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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
(WHORM): SUBJECT FILE

Withdrawer

DLB 9/10/2010

File Folder CO157 (TOGO) (BEGIN-279999)

FOIA

S10-306

Box Number 180

SYSTEMATIC

1084

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
97588	PAPER	BIO R 6/30/2023 DEPT. OF STATE WAIVER	1	ND	B1
97589	CABLE	LOME 02632 R 6/30/2023 DEPT. OF STATE WAIVER	1	4/29/1983	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 4, 1981

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RVA HAS SEEN

C.F.

2451

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4300

CO157

WS

FF006-19

See 3/49
White House
BYNARA

ED
no amended
Sept 11 2008
1/5/10

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: FRED WETTERING *FW*

SUBJECT: Proposed Meeting With Togo Foreign Minister Akakpo-Ahiany^o

Professor David Apter⁺, who is currently working as a PR man for Togo, proposed to ~~Admiral Robert M. Garrick~~^{B9} that someone on the White House staff might be interested in meeting with Togo's Foreign Minister Anani, surname Akakpo-Ahiany^o, during his 4-6 May Washington visit. ~~Admiral~~^{B9} Garrick has written you (Tab A) suggesting that someone on your staff may be interested in meeting with Foreign Minister Akakpo. (U)

I have briefly discussed this with State. Akakpo is generally assessed as a lightweight but does have the interesting function of Chairman of the OAU subcommittee on Southern Africa. Chet Crocker will see him today, May 4. (C)

If you have no objection I will attempt to arrange a brief meeting with Foreign Minister Akakpo. (C)

ACTION REQUESTED: Approve Wettering meeting with Foreign Minister Akakpo.

APPROVE *FW*

DISAPPROVE _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Review May 4, 1987

NSC#8102451

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1981

TO: Richard V. Allen

FROM: Robert M. Garrick *rmg*

The attached is for your review.

If you would like someone to talk with Foreign Minister Akakpo-Ahiayno, I would suggest you have them contact David Apter at 393-2200.

This is forwarded for your evaluation and use as you see fit.



DAVID APTER & ASSOCIATES
1625 K Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006

May 1, 1981

Admiral Robert Garrick
Deputy Consular to the President
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob:

Attached is a resume on Foreign Minister Akakpo-Ahiayno and the text of his recent remarks at the Security Counsel.

I hope that someone in your shop would like to see him next week.

Sincerely,

David Apter

DA/rlb

Attachments

Anani Kuma AKAKPO-AHIANYO
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Republic of Togo

M. Akakpo-Ahianyo, 44, has served as Togo's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation since July, 1978.

He served for three years as Togo's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China before assuming his present office.

The Foreign Minister received his Doctorate in Sociology from the Sorbonne, after 10 years of study in France. When he returned to Togo in 1968, he became the Director of the National Institute for Scientific Research. In that capacity he had many contacts with Americans and visited both the University of North Carolina and the University of California. At the same time he taught Rural Sociology at the University of Benin, Togo's national university in Lome.

He has been involved in President Gnassingbe Eyadema's continuing effort to mediate disputes between African nations. Togo's President has played a key role in bringing about peaceful settlements to 15 such disputes between nations and was at the forefront in the search for a solution to the civil war in Chad.

Togo has long sought multilateral solutions to the economic problems of West Africa. President Eyadema is the current President of the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS), an organization of 16 nations patterned after the European common market. The ECOWAS fund is headquartered in Lome, Togo's capital. The country maintains a free port for the transmission of goods to land-locked Upper Volta, Niger and Mali; operates a cement plant which it owns jointly with the Ivory Coast and Ghana; and shares one source of electricity with Ghana and Benin.

The Foreign Minister states that "we want people to know about our experiences and we want to learn from the experiences of other African countries." Learning from countries that developed large scale industries before solving the problems of agriculture, Togo chose its policy of emphasizing the development of agriculture first, while developing its industry on a small scale.

M. Akakpo-Ahianyo is a member of the committee of 12 African foreign ministers selected by the Organization of African Unity to find a solution to the Namibian question. His address to the Security Council on April 22 is attached:



UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL

S/PV.2269
22 April 1981

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE TWO THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 22 April 1981, at 3.30 p.m.

<u>Pres</u> <u>ent</u> :	Mr. DORR	(Ireland)
<u>M</u> <u>ems</u> :	China	Mr. LING QING
	France	Mr. LEPRETTE
	German Democratic Republic	Mr. ZACHMANN
	Japan	Mr. NISIBORI
	Mexico	Mr. MUÑOZ LEDO
	Niger	Mr. OUMAROU
	Panama	Mr. ILLUECA
	Philippines	Mr. YANGO
	Spain	Mr. PINIES
	Tunisia	Mr. SLIM
	Uganda	Mr. OWINY
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Mr. TROYANOVSKY
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. WHYTE
	United States of America	Mr. PETREE

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretation of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week to the Chief of the Official Records Editing Section, Department of Conference Services, room A-3550, 866 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

81-61045/A

Mr. AKAKPO-AHIANYO (Togo) (interpretation from French): Sir, in this month of April the presidency of the Security Council has fallen to you. I should like to congratulate you and to express to you my conviction that under your leadership the work of our Council is sure to be successful.

I should like also to congratulate your predecessor, the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic, on the competence with which he conducted the proceedings of the Council last month.

When one thinks of the Namibian problem and the tragedy of apartheid one can only be aghast at the prospect: most of the human values of this world are being shaken to their very foundations.

South Africa has constantly hurled defiance at the whole of humanity and arrogantly flouted all the decisions of our Organization. It has been trampling underfoot the most elementary freedoms and daily commits acts of aggression against neighbouring countries. There are even Members of this very Organization which can find excuses for South Africa, if they do not actually support it. Some morality!

(Mr. Akakpo-Ahianyo, Togo)

In this last quarter of the twentieth century we have the distinct impression that the world is no longer governed by any morality. Economic chaos has become so generalized that everyone is clinging to his privileges and does not even have time to notice that, by his side, he is trampling his neighbour underfoot. We have the impression that every nation is bent, single-mindedly, on the exclusive preservation of its own interests, even if this means trampling on others in their way. Even man's labour no longer finds its ideal. Thus in certain parts of the world the fruits of human labour, because the laws of the market are so inexorable, cannot be sold and at best are fed to pigs.

Transnational corporations are bent on profit, on maximizing profit. They are ready to take anyone as an ally, even someone who in the second half of the twentieth century refuses to recognize the value of man. The kingdom of apartheid offers the best conditions for profit in this time of economic chaos, and people will support it even if every day it sets dogs on the blacks. What does it matter? Some morality!

In this country, where we are in this magnificent glass palace, it would appear that 12 per cent of the population is black - and they have the right to vote, we are told. But in South Africa there are 16 million blacks, and 3 million whites who have subjected the blacks to their pitiless yoke. Africa is simply asking for the end of apartheid so that the 16 million blacks can have their voice heard, like the 12 per cent blacks here. But that is in vain. It would appear there are people here who are preparing to cast a veto against this demand. Some morality!

In Namibia the South African régime is persisting in refusing to face the facts.

At the end of the First World War the League of Nations and after the Second World War the United Nations entrusted the administration of Territories formerly under the control of Germany to other Powers. The administering Powers were given the mandate of conducting those Territories to self-determination. Since then most of the administering Powers have honourably discharged their mandates and the Territories formerly administered by them have become independent and occupy places in our Organization. During that time South Africa,

(Mr. Akakro-Abianyo, Togo)

which received the Mandate over Namibia, has persisted in refusing to comply with the commitments it undertook and is constantly showing its scorn for the international community. This defiance of the whole of mankind is a challenge that must be met unanimously, by all mankind. But no; it would appear that some hesitate to condemn the casualness with which South Africa persists in flouting the international community. Some morality!

All credit must be given to the administering Powers which have gradually, one after another, led to international sovereignty the countries which had been placed under their trusteeship by the Organization. My country, Togo, won its right to sit in the United Nations thanks to the struggle of the Togolese people, assisted by other peoples, but, it must be recognized, thanks also to the fact that the administering Powers respected the commitments that they had undertaken. Cameroon, Tanganyika, Rwanda and Burundi became independent in similar circumstances. That is entirely to the credit of the administering Powers of those countries. Logically, those Powers should have been in the front lines in today's struggle to prevail upon South Africa to respect, as they themselves did for their part, the commitments undertaken. But it would appear that they are hesitant and that some are even preparing to take refuge behind the convenient screen of abstention; others are preparing to cast a veto against the unanimous will of the whole of Africa and the peace-loving peoples of the world, indeed against the policy which they themselves applied to countries which were formerly under their administration. It appears that they are preparing to do this in support of apartheid. Some morality!

In the industrialized world strikes, and acts of terrorism are matters of great concern; and there is also concern for each gulag born every day. But now people are getting worried about the fact that Africans - blacks for the most part, moreover - are disturbing the clear conscience of people with problems concerning the emancipation of the blacks of Namibia and South Africa. Some morality!

(Mr. Akakpo-Ahianyo, Togo)

The anti-left reflex is no longer an alibi, since the birth of Zimbabwe. Formerly the refusal to lend assistance to the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa was justified by alleging that leaders were remotely controlled by Eastern Powers - or Powers from somewhere or other - and that the accession of the black majority to power would be followed by a massacre of whites. For a year now independent Zimbabwe has been a resounding proof to the contrary. A multiracial viable society is possible in southern Africa - in Zimbabwe, in Namibia, in South Africa. Africa needs all its children: it needs its black children and it needs its white children. Black Africa and white North Africa have always fraternized in the same spirit of solidarity throughout the centuries. Now why do we have these prejudices whereby black Africa cannot possibly apply the same fraternization with white Africa in southern Africa? Prejudices of this kind are inspired entirely by racism on the part of those people who harbour those prejudices. Some morality!

Today our social moral sensitivities are becoming dangerously blunted. Those of us who still remain believers are really beginning to wonder what can be the point of reciting 1981 times a day Mary, Jesus, Holy Spirit or Allah Akbar. Formerly when one knelt in church or in a mosque it was with the pious idea of asking for divine benediction on earth and begging forgiveness. Today when it turns out that there are Powers in the world - and by no means the smallest ones - which it would appear are preparing to cast a veto against the claim of the Namibian people who are seeking nothing more than to live in peace with all their sons and fairly and equitably to enjoy the fruit of their children, we wonder desperately what is the point of our genuflections on Sunday or Friday. Some morality!

In Namibia the colonizing Power of pre-1914 left a strong colony of its own nationals. Its role is particularly important, because it proclaimed its intention not only to root out for ever from its history any traces of nazism but also to contribute to scrupulous respect for the rights of man wherever those rights were being flouted.

(Mr. Akakpo-Abiangar, Togo)

In Namibia the elementary rights of the black majority are being flouted. It is to be hoped that the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic will unhesitatingly lend their support to the peoples which want to see the advent of majority rule in Namibia.

What is at stake in the debate which is going on is obvious to everyone because freedom is a universal value. Namibia wants to be free, independent in the integrity of its territory and to govern itself, thanks to its sons of all races and all colours - because no one chooses the colour of his skin at birth.

Togo, my country, a former German colony and former Mandated Territory of France and Great Britain, is today an independent country and is well placed to talk of the Namibian tragedy. We have the best possible relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

But the anti-left reflex is far too convenient. How can one take refuge behind a reflex whereby the unsupportable must be sustained? The contrary may very well be true: when the industrialized countries invariably choose the narrow path of refusing their support to the majority which is struggling, it has no further choice and may even have to turn to the devil himself. Is that the end which people have in view?

(Mr. Akakpo-Ahianyo, Togo)

But history is there to teach us. Do the industrialized countries really want the sincere friendship of Africa - the whole of Africa, the Africa of today and the Africa of tomorrow? Or do they really prefer to ally themselves with retrogressive forces that have no future?

For its vast wealth, Africa needs the technology of the industrialized countries. But if the industrialized countries today prefer to a whole future certain gold ingots sullied by apartheid, they will have chosen the easy way out, the line of least resistance; they will have ensured the material interests of certain transnational corporations that know they are condemned by history, and they will have missed the train of international co-operation, which is mutually advantageous, which Africa is offering the industrialized countries. But the industrialized countries should know that they will have trampled underfoot their own morality by wishing to consume everything today without thinking of what will be left tomorrow.

Yesterday, for Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe was represented as a boggy man who would throw out all the whites once he came to power. People sat on the fence and shilly-shallied; they supported the Ian Smiths, the Muzorewas, the Sitholé-Muzorewas and many other puppets. But when the forces of democracy were allowed free rein, the nationalist tidal wave was overwhelming, and there was a striking manifestation above all of this capacity of Africa to show others that the racism to which they had resorted was not one of the fundamental values of Africa. Today, when Zimbabwe should serve as an example to those very people who try to sow fear and terror, allegations are once again being unearthed that the white minorities should feel panic about SWAPO - as if Africa has not sufficiently demonstrated that if it is fighting racism and apartheid it is not doing so in order to install those scourges within an independent Namibia tomorrow.

SWAPO, the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people, is struggling for majority rule and for the equality of all the sons of Namibia, whether they be black, white, mixed or other. It is struggling for peace in the region. It sufficiently demonstrated that by accepting the Western plan even when the whole world knows that that plan was an inadequate one. At the time Africa showed its maturity by exerting pressure on SWAPO to accept that plan and resolution 435 (1978), which flowed from it.

(Mr. Akakpo-Ahianyo, Togo)

At the time, Africa and peace-loving peoples thought that the Western countries in their turn would be in a position to exert similar pressure on their own nursling, South Africa. Alas. How wrong they were. It would appear that in those countries account must be taken of public opinion! In reality, however, everyone is enslaved to something there. Who has actually seen this so-called public opinion? The power of the mass media is such that the press manufactures what it wants and imposes it on the consumer, thus depriving everyone, including those who rule, of any room for manoeuvre. That is the so-called free world. Some world!

The countries of the contact group are today facing a choice. They must choose either the sincere, lasting friendship of Africa today and tomorrow or sitting on the fence and in actual practice allowing the apartheid régime to find other opportunities for its diabolical manoeuvres. On the one hand, there is the friendship of Africa; on the other, there is Pretoria and apartheid. That is the choice that Africa is awaiting very calmly, just as it is awaiting the advent - and it will come, without a doubt - of an independent, sovereign Namibia.

In any case, the Security Council must guarantee all the responsibilities that properly belong to it and take the decisions that are necessary to meet the constant challenge to mankind posed by the racist system of apartheid. It will thus be demonstrating that humanity should not despair of living in union, peace and solidarity, to use an expression so dear to the President of the Togolese Republic, General Gnassingbé Eyadema.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Togo for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker is the Minister for External Affairs of India, His Excellency Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao. I welcome him here, and I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

RECEIVED 02 MAY 81 15

TO ALLEN

FROM GARRICK, R

DOCDATE 01 MAY 81

KEYWORDS: TOGO

UN

AKAKPO-AHIAYNO

SUBJECT: RESUME ON FOMIN AKAKPO-AHIAYNO & TEXT OF REMARKS AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL MTG

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR ALLEN DUE: 05 MAY 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

WETTERING

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (M /)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

RA *6/5* *in session to AZ*
C 5/5 *RVA apud recon* *We'*

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH

FILE

WA (C) *MB*

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 82, 01, 06

Name of Correspondent: D. H. Crawford DVM.

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) (B) (C)

Subject: Writes about his visit ^{with} his son, who is serving with the ~~Peace~~ Peace Corps in Togo. Gives his impression of conditions there.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
Cokell	ORIGINATOR	82, 01, 21 ^{WVS}		C	82, 02, 26 ^{WVS}
✓ 99 Act	D	82, 01, 25 ^{WVS}		A	82, 02, 11 ^{WVS}
		1 1			1 1
		1 1			1 1
		1 1			1 1

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Would you recommend note to parents or son?

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

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Prime Subject Code: CO 157 Secondary Subject Codes: FB 066-01

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
 n - 0 - Unknown
 n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 n - 3 - Ron
 n - 4 - Dutch
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 n - 6 - Ronald
 n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
 n - 0 - Unknown
 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
 n - 2 - Nancy
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**
 n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
 n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
 C - Copy
 D - Official document
 G - Message
 H - Handcarried
 L - Letter
 M - Mailgram
 O - Memo
 P - Photo
 R - Report
 S - Sealed
 T - Telegram
 V - Telephone
 X - Miscellaneous
 Y - Study

**1961
1981**

**PEACE
CORPS**

806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20525

February 11, 1982

D.H. Crawford, D.V.M.
P.O. Box 1311
North Wilkesboro, North Carolina 28659

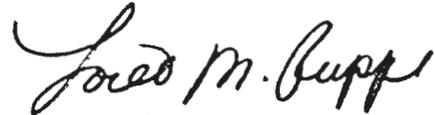
Dear Dr. Crawford,

Thank you so much for your letter to President Reagan sharing your thoughts on the trip you took to Togo. I'm sure your visit was appreciated and enjoyed by your son Don. From my own memories of trips overseas I know the experience is sometimes difficult and tiring, but also incredibly stimulating and exciting.

It is interesting that you were struck by the warm reception of American Volunteers in Togo. Much of this acceptance stems from the willingness of Volunteers to live and work with the conditions they find in Africa, instead of buying generators to supply electricity or ordering luxury commodities from home. I, too, have felt that the personal exchange resulting from this one-to-one contact is much more valuable than we realize, and the many Volunteers working overseas transferring their skills are one of the best ways we can hope to achieve world peace.

Thanks once again for your letter, and your expression of support for the Peace Corps.

Sincerely,



Loret Miller Ruppe
Director

AF:CADUUM:ca:45644:M-706:2/5/82
#16808

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

JANUARY 25, 1982

TO: ACTION

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

REMARKS: ATTN: WOULD YOU RECOMMEND NOTE TO PARENTS OR SON?

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 056839

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JANUARY 4, 1982

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: D. H. CRAWFORD D.V.M.
POST OFFICE BOX 1311
NORTH WILKESBORO NC 28659

SUBJECT: WRITES ABOUT HIS VISIT WITH HIS SON WHO IS
SERVING WITH THE PEACE CORPS IN TOGO
GIVES HIS IMPRESSION OF CONDITIONS THERE

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

D. H. Crawford, D. V. M.

P. O. Box 1311

North Wilkesboro, N. C. 28659

Phone (919) 667-1390

VETERINARY
MEDICAL OFFICER

N. C. DEPT.
OF AGRICULTURE

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1-4-82

056839

Dear Mr. President-

Recently returned from a visit with my son in Togo, West Africa where he is working as a Peace Corps volunteer - My overall impression of the Peace Corps in that area of the world is very positive - The volunteers work under some rather adverse conditions by our U. S. standards - In my son's village there is no running water system or electricity - The U. S. volunteers are very well received by the Togalose - I feel the Peace Corps volunteers may very well be our Country's most effective ambassadors on a people to people basis -

My son, Don Crawford Sr., is teaching health + sanitation - His mailing address is B. P. 72, Tchamba, Togo, West Africa -

Togo appears to have a stable government and Americans are well received - Thought you might like to know - With best wishes - Yours truly,

DH Crawford

EF

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

071607
3100
CO157

2210

April 1, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Transmittal

Attached for your disposition is a thank you card received through international mail from the President of Togo to the President.

Michael O. Wheeler

Michael O. Wheeler
Staff Secretary

Attachment:
Thank you card

Eyadema Erassingbe

NSC #8202210



Le Général d'Armée Gnassingbé Eyadema
Président-Fondateur du R. P. C.
Rassemblement du Peuple Congolais

Président de la République Congolaise

vous remercie vivement de vos bons vœux
et vous adresse en retour,
les siens très sincères et cordiaux.

17

RECEIVED 01 APR 82 17

TO PRES

FROM EYADEMA, GNASSINGBE

DOCDATE 00 00

WHEELER

01 APR 82

KEYWORDS: TOGO

HS

SUBJECT: THANK YOU CARD FM PRES OF TOGO

ACTION: WHEELER SGD MEMO TO BREMER DUE: STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

WETTERING

WHEELER

CLEVELAND

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (M / M)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

DISPATCH

Pres 7/01

W/ATTCH

FILE

(C) *MB*



RPH

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

C.F.
145236
1130
3303 C0157
FE011
FE006-12

May 24, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Togo Ambassador to the United States
(S/S 8314762)

The President has reviewed and concurs in the recommendation of the Department of State that the appointment of Mr. Ellom-Kodjo Schuppius as Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Togo to the United States would be agreeable to the Government of the United States. You are requested to so inform the Government of the Republic of Togo.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

NSC #8303303

97567

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~DECLASSIFIED~~ BIOGRAPHY - Ellom-Kodjo Schuppius

Authority State Waiver
BY dh INADATE 6/30/2023

Republic of Togo

At the time of his appointment as Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Schuppius was serving as first Counselor of the Togolese Embassy in Brussels. A career foreign service officer since 1970, he previously held the same position at the Togo Embassy in Paris. From 1976 to 1979, Mr. Schuppius worked in his government's Foreign Ministry, first as the Director of Protocol and Consular Affairs, later as the Director of Political and Judicial Affairs. From 1973 to 1975 he was assigned to Togo's Permanent Mission at the United Nations.

Ambassador-designate Schuppius received his secondary education in Douala, Cameroon. He earned a diploma from the Institute of Political Science and International Relations in Paris (1967), and a diploma from the International Institute of Public Administration (Diplomatic Section) in Paris (1969).

Mr. Schuppius is married and has two children.

A thorough search of U.S. Government files reveals no grounds for objection to the request for agreement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Department of State

47589

INCOMING
TELEGRAM
6860

2

PAGE 01 LOME 02632 291440Z
ACTION AF-00

INFO OCT-00 ADS-00 INR-10 SS-00 CIAE-00 NSC-01 NSAE-00
CPR-02 SSC-01 MOFM-03 (AS-01 CPR-02/AF-00) /039 W
-----005116 021926Z /51

P 291445Z APR 83
FM AMEMBASSY LOME
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 8303

1983 MAY 3 AM 8 47

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ LOME 02632

E. O. 12356: DECL: 4/29/89
TAGS: OFDP, TO, US
SUBJ: REQUEST FOR AGREEMENT FOR NEW TOGO AMBASSADOR

DECLASSIFIED
Authority State Warver
BY d NARA DATE 6/30/2023

1. ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.
2. EMBASSY RECEIVED 29 APRIL DIPLOMATIC NOTE DATED 28 APRIL FROM MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS REQUESTING AGREEMENT FOR THE NOMINATION OF ELLOM-KODJO SCHUPPIUS TO BECOME AMBASSADOR OF TOGO TO THE UNITED STATES. AMBASSADOR GRUNITZKY IS BEING NAMED "TO OTHER FUNCTIONS". THE NOTE REQUESTS DISPATCH IN DEALING WITH THE REQUEST.
3. CURRICULUM VITAE ATTACHED TO DIPLOMATIC NOTE INCLUDES FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON SCHUPPIUS:

DPOB: 10 JUNE 1938 IN ANEHO, TOGO.
OCCUPATIONS: SCHUPPIUS HAS BEEN A CAREER FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER SINCE JANUARY, 1970:
1981-PRESENT: FIRST COUNSELOR AT TOGO EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS
1979-81: FIRST COUNSELOR AT TOGO EMBASSY IN PARIS
1979: DIRECTOR OF POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY
1976-78: DIRECTOR OF PROTOCOL AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY
1973-75: ASSIGNED TO TOGO'S PERMANENT MISSION AT THE UN.
1972: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL, AND CULTURAL COOPERATION AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY
1970-71: ASSIGNED TO ADMINISTRATIVE AND CULTURAL COOPERATION DIVISION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY
4. SCHUPPIUS RECEIVED HIS SECONDARY EDUCATION IN DOUALA, A DIPLOMA FROM THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN PARIS (1963), A LICENSE IN LAW FROM THE FACULTY OF LAW AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES IN PARIS (1967), AND A DIPLOMA FROM THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (DIPLOMATIC SECTION) IN PARIS (1969).
5. MR. SCHUPPIUS IS MARRIED AND HAS TWO CHILDREN.
6. EMBASSY POUCHING DIPLOMATIC NOTE AND ATTACHED CURRICULUM VITAE TO AF/W. IN ORDER TO EXPEDITE CONSIDERATION OF AGREEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH FOREIGN MINISTRY'S REQUEST, PLEASE ADVISE IF ANY OTHER INFORMATION SHOULD BE REPORTED TELEGRAPHICALLY.
7. TOGO'S PROPOSED NEW AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON HAS IMPRESSIVE CREDENTIALS AS A CAREER DIPLOMAT. WE HOPE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT HIM, THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE DECISION TO REPLACE AMBASSADOR GRUNITZKY, AND GRUNITZKY'S FUTURE (LOME 2454) WHEN AMBASSADOR HAS TOUR D'HORIZON WITH FOREIGN MINISTER AKAKPO-AHIANYO NEXT WEEK PRIOR TO DEPARTING LOME FOR WASHINGTON CONSULTATIONS AND HOME LEAVE. WALKER



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

3303
S/S 8314762

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 13 1983
83 MAY 13 P11:09

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

Subject: Appointment of Ellom-Kodjo Schuppius of the
Republic of Togo as Ambassador to the United States.

The Government of the Republic of Togo has inquired whether our Government agrees to the appointment of Ellom-Kodjo Schuppius as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Togo to the United States (Tab 2). A biography of Mr. Schuppius is attached (Tab 1).

The Department believes from the information available that Mr. Schuppius is acceptable to the United States as Ambassador and recommends that the President agree to the proposed appointment. If he concurs, the Department will inform the Government of the Republic of Togo.

Stovay +
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Biography.
2. Telegram No. 02632
from Lome.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF ATTACHMENTS)

9/2/10

National Security Council
The White House

664

1650

Package # 3303

MAY 16 1983

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	1	<i>[initials]</i>	A
Bud McFarlane			
Jacque Hill			
Judge Clark			
John Poindexter			
Staff Secretary	2		A
Sit Room			

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

Bob,
 Should be re-done for your signature. I don't think there need to come across street in the future except in extra-ordinary cases. *J*

RECEIVED 14 MAY 83 09

TO CLARK

FROM HILL, C

DOCDATE 13 MAY 83

KEYWORDS: TOGO

AGREEMENT

SCHUPPIUS, E

SUBJECT: APPT OF SCHUPPIUS AS TOGO AMB TO US

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK

DUE: 17 MAY 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

WETTERING

LEVINE

COMMENTS

REF# 8314762

LOG

NSCIFID

(M /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>Clark</i>	<i>& 5/16</i>	<i>for decision</i>		
<i>Wettering</i>	<i>S MAY 23 1983</i>	<i>redo for Kimmitt signature</i>		
	<i>C 5/14</i>	<i>Kimmitt's signature</i>		<i>60-76</i>

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

(CMB)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/13/83

181661

1110

00157

PR007-01

MEMORANDUM

TO: WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*

SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: with President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo

DATE: October 24, 1983

TIME: 1:30 pm

DURATION: 20 minutes

LOCATION: Oval Office

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking points to be provided by State

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: No

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: R. Darman	C. McCain	C. Tyson
R. Deprospero	J. Rosebush	R. Kimmitt
K. Duberstein	R. Scouten	
B. Elliott	B. Shaddix	
D. Fischer	W. Sittmann	
C. Fuller	L. Speakes	
W. Henkel	WHCA Audio/Visual	
E. Hickey	WHCA Operations	
G. Hodges	A. Wrobleski	
	Nell Yates	

APPROVED FOR

Date. 10/24/83

Time. 1:30

Length. 20 min

Date 10/12/83 **FJR**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WJM

RECEIVED

OCT 3 1983

SCHEDULING OFFICE

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

October 4, 1983

TO: FREDERICK RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: JOHN POINDEXTER

REQUEST: Brief meeting/photo opportunity for Togo President Gnassingbe Eyadema

PURPOSE: The principal purpose is to acknowledge Togo's solid support for US foreign policy initiatives, particularly in the UN Security Council, and to lend moral support to a pro-West government facing a Libyan threat.

BACKGROUND: President Eyadema has long displayed a pro-West, anti-Soviet, anti-Libyan posture and in recent months has been particularly supportive of US policy initiatives. At his direction, the Togolese delegate on the UN Security Council has, according to Ambassador Kirkpatrick, been an invaluable ally and a reliable friend.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: The President has not met with President Eyadema previously.

DATE AND TIME: The meeting is requested between October 7 and October 28, 1983. DURATION: 20 minutes.

LOCATION: Oval Office.

PARTICIPANTS: State, NSC, Togolese ministerial participant (specific list to be forwarded by State).

OUTLINE OF EVENT: Photo opportunity, then brief meeting.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks (talking points to be forwarded by State).

MEDIA COVERAGE: Meeting will be announced; photo opportunity

RECOMMENDED BY: State Department, USUN.

OPPOSED BY: None.

PROJECT OFFICER: Charles Tyson

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UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

228144
3100
00157

LDI
S/S 8404792

Date March 7, 1984

40
FG006-12

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: General Eyadema
President of Togo

Date: Feb. 16, 1984 Subject: Acknowledgement of
President Reagan's Letter of 12/6/83.

WH Referral Dated: _____ NSC ID# _____
(if any)

The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
- Other.

Remarks:

This is an acknowledgement of President Reagan's
letter of 12/6/83.

for *Charles Hill*
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

NSC# 8401889

8404792



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Robert M. Kimmitt
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Alerting NSC on Presidential
Correspondence

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to President Reagan
from General Eyadema President of Togo
which is transmitted for your information.

This document was received in the Executive Secretariat
Information Management Section on

Director, S/S-I 
Information Management Section
Executive Secretariat
ext. 23836

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 112227
JF/MM
French

No. 65/PR.

Lomé, February 16, 1984

Mr. President:

I read with great interest and I thank you very much for your letter of December 6, 1983.

I was genuinely pleased to have had the opportunity of travelling to your great and beautiful country on a working visit and a mission of friendship. My visit allowed us not only to discover the various facets of your culture, your country, and your rich heritage that the world cannot help but admire, but also to exchange views on problems of concern to the African continent in general and our two countries in particular.

I should like to reiterate to you our sincere gratitude for the extremely warm welcome that you, the America people, and your government extended to me and to the delegation accompanying me.

I shall remember my visit with great pleasure. Our discussions, the concordance of our views on the topics we addressed, my talks with your associates, and my meetings with

His Excellency
Ronald Reagan,
President of the United States of America,
The White House,
Washington.

American businessmen convinced me of the deep and sincere friendship uniting our peoples and countries and of your dedication to world peace and security.

In the latter regard especially, we feel reassured by your clear and outspoken position on the problems of Africa, for the insecurity hovering over our newly independent nations constitutes a serious threat to both world peace and stability and to the right of our peoples to determine their own allegiances.

The free world on whose behalf you struggle so persistently can only applaud your actions. Their effect is to undermine the influence of totalitarianism, which seeks to destabilize our societies through doctrines at odds with our faith and philosophy and to deprive us of our riches and our freedoms.

The Togolese people cherish their peace and security and will continue, in a spirit of freedom and respect for human rights, their policy of openness, economic liberalism, and respect for the sovereignty of all nations.

In line with your wishes, we shall strive to ensure that our exchanges of views become increasingly frequent and meaningful so that the groundwork laid by our visit will lead to greater cooperation between our countries in all areas.

Accept, Mr. President, the renewed assurances of my friendship, esteem, and very high consideration.

[Signature]

General Gnassingbé Eyadéma

[Presidential stamp]

8404792

N° 65 /PR.

Lomé, le 16 Février 1984.

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai pris connaissance avec un intérêt particulier de la lettre du 6 Décembre 1983 que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser et je voudrais vous en remercier très vivement.

Ce fut un réel plaisir pour moi d'avoir eu l'agréable occasion d'effectuer, dans votre grand et beau Pays, la visite d'amitié et de travail qui nous a permis, non seulement de découvrir les différentes facettes de votre culture, de vos sites et de votre riche patrimoine qui forcent l'admiration du monde, mais également d'échanger nos vues sur les problèmes qui préoccupent le continent africain en général et nos deux pays en particulier.

Je voudrais ici, vous renouveler nos sentiments sincères de gratitude pour l'accueil extrêmement chaleureux que le peuple américain, votre Gouvernement et vous-même m'avez réservé ainsi qu'à la délégation qui m'accompagnait.

.../...

Je garde de cette visite un souvenir fort agréable, tant les discussions que nous avons eues, l'identité de vues qui s'est dégagée sur les différents sujets que nous avons abordés, mes entretiens avec vos collaborateurs et les audiences que j'ai accordées aux hommes d'affaires américains m'ont convaincu de l'amitié sincère et profonde qui lie nos deux peuples et nos deux nations, de votre attachement à la paix et à la sécurité dans le monde.

Dans ce domaine en particulier, votre position claire et franche sur les problèmes du continent africain, nous réconforte car l'insécurité qui plane et menace nos états nouvellement indépendants est un grave danger non seulement pour la paix et l'équilibre du monde, mais aussi pour le droit de nos peuples à choisir librement leur alliance.

Le monde libre pour lequel vous combattez avec tant d'acharnement ne peut que saluer votre action dont l'effet est d'infléchir l'influence du totalitarisme qui vise la désorganisation de nos sociétés par ses doctrines incompatibles avec notre foi et notre philosophie et la confiscation en définitive de nos richesses et de nos libertés.

Le peuple togolais, jaloux de sa paix et de sa sécurité, poursuit quant à lui, dans la voie de la liberté et du respect des droits de l'Homme, sa politique d'ouverture, de libéralisme économique et de respect de la souveraineté de toutes les nations.

Ainsi que vous en avez exprimé le souhait, nous ferons en sorte que se multiplient et s'intensifient nos échanges de vue afin que les jalons nouveaux posés

par notre visite permettent de renforcer la coopération dans tous les domaines entre nos deux pays.

En vous renouvelant mes sentiments d'amitié et d'estime, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma très haute considération.



Général GNASSINGBE EYADEMA.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Ronald REAGAN
PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS UNIS
D'AMÉRIQUE
MAISON BLANCHE

WASHINGTON



REPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE

Le Président de la République



Le Président de la République

Lomé, le 15 Février 1984.

N° 65 /PR.

Monsieur le Président,

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Général GNASSINGBE EYADEMA.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Ronald REAGAN
PRESIDENT DES ETATS UNIS
D'AMERIQUE
MAISON BLANCHE

WASHINGTON

RECEIVED 06 MAR 84 19

TO PRESIDENT

FROM EYADEMA, GNASSINGBE

DOCDATE 16 FEB 84

HILL, C

06 MAR 84

KEYWORDS: TOGO

VISIT

HS

SUBJECT GEN EYADEMA 16 FEB LTR RE VISIT

2-0-84

ACTION PENDING STATE RECOMS

DUE. 19 MAR 84 STATUS D FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

STATE

FORTIER

TYSON

KIMMITT

MARTIN

WETTERING

16 Nov 83 ?

COMMENTS ** NO RECORD OF PRES 6 DEC LTR - *Tofo*

REF# 8404792 LOG 8307538 NSCIFID (MR)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

— 3/8 recd state Recons

Wettering 5 3/8 prepare memo for McFarlane

No action req'd for Wettering 3/8/84

C 3/8 NFAR for Wettering

DISPATCH _____ W/ATTCH FILE *Wettering* *McFarlane*

12