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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
82098	PAPER	RE: AMBASSADOR/SOMALI <i>R</i> 4/4/2019 <i>DEPT. OF STATE WAIVER</i> <i>11/6/2015</i>	1	ND	B1
82099	PAPER	RE: AMBASSADOR/DJIBOUTI <i>R</i> 4/4/2019 <i>DEPT. OF STATE WAIVER</i> <i>11/6/2015</i>	1	ND	B1
82100	PAPER	RE: AMBASSADOR/SURINAME <i>R</i> 4/4/2019 <i>DEPT. OF STATE WAIVER</i> <i>11/6/2015</i>	1	ND	B1
82101	PAPER	RE: AMBASSADOR/LIBERIA <i>R</i> 4/4/2019 <i>DEPT. OF STATE WAIVER</i> <i>11/6/2015</i>	1	ND	B1

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3219 #3206

dlb 12/21/81 THE WHITE HOUSE

UNCLASSIFIED with CONFIDENTIAL Attachments

WASHINGTON

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C.F.
030517

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS I

Thursday, June 4, 1981
Beginning at 3:00 p.m.
The Oval Office

FROM: Richard V. Allen *lva*

CO
CO140
CO179
CO042
CO149
CO088
PROO 7-01
FG006-12

I. PURPOSE

To receive for accreditation the diplomatic credentials of five ambassadors.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

- A. Background: You will receive credentials from the Ambassadors of Somalia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Suriname and Liberia. After the exchange of documents, you will hold a brief (5 minutes) conversation with each ambassador.
- B. Participants: The Ambassadors of Somalia, Liberia and Djibouti will be escorted by Assistant Secretary of State Chester A. Crocker. The Ambassadors of the Dominican Republic and Suriname will be escorted by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Everett E. Briggs. Chief of Protocol Annenberg will make the introductions. Janet Colson, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, will be present.

Families Attending: The Somalia Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Asha, three sons: Fauzi (22), Abdinisir (20) and Saeed (16) and two daughters: Shadia (17), Naema (15) and Deeka (8). Djibouti Ambassador will be unaccompanied. The Dominican Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Francia, and son, Jose Antonio (23), and three daughters: Amelia (19), Maria Alicia (15) and Silvia Maria (11). The Suriname Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Rosaria. The Liberian Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Adelaide.

- C. Press Arrangements: Meetings to be announced. Press photo session and White House photographer.

III. BACKGROUND MATERIAL

<u>Somalia -- Ambassador Mohamoud Haji Nur</u>	Tab A
<u>Djibouti -- Ambassador Salah Hadji Farah Dirir</u>	Tab B
<u>Dominican Republic -- Ambassador Dr. Jose Rafael Molina Morillo</u>	Tab C
<u>Suriname -- Ambassador Henricus A. F. Heidweiller</u>	Tab D
<u>Liberia -- Ambassador Joseph Saye Guannu</u>	Tab E

UNCLASSIFIED with CONFIDENTIAL Attachments *Credentials folder SA 18*
NSC #8103206

Mohamoud Haji Nur - Appointed Ambassador of the Somali Democratic Republic

Head of State - President Mohamed Siad Barre (Pronounced: See-odd)

Ambassador Nur, 49, is married and has six children. He is a veteran of 12 years in the Somalia Foreign Service. Previous assignments include Political Counsler in Ethiopia, Ambassador to Sudan and Ambassador to Kenya.

Pertinent Background

President Siad was in Washington last month on a private visit for medical treatment. His last official visit to the US was in 1974 while he was serving as Chairman of the OAU. You have not visited Somalia but Vice President Bush visited there in 1972 while he was Ambassador to the UN. Somalia's strategic location in the Horn of Africa, in close proximity to the Persian Gulf area has made it more important to US interests than in the past. It is in this context that we negotiated an agreement last August to obtain access to Somali air and naval facilities which gives us increased capability to respond to threats in the Southwest Asian region. Related to this agreement, the US has agreed to provide Somalia with limited amounts of defensive military equipment.

Significant Programs or Issues - The Somali Government has moved to an increasingly close relationship with the US after ending its military relationship with the Soviet Union and evicting the Soviets from the port of Berbera in 1977. Since late 1978 the Somali ports of Mogadishu and Berbera have been available to US Navy ships deployed in the Indian Ocean. Somalia is a poor country with minimal natural and financial resources to sustain a viable development program without external assistance. The government is examining ways of reforming its political and economic structure which has deteriorated because of authoritarian rule and centralized economic controls. USAID economic assistance programs focus on development of agriculture and rangeland management techniques, health care, refugee relief and nutrition. Over a million refugees have fled to Somalia during the past two years. Somalia has taken on the task of housing and caring for these refugees. The US is by far the largest single donor to the refugee relief program.

Issues for Discussion

- Express desire to expand relations with Somalia; express satisfaction with progress of security and development assistance arrangements.
- Mention concern for the alarmingly large number of refugees who have entered Somalia. Note that we will continue to support efforts to relieve the suffering felt by these human beings.

DECLASSIFIED
AUTHORITY State Waver 11/6/05
BY dk NARA DATE 4/4/2019

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
MOHAMOUD HAJI NUR
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to hand over to Your Excellency, the letters of recall of my predecessor and my letters of credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Somali Democratic Republic to the United States of America.

Mr. President, I am delighted to extend to you on behalf of my President H.E. Mohamed Siyad Barre, the government and people of Somalia and on my own behalf our cordial and sincere congratulations on your election as President of the United States of America.

Your election, a fitting tribute to your great country, has come at a historic time when friendship and trust between the United States of America and the Somali Democratic Republic are growing. I wish to emphasize the wish of my President, government and people to further strengthen this cooperation.

For me it is a special pleasure and honour to be the Ambassador of my country in your capital, and in fulfilling my responsibilities I shall rely and confide on Your Excellency's guidance and the cooperation of members of your Administration.

Mr. President, Somalia though a poor country is currently caring for the largest number of refugees in the world. Nearly two million destitutes and dispirited refugees, composed of predominantly women and children, fleeing from an unjust war are being looked after in camps and private Somali homes. Our health, educational and transportation services are stretched to the limit.

The assistance of the United States government and of the American people has been prompt and generous. Allow me, Mr. President, to express on behalf of my government and especially on behalf of these refugees our deepest gratitude.

With all the goodwill of the international community, we believe it is neither desirable nor feasible to keep these refugees in camps indefinitely. They should go back to their homes. The root cause of this worsening refugee crisis needs to be studied and a just and lasting solution sought. Towards attaining this objective, the oppressive forces in the area must stop their inhuman scorched earth tactics. This unjust war must end. The Cuban proxy forces must leave and those powers aiding and abetting this suffering must be persuaded to desist.

Mr. President, Somalia seeks no territorial aggrandisement, but firmly holds that the people of this region, like others before them, have every right to determine their own destiny in the full sense of self-determination. In this context, Mr. President, the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic welcomes any initiative towards that goal.

Finally, Mr. President, the history of your great nation, its indomitable spirit and will to struggle, overcome and prosper holds a natural appeal for most Somalis. I have the pleasant duty of building on this affinity and hope that your Administration will assist me in this appealing task.

Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
MOHAMOUD HAJI NUR
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

I am pleased to receive the Letters which accredit you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Somali Democratic Republic to the United States of America. I also appreciate the thoughtful words you have reserved for this occasion.

The United States and the Somali Democratic Republic have enjoyed cordial relations since your country's independence. I am pleased to note that we have now entered a new era of cooperation evidenced by the agreement we reached last summer. Just last week, officials in this Administration met with President Mohamed Siad Barre during his private visit here and expressed our desire to build upon this foundation to strengthen our relationship. These gestures of friendship draw our two countries closer together

and at the same time demonstrate that we are prepared to cooperate in protecting our mutual interests. I take great pride in this fact and I feel certain that the friendship between our two nations will grow in the coming years.

I have observed that Somali statesmanship and responsibility in international affairs is based on mutual respect and cooperation. In this regard, I would like to welcome the efforts undertaken by Somalia to bury ancient enmities and work towards mutually beneficial relations with her neighbors. We are encouraged by your remarks that the Somali Democratic Republic does not entertain any ambition of territorial aggrandizement. As you proceed to implement this positive approach I am confident your government will succeed in overcoming age-old suspicions and traditional rivalries to develop trust and friendship with neighboring peoples. We share with you the opinion that conflict in the area must end.

We are very much aware of the many natural and man-made obstacles which impede the development in your country. Yet, the Somali people and the Somali Government have met these challenges in an impressive fashion. We especially admire the endeavors of Somalia within the last months, while your country has been confronted with one of the world's most severe refugee crises. Your commitment to providing relief for these impoverished people in spite of the drain on your already burdened economic and human resources is an inspiration and evokes our highest respect. I am pleased that you have found the support of the United States Government and the American people useful in these efforts.

The Ambassador of Somalia always receives a cordial welcome in the United States. Your predecessors made an important contribution to the close relations between our two governments. I am aware of your impressive list of past accomplishments and I am sure you will meet this new assignment with much success. You have my best wishes for your mission.

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DOS Waiver 1/6/2015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

82099

BY dlv NARA DATE 4/4/2019

Salah HADJI Farah Dirir - Appointed Ambassador of Djibouti
(Phonetic: HAH gee)

Head of State - Hassan Gouled Aptidon (Phonetic: GOO LED),
President

Head of Government - Barkat Gourad Hamadou, Prime Minister
Ambassador Hadji, 44, married with children. Concurrently
assigned as Djibouti's Permanent Representative to the UN,
since 1977, and is resident in New York. Previous experience
as a professor of chemistry. Studied for two years at
Kansas State Teachers College and received B.S. and M.Sc.

Pertinent Background: Djibouti gained independence from
France in 1977, although French economic and security
assistance still sustains the country. President Hassan
Gouled visited the U.S. in 1977 to participate in Djibouti's
admission to the UN and met with President Carter in
Washington. A U.S. diplomatic mission in Djibouti opened in
1977; our first Ambassador arrived in 1980.

Significant Issues: Economic and refugee assistance;
continued access to Djibouti's ports and airfields; support
for President Gouled's peace efforts.

Issues for Discussion:

-- Reaffirm U.S. support for the Djibouti government's
careful efforts to balance competing Somali and Ethiopian
pressures on the new Republic.

-- In this regard mention our support for President
Gouled's statesmanlike efforts to seek a peaceful resolution
of the Ethiopian-Somalia conflict.

-- Reiterate our concern about Djibouti's difficult
refugee problem and our intention to continue providing
economic and refugee assistance.

-- Express our appreciation for the access we enjoy
to Djibouti's ports and airfields.

GDS 5/29/87 (Kamman, Curtis W.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI
SALAH HADJI FARAH DIRIR
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

The vicious attempt on your precious life and the act of violence that has followed, have struck us as the most shocking news. In our tense moments of horror and suspense we have shared with the international world - in public and private - the intense feeling of outrage against the senseless crime of violence. Yet in our moments of prayers we have thanked God, the merciful, for the aversion of the short-lived crisis and for the happy news of the prospects of your complete recovery. May the Almighty protect you and your family from all evil intents and bless you all with a strong health and happy life.

At this moment of gratification for your speedy and complete recovery, allow me, Mr. President, to also express my feeling of how honoured I am to present to you the letter of my credentials as Ambassador of the Republic of Djibouti to the United States of America.

At the happy occasion in which you are welcoming me at your magnificent White House as the first Ambassador of my country to your's, I am very pleased to convey to you the warm greetings of my President, His Excellency El-Haj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, and people who have honoured me with this unique privilege of representing their interest in your great country.

I would also like to congratulate you most sincerely on your overwhelming success and landslide victory in the presidential election in which your great people have chosen you as their president. Your choice, Mr. President, is a fitting proof of the great confidence your people have in you and in the major roles you have to play in carrying out the huge responsibilities towards the common destiny of mankind, especially at a time when there is a lot to be improved in efforts of preserving the dignity and worth of man.

Your country, Mr. President, was among the first with which my country established diplomatic relations immediately after accession to independence. For this reason, the United States of America has become familiar with the peaceful policy that the Republic of Djibouti has pursued, ever since the attainment of independence, with regard to its international relations. Your administration, Mr. President, must have also become aware of the fact that the government and people of the Republic of Djibouti, guided by the deeply rooted political experience and far-sighted wisdom of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, have always been anxious to offer their modest contribution to the international efforts in the search for peace and justice based on mutual respect and under the principles of independence in equality and dignity.

My country's commitment to strictly adhere to the objectives of national unity, equality and peace has been strengthened by our firm will to remain in a state of positive neutrality and non-alignment, with regard to our foreign relations.

With these objectives, Mr. President, the Republic of Djibouti - conscious of its geographic situation and the international responsibilities inherent therein - has chosen to pursue a careful policy based not only on preserving and safeguarding our national unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom and independence, but also on our wish to harmonize our hard-won independence with the genuine spirit of lasting understanding and cooperation of all nations.

In this spirit of understanding, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, while deeply concerned about the persistence of hostilities in the Horn of Africa, has engaged himself in the task of bringing about a state of mutual trust and cooperation among the nations in the region. In his peace efforts, President Gouled made an appeal in August 1980 for a negotiated settlement in the conflict, and has very recently begun a series of official visits to the countries of the Horn of Africa. All of these visits have already been concluded, and the only thing that remains is to draw the conclusion for or against the eventual mediation.

Mr. President, these courageous endeavours on the part of President Gouled call for considerable moral and material support from all peace loving nations.

At this point, Mr. President, it is my intention to invite your attention to the peace finding mission of President Gouled, and to the moral and material support that he needs to achieve results.

Finally, I would like to express my readiness to cooperate with your administration, in the process of strengthening the friendly relations that existed between our two countries, and with your indispensable support I look forward to the promotion of excellent cooperation that will benefit our two countries.

Dr. Jose Rafael MOLINA MORILLO (Phonetic: mo lee nah mo REE yo) -
Appointed Ambassador of the Dominican Republic

Head of State - President Antonio Guzman (Phonetic: Gooz mahn)

Ambassador Molina Morillo, 51, married, 4 children. A prominent Dominican journalist, he has founded and managed several leading newspapers and magazines. Between 1954 and 1961 he served President Trujillo in a variety of diplomatic assignments, including Counselor of Embassy in Mexico. Though he describes himself as nonpartisan, he is committed to the political fortunes of President Guzman, whom he served as UN Ambassador from 1979 to 1981.

Pertinent Background: Secretary Vance and Ambassador Young visited the Dominican Republic to attend the August 16, 1978 inauguration of President Guzman. The last visit to the United States of a Dominican Chief of State was in September 1977, when President Balaguer was in Washington for the signing of the Panama Canal Treaties.

Significant Issues: We have encouraged the Dominican Republic, as a moderate and democratic country, to play a wider role in regional political and economic affairs, and we have provided substantial military and economic assistance to the country over the years. Ambassador Molina Morillo will express his country's appreciation for the importance of the U.S. role in preserving peace both around the world and in the Caribbean. He will want to elicit assurances that the U.S. will help to preserve stability in the Dominican Republic by further increasing our assistance programs. He may express the wish for more frequent high-level visits between our countries.

Issues for Discussion:

- Express satisfaction with the cordial relations between our nations and our appreciation of the positive example the Dominican Republic sets in the region.
- Reaffirm our intention to play a supportive role throughout the region and especially to the Dominican Republic.
- Indicate our hope that the Dominican Republic will take full advantage of the many opportunities for multi-lateral assistance through international institutions which the U.S. supports.
- (If asked) We believe high-level exchanges can be valuable, but timing is important and we would not want any such visit possibly to be misinterpreted as U.S. interference with the upcoming 1982 presidential elections.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
DR. JOSE RAFAEL MOLINA MORILLO
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

It is a great honor for me to place in Your Excellency's hands the letters accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic to the Government of the United States of America, together with the letters of recall of my distinguished predecessor.

This difficult period in history, during which I shall serve as the representative of my government and people to this great nation and to Your Excellency's government, is of crucial importance for all mankind.

Your Excellency knows better than anyone that during these few weeks that you have been President of your great country, you have already dealt with many conflicts that endanger the world. All parts of the globe are experiencing pressures and threats that give rise to insecurity and

instability. It is only fair to note that each time your government has had to act it has done so with the tact and firmness required by the situation, thereby safeguarding the balance of power necessary to ensure general peace.

When speaking of peace and stability, I must make special mention, Mr. President, of the troubled region to which both our countries belong, the Americas. More specifically, I should like to mention the strategic Caribbean and Central American area which includes nations with long histories as well as newly formed states composed of people with different customs and diverse ethnic backgrounds, where each country faces very different, serious problems, and where the clash of incompatible political ideologies results in fierce fighting.

There is no doubt that because most Latin American countries are still striving to develop both politically and economically, this region is one that communist forces covet and consider vulnerable inasmuch as they view the countries south of the Rio Grande as easy prey.

Mr. President, it gives me great pride and satisfaction to note on this occasion that the Dominican Republic clearly enjoys the greatest political, social, and economic stability of any democratic nation in its geographic area. A brief examination of the events that are currently affecting our region or consideration of the veiled threats looming over all Latin America reveals that there are relatively few bastions left in the hemisphere, which, like the Dominican Republic, have the potential, desire, and social and political conditions to ensure democratic power and stability.

The United States of America, the foremost example of democratic institutions and freedom, and, because of the course of history, the leader in the struggle for the common

good, can count on the Dominican Republic in this vitally important undertaking. More precisely, your government can count on the government of President Antonio Guzman.

The government that I am coming here to represent was chosen in an honest, free election and differs from its neighbors in its unyielding respect for democratic principles and in the stability of its institutions. Such characteristics provide the basis for us to identify with your country through our goals and common ideals. Our feelings of solidarity with the United States are, therefore, based on our convictions.

Unfortunately, however, the Dominican Republic is neither as strong nor as invulnerable as the United States.

Although my country has made great progress in the fields of health, education, agriculture, and housing, and in other important areas during President Guzman's administration, the Dominican Republic is still basically a nation in need of technical and economic assistance from the more developed nations that are its friends.

Precisely because it is perhaps the most perfect example of democracy in Latin America and one of your country's most loyal friends, my country at the present time requires the greatest possible assistance to ensure rapid progress in its development programs, which ultimately will strengthen the bases of our democratic system and eliminate any possibility of the advancement of other political ideologies in our area.

There was a time when the prevalent belief was that wealthy nations should provide maximum assistance to areas torn or threatened by violence, and should ignore the stable countries because it was assumed that these did not represent a danger. Experience has shown that this view was incorrect and that it is advisable to provide just as much or more

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
DR. JOSE RAFAEL MOLINA MORILLO
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

It is a pleasure to receive from you the letter accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic to the United States. I also acknowledge the Letter of Recall of your distinguished predecessor, Ambassador Del Rosario.

It is with great satisfaction that I welcome you as Ambassador from a Caribbean neighbor that shares our devotion to the principles of democracy in this hemisphere and throughout the world. I wish you every success in the accomplishment of your challenging mission here. I thank you both for your frankness and for your recognition of the importance in these troubled times for nations with shared political ideals and economic aspirations to work together

to ensure peace and preserve stability around the world. I share your perception that all the democratic nations in the Caribbean should work closely together for the common good and against hostile outside interference. You may be assured that you will find the United States a faithful friend.

Again, I wish you every success in the accomplishment of your mission. Please convey to President Guzman and the Dominican people my personal greetings and best wishes.

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Authority State Waver 11/6/15
BY AL DATE 4/4/2019

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Henricus A.F. Heidweiller (Phonetic: HIDE-viler) - Appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Suriname

Head of State and of Government - Dr. Hendrik R. Chin A Sen (Phonetic: CHIN ah Sen), President and Prime Minister

Ambassador Heidweiller, 52, married, several grown children from previous marriage. Past assignments include Head of Office for Foreign Relations, Representative of Suriname as member of the Netherlands Permanent Mission to the UN, and Permanent Representative of Suriname to the UN.

Pertinent Background: Former Prime Minister Arron visited the United States officially in 1978. Neither the President nor the Vice President has visited Suriname since independence in 1975.

Significant Issues: Since a military coup ended constitutional rule in February 1980, we have been concerned about a possible leftward drift by Suriname.

Issues for Discussion:

- Reaffirm our support for the Government of Suriname's announced intention of returning to constitutional, democratic rule by the end of 1982.
- Express interest in the development of Suriname and our hopes that the Government's economic programs will be successful.
- Assure the Ambassador of our appreciation for Suriname's constructive role internationally and our support for the country's continued freedom to pursue its legitimate goals without undesirable foreign intervention.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GDS 6/1/87

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME
HENRICUS AUGUSTINUS FRANCISCUS HEIDWEILLER
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

It is a great honor and privilege to present to you the Letter of Credence, accrediting me as Ambassador of Suriname to the United States of America.

In accrediting me, our President, Dr. Henk Chin A Sen, also entrusted me with the pleasant task of conveying to you and your great nation his very best wishes. Your speedy recovery and above all, the demonstration of great personal courage reflect the amazing vitality and resilience of this great Northern Republic in our Americas.

Mr. President, every nation leads its own life as determined by its past, its genius and its destiny.

Democracy has different aspects in different lands. The United States of America, certainly one of the most viable

democracies in our beleaguered world, has already solved many of its basic problems. It enjoys a high standard of living which permits the flowering of many spiritual and material values.

My own country, Suriname, having attained independence only a few years ago after hundred of years of colonialism, is at the stage where most of its efforts are concentrated on providing the groundwork for our future development. At the same time, we realize that our development must be completed with the support and participation of the freedom-loving people of Suriname.

We are a developing non-aligned nation, which does not necessarily mean that we are a politically neutral country. We are aware of our potentialities and our restrictions and fully realize that we need the support of our friends in developing our country.

Notwithstanding our distinct characteristics, the peoples of the United States of America and Suriname share the same hopes and dreams, particularly so since we both belong to the Americas. The centuries-old cordial relations between our countries have never been marred by serious controversies. Comforted by that knowledge, I look forward to making all possible efforts, during my tenure as Ambassador to your country, towards expanding and strengthening the mutually benefitting bonds between our countries.

Allow me, Mr. President, to conclude on a personal note. The first time I met with Americans was during World War II when American soldiers were sent to Suriname to protect our bauxite mines against the threat of a German invasion from North Africa. Most of those soldiers left for other war theaters after the surrender of the German Armies in North Africa.

The American soldiers built our first airport and the connecting road to our capital. They impressed me as being very energetic, as well as jovial and gentle. That boyhood image proved to be right, as I was to discover later that those soldiers represented the basic qualities of dynamism and kindness of the American people. With that in mind, Mr. President, I do cherish great hopes for my tenure as Ambassador.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME
HENRICUS A. F. HEIDWEILLER
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

I accept with great pleasure the Letter by which the President of Suriname, His Excellency Dr. Hendrik R. Chin A Sen, accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States. Moreover, I appreciate the warm sentiments towards the United States and the personal wishes which you so graciously have conveyed on President Chin A Sen's behalf.

We agree wholeheartedly that, despite any differences in history, language and culture, the peoples of our two countries share a Western heritage and much else in common. The desire for peace, freedom, and security, for the chance to live in harmony with one's neighbors, to participate actively in the political process and in the determination of one's

future know no boundaries. We value highly the good relations which we enjoy with Suriname and wish to work with you towards their expansion. We hope that as the United States and Suriname come to know and understand each other better, new ways will be found to make those relations even more meaningful.

At the same time we must recognize that we live in a difficult, turbulent era. In recent years the number of independent states in our hemisphere alone has increased considerably, with further new admissions to the family of nations expected in the near future. As all states, including the United States, which have gone from colonial status to independence have had to learn, freedom carries with it risks as well as benefits. Old social and economic problems do not vanish with independence, and new threats to freedom, from within and without, may arise.

In closing, Mr. Ambassador, I ask you to transmit to President Chin A Sen and to the Government and people of Suriname my best wishes and those of the United States Government and the American people. May the bonds of friendship and understanding between our two countries be strengthened during the coming years, a goal to which I am sure you will make valuable contributions. I wish to assure you that the United States Government is prepared to offer every possible assistance during your mission to this country, which we hope will be rewarding in the accomplishment of your duties, as well as personally.

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DOS Waiver 4/4/2015

DATE 4/4/2019

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

82101

Joseph Saye Guannu (Phonetic: GWA-nu) - Appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Liberia

Head of State of Government - Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe, Chairman of the People's Redemption Council

Ambassador Guannu, 40, married, 3 children. Previous assignments include Professor of Political Science, Glassboro State College, New Jersey; Assistant Minister, Liberian Foreign Service Institute and Coordinator of Research, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Ambassador-at-Large.

Pertinent Background: The Head of State has never visited the United States, and neither the President or Vice President has visited Liberia.

Significant Issues: Liberia, founded by freed American slaves in 1847, has traditionally been a close ally of the United States. We have in Liberia the largest concentration of USG assets in Africa. Since the April 12, 1980 coup brought inexperienced, but pro-Western enlisted men to power, we have greatly increased our overall assistance in order to avoid economic collapse and further political upheavals. The new leaders continue to look to us first, but the Soviets have been trying to undermine our special relationship with offers of economic and military assistance. We have recently undertaken extraordinary assistance initiatives: additional budgetary support funds, concessional food aid, and symbolic military actions.

Issues for Discussion:

- Express our interest in continuing the longstanding close relationship between the United States and Liberia.
- Note that we have increased our assistance to Liberia tenfold to help the new leaders surmount the financial difficulties they face.
- Express our hope that the People's Redemption Council will continue to take steps to stabilize the economy and return the country to civilian rule, underlining that we can help those governments that take measures to help themselves.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
DR. JOSEPH SAYE GUANNU
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I bring you greetings and best wishes from Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe, Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, the Members of the People's Redemption Council and the People of the Republic of Liberia. It is the desire of the Government and People of Liberia that the special, historic and tested relationship which has for over a century subsisted between us be preserved and even strengthened in the days that lie ahead. For our part, Mr. President, it is an honour to be accredited to you as the personal representative of Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe, Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council of Liberia.

Permit me to also reaffirm my Government's profound regrets

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Permit me to also reaffirm my Government's profound regrets

about the unfortunate attempt made on your life. We are thankful to the Almighty God for the preservation of your life, dedicated as it is to the service of your great country and the cause of international peace and understanding.

Mr. President, the fact has been relegated to the pages of history that a revolutionary coup occurred in Liberia on April 12, 1980. This social change was long overdue. It was inevitable because no people can forever be denied their fundamental rights, civil liberties and political rights. Nowhere in recorded history have the dreams and aspirations of a people been doomed to suppression. We believe that that course of action was right and just.

Mr. President, it is my pleasing duty to inform you that since April 12, 1980, the Liberian people under the leadership of Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe and the People's Redemption Council have embarked on a massive program of national reconstruction. In this connection, Mr. President, we are pleased with America's understanding of our situation and the assistance which she has given and continues to give us.

Even though a change of Government has taken place in my country, that change has not altered our relations with the Council of Nations. We have registered our continued adherence to the principles enshrined in the Charters of the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity. The Government of the People's Redemption Council has pledged to honour all international commitments made by the previous regime. Needless to say, Mr. President, the Government of the People's Redemption holds the view that Liberia's independence remains incomplete, indeed insecure, until every inch of African soil is liberated from alien rule. The people of Namibia must be given their legitimate right to self determination and social justice must reign in South Africa.

In particular, Mr. President, we share the view that our relationship with the United States transcends the bounds of power politics. It will be recalled that the political foundation of the Liberian State was laid by the United States. Liberia's socio-economic institutions are patterned after those of the United States. Our two states believe in the government of the people, for the people and by the people. Thus, Mr. President, there is much that binds rather than divides us. My Government remains committed to maintain and strengthen our relationship.

Technology, Mr. President, has made mankind irreversibly interdependent. The hopes and aspirations of mankind are now firmly connected and its challenges greater than ever. Universal peace, though illusive, remains indivisible.

Thus, Mr. President, my Government believes that the creation of a New International Economic Order is crucial to the growth and development of the other half of our common planet - Earth. Concerted efforts should therefore be made toward the realization of this objective. My Government also believes that diligent efforts should be made toward the prudent and equitable sharing of the world's resources and their exploitation should be regulated in the common interest of the present and future generations of mankind. In this connection, it is imperative that a Law of the Sea Treaty be concluded without further delay so that all nations can derive benefits from the resources of our oceans which are universally accepted to be "the common heritage of mankind."

Mr. President, the Government of the People's Redemption Council has embarked on a new crusade aimed at the continued preservation of the democratic institutions in the country and the full development of our human and natural resources. We

are committed to the attainment of these objectives and feel confident that we can continue to count on the unflinching support of our friends, particularly the United States of America.

During my tour of duty here, Mr. President, it shall be my determined effort to develop a close working relationship with you to the mutual benefit of our two countries.

Mr. President, I should like to convey to you the highest esteem of Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe, Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council and his best wishes for your personal well-being. He entertains the hope that the Government and friendly people of the United States of America will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace, cohesion and prosperity. I express once more the hope that the cordial relations subsisting between our two governments and peoples will continue to be meaningfully strengthened in the coming years and that peace and international understanding will prevail in our world.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
DR. JOSEPH SAYE GUANNU
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

It is with great pleasure that I accept the letter of your distinguished Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe, accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia to the United States. I also accept the Letter of Recall of your very capable predecessor, Herbert R. W. Brewer.

You have mentioned your government's determination to grant all Liberian people access to the political and economic system of your country. We support your government's objectives of social and political equality and are encouraged by the measures that have been taken to return the country to civilian rule. Sergeant Doe's April 12 announcement of the formation of an autonomous commission to redraft the constitution is a commendable step towards the establishment of genuine democracy in Liberia.

We value highly our longstanding close ties with Liberia and want to ensure that the traditional friendship between our two peoples endures. We are pleased that we have been able to provide greatly increased assistance to Liberia during the last year so that its leaders can surmount the extraordinary financial problems that face them, and we hope to be able to assist in a similar way in future years. We applaud the very difficult measures the government has taken to stabilize the economy and are hopeful that, with the help of the entire network of its friends, Liberia will overcome these problems in the near future.

You have referred to the interdependence of nations and outstanding issues for resolution in Africa and elsewhere in the world. We look forward to working closely with Liberia on these issues, and welcome the continuation of an extensive, frank dialogue between our two countries on all international economic and political matters.

In closing, Mr. Ambassador, I ask that you convey to Sergeant Doe and the people of Liberia my best wishes for peace and prosperity. And may I wish you, Mr. Ambassador, every success in the important duties you are undertaking. Our relations with Liberia are of great importance to America and I look forward to working with you to maintain and strengthen them.

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DICK ALLEN

IRENE DERUS

JANET COLSON

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL 3206

ACTION UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

3219 *afk*

UNCLASSIFIED WITH CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

dn 12/29/81

June 1, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: CHARLES P. TYSON *CT*

SUBJECT: Briefing Memo for Credentials Ceremony, June 4 (beginning at 3PM)

Attached is the briefing memo for the credentials ceremony on June 4 for the Ambassadors of Somalia (Tab A), Djibouti (Tab B), Suriname (Tab C), Dominican Republic (Tab D) and Liberia (Tab E). The staff has cleared the briefing papers.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the briefing memo to the President at Tab 1.

NOTE: The President hands each Ambassador the reply to the Ambassador's Letter of Credence. I am holding the originals, copies are provided for your information; only briefing memoranda go to President.

23

~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS~~

UNCLASSIFIED (UPON REVIEW)
OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION (3) db
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UNCLASSIFIED WITH THE WHITE HOUSE
CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS WASHINGTON

3219

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS

Thursday, June 4, 1981
Beginning at 3PM
The Oval Office

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *RV*

I. PURPOSE

To receive for accreditation the diplomatic credentials of five ambassadors.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

- A. Background: You will receive credentials from the Ambassadors of Somalia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Suriname and Liberia. After the exchange of documents, you will hold a brief (5 minutes) conversation with each ambassador.
- B. Participants: The Ambassadors of Somalia, Liberia and Djibouti will be escorted by Assistant Secretary of State Chester A. Crocker. The Ambassadors of the Dominican Republic and Suriname will be escorted by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Everett E. Briggs. Chief of Protocol Annenberg will make the introductions. ~~I will be present.~~

Families Attending: The Somalia Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Asha, three sons: Fauzi (22), Abdinisir (20) and Saeed (16) and two daughters: Shadia (17), Naema (15) and Deeka (8). Djibouti Ambassador will be unaccompanied. The Dominican Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Francia, and son Jose Antonio (23) and three daughters: Amelia (19), Maria Alicia (15) and Silvia Maria (11). The Suriname Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Rosaria. The Liberian Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Adelaide.

- C. Press Arrangements: Meetings to be announced. Press photo session and White House photographer.

III. BACKGROUND MATERIAL

- Somalia -- Ambassador Mohamoud Haji Nur Tab A
- Djibouti -- Ambassador Salah Hadji Farah Dirir Tab B
- Dominican Republic -- Ambassador Dr. Jose Rafael Molina Morillo Tab C
- Suriname -- Ambassador Henricus A. F. Heidweiller Tab D
- Liberia -- Ambassador Joseph Saye Guannu Tab E

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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TO ALLEN

FROM NEWELL, G

DOCDATE 29 MAY 81

TYSON

01 JUN 81

KEYWORDS: CREDENTIALS SOMALIA
DJIBOUTI SURINAM
DOMINICAN REP LIBERIA

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS BY AMBS ON JUN 4

ACTION: PREPARE TALKERS DUE: 02 JUN 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

TYSON

COMMENTS **NO INDICATION OF COUNTRIES INVOLVED --- PLEASE COORDINATE

W/ APPROPRIATE STAFF OFFICERS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (C /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>Pres</i>	<i>IP 6/4</i>	<i>for information</i>		
	<i>C 6/5</i>	<i>back from the Pres.</i>		<i>CT</i>

DISPATCH _____

W/ATTCH FILE W/H (C) *dom*

HIS EXCELLENCY RONALD W. REAGAN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.
USA.





SAAFAARADDA JAMHUURIYADDA DIMOQRAADIGA SOOMAALIYA

WAASHINTON

*Embassy of the Somali Democratic Republic
Washington, D. C.*

سفارة جمهورية الصومال الديمقراطية
واشنطن

Mr. President,

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to hand over to Your Excellency, the letters of recall of my predecessor and my letters of credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Somali Democratic Republic to the United States of America.

Mr. President, I am delighted to extend to you on behalf of my President H.E. Mohamed Siyad Barre, the government and people of Somalia and on my own behalf our cordial and sincere congratulations on your election as President of the United States Of America.

Your election, a fitting tribute to your great country has come at a historic time when friendship and trust between the United States of America and the Somali Democratic Republic are growing. I wish to emphasize the wish of my President, government and people to further strengthen this cooperation. For me, it is a special pleasure and honour to be the Ambassador of my country

in your capital, and in fulfilling my responsibilities I shall rely and confide on Your Excellency's guidance and the cooperation of members of your Administration.

Mr. President, Somalia though a poor country is currently caring for the largest number of refugees in the world. Nearly two million destitute and dispirited refugees, composed of predominantly women and children, fleeing from an unjust war are being looked after in camps and private Somali homes. Our health, educational and transportation services are stretched to the limit.

The assistance of the United States government and of the American people has been prompt and generous. Allow me, Mr. President, to express on behalf of my government and especially on behalf of these refugees our deepest gratitude.

With all the good will of the International community we believe it is neither desirable nor feasible to keep these refugees in camps indefinitely. They should go back to their homes. The root cause of this worsening refugee crisis need to be studied and a just and lasting solution sought. Towards attaining this objective, the oppressive forces in the area must stop their inhuman scorched earth tactics. This unjust war must end. The Cuban proxy forces must leave and those powers aiding and

abetting this suffering must be persuaded to desist.

Mr. President, Somalia seeks no territorial aggrandisement, but firmly holds that the people of this region, like others before them, have every right to determine their own destiny in the full sense of self-determination. In this context Mr. President, the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic welcomes any initiative towards that goal.

Finally, Mr. President, the history of your great nation, its indomitable spirit and will to struggle, overcome and prosper holds a natural appeal for most Somalis. I have the pleasant duty of building on this affinity and hope that your Administration will assist me in this appealing task.

Thank you, Mr. President.

March 19th, 1981