of Defense;
- (e) Secretary of Energy;
- (f) Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (g) Secretary of State;
- (h) Secretary of the Interior;
- (i) Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
- (j) Director, National Science Foundation;
- (k) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (l) Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency;
- (m) Assistant to the President for Science and Technology;
- (n) National Security Adviser;
- (o) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;
- (p) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy; and
- (q) Such other officials of executive departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate.

**Sec. 3. Meetings of the Council.** The President or, upon his direction, the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology (“the Assistant”), may convene meetings of the Council. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Council, provided that in his absence the Vice President, and in his absence the Assistant, will preside.

**Sec. 4. Functions.** (a) The principal functions of the Council are, to the extent permitted by law: (1) to coordinate the science and technology policy-making process; (2) to ensure science and technology policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President’s stated goals; (3) to help integrate the President’s science and technology policy agenda across the Federal Government; (4) to ensure science and technology are considered in development and implementation of

Federal policies and programs; and (5) to further international cooperation in science and technology. The Assistant may take such actions, including drafting a Charter, as may be necessary or appropriate to implement such functions.

(b) All executive departments and agencies, whether or not represented on the Council, shall coordinate science and technology policy through the Council and shall share information on research and development budget requests with the Council.

(c) The Council shall develop for submission to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget recommendations on research and development budgets that reflect national goals. In addition, the Council shall provide advice to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget concerning the agencies’ research and development budget submissions.

(d) The Assistant will, when appropriate, work in conjunction with the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the National Security Adviser.

**Sec. 5. Administration.** (a) The Council will oversee the duties of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, the National Space Council, and the National Critical Materials Council.

(b) The Council may function through established or ad hoc committees, task forces, or interagency groups.

(c) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, executive departments and agencies shall make resources, including, but not limited to, personnel, office support, and printing, available to the Council as requested by the Assistant.

(d) All executive departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Council and provide such assistance, information, and advice to the Council as the Council may request, to the extent permitted by law.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
November 23, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:50 a.m., November 24, 1993]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on November 26.

**Executive Order 12882—President’s Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology**

*November 23, 1993*

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to establish an advisory committee on science and technology, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. Establishment.** There is established the President’s Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (“PCAST”). PCAST shall be composed of not more than 16 members, one of whom shall be the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology (“Assistant”), and 15 of whom shall be distinguished individuals from the non-federal sector appointed by the President. The nonfederal sector members shall be representative of the diverse perspectives and expertise in this Nation’s investments in science and technology. The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology shall co-chair PCAST with a nonfederal sector member selected by the President.

**Sec. 2. Functions.** (a) The PCAST shall advise the President, through the Assistant, on matters involving science and technology.

(b) In the performance of its advisory duties, PCAST shall assist the National Science and Technology Council (“Council”) in securing private sector involvement in its activities.

**Sec. 3. Administration.** (a) The heads of executive departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide PCAST such information with respect to scientific and technological matters as required for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) In consultation with the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, PCAST is authorized to convene ad hoc working groups to assist the Council.

(c) Members of PCAST shall serve without any compensation for their work on PCAST. However, members may be allowed travel

expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707).

(d) Any expenses of PCAST shall be paid from the funds available for the expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(e) The Office of Science and Technology Policy shall provide such administrative services as may be required.

**Sec. 4. General.** (a) I have determined that the Committee shall be established in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.). Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to the Congress, which are applicable to PCAST shall be performed by the Office of Science and Technology Policy in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) PCAST shall terminate 2 years from the date of this order unless extended prior to that date.

(c) Executive Orders Nos. 12700, 12768, and Section 2 of Executive Order No. 12869 are hereby revoked.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
November 23, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:52 a.m., November 24, 1993]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on November 26.

**Message to the Congress Transmitting the Chemical Weapons Convention**

*November 23, 1993*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruc-