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THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

00061

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: AUGUST 21, 1986

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE NICOLAAS JOUWE

SUBJECT: UNOPENED

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
JOHN POINDEXTER	ORG	86/08/21		C 86 108/12 <i>CJ</i>
REFERRAL NOTE: <i>99 Das</i>				
REFERRAL NOTE:	<i>CJ R</i>	<i>86/08/21</i>	<i>see memo</i>	<i>86/09/05</i>
REFERRAL NOTE:				

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| * | * | *CORRESPONDENCE: | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION | *A-ANSWERED | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNFR | * |
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8626408

DATE September 5, 1986

FOR: VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE

REFERENCE:

TO: President Reagan FROM: Nicholaas Jouwe *

DATE: Aug. 7, 1986 SUBJECT: Request for U.S.

support for the putative National (de facto) Government of the
Republic of West Papua New Guinea

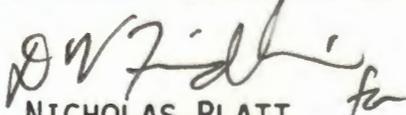
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THE ATTACHED ITEM WAS SENT DIRECTLY TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION TAKEN:

- A DRAFT REPLY IS ATTACHED.
- A DRAFT REPLY WILL BE FORWARDED.
- A TRANSLATION IS ATTACHED.
- 1 AN INFORMATION COPY OF A DIRECT REPLY IS ATTACHED.
- XX WE BELIEVE NO RESPONSE IS NECESSARY FOR THE REASON
CITED BELOW.
- THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE
PROPOSED TRAVEL.
- OTHER.

REMARKS: Reply to this correspondence will not advance U.S.
interests in general and U.S.-Indonesia bilateral relations in
particular.


NICHOLAS PLATT
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(CLASSIFICATION)

DECL OADR

8626408

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

AUGUST 26, 1986

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 422537

MEDIA: SEALED, DATED AUGUST 21, 1986

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE NICOLAAS JOUWE
C/O D. CARLETON GAJDUSEK, M.D.
6552 JEFFERSON PLACE
FREDERICK MD 21701

SUBJECT: UNOPENED

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
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UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

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(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE



8626408

The National (de facto) Government of the Republic of West Papua New Guinea

Section: Foreign Affairs and Defence

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

To:

His Excellency Mr. Ronald REAGAN,
President of the United States of America,
and
His Excellency Mr. Robert J.L. HAWKE, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Australia.

Re: The Security problems
of the Pacific Ocean,
and the matter Con-
cerning the Indepen-
dence of West Papua
New Guinea.

Appendices: IV (Four).

Annexes : 3.

August 7, 1986.

Mr. President,
Mr. Prime Minister,

1. On the eve of the talks of the Governments of the United States of America and Australia on the subject of drafting a new Defence Agreement in substitution for the ANZUS-PACT, we address Your Excellencies and Your Governments with solemn request to draw the future of the strategically important island in the Pacific, Papua New Guinea as a whole, into the discussions.
2. In our latest "Personal Appeal to President Reagan" of May, 1984, we clearly expounded our humble outlook upon the future of the island of Papua New Guinea - especially the Western half, now occupied by Indonesia - as well as our concern about the ever-growing influence of the Maritime Power of the Soviet Union in the Pacific Ocean.
3. The recent developments in the Philippines, and the rumours about the termination, after 1991, of the American-Philippine Agreement concerning the establishment of the American Military Bases in that country, show that history is about to bear us out as regards our misgivings - made known by us to President Nixon as early as 1969 - relating to the security problem of the Pacific

Ocean, and especially as regards the careless handling - by President Kennedy's Government - of the future of the strategically important island in the Pacific, Papua New Guinea.

4. Our outlook upon the gravity of the situation and upon the danger that in the near future may well threaten the safety, peace and order of the peoples of the Pacific, will become clear to Your Excellencies and Your Governments from the historical backgrounds as well as the new factual events regarding Indonesia's expansionist policy, her military build-up and her drive in the direction of the South Pacific, which are sent together with this letter as appendices II, III and IV.

5. It is therefore that we must strongly urge the Governments of the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand NOT to entrust the responsibility and the Defence Policy of the Pacific Ocean to any Asian country, but to leave them entirely in the hands of the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand.

6. For it has become evident from the history of the past 45 years that the Asian countries, particularly Japan and Indonesia, are not only among the most influential ones within the so-called "NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES", but that they also conduct, in an arrogant way, their own expansionist policy. They use their economic power, deceit, manipulation and intimidation techniques as a means to attain their objects and with these to extort also a greater say and supervision over the Pacific Ocean.

7. It is, therefore, necessary that, during this conference, Your Governments should define and demarcate the clearly defensible territories, or in a given case spheres of influence of the new Alliance, for the Pacific Ocean in general and for the South Pacific in particular.

"STRATEGIC PLAN"

8. Forty-four years ago, in his strategy against Japan, General Douglas MacArthur traced out, and successfully carried out, a clear "STRATEGIC PLAN" (See Map in annex one). If we are not mistaken, this strategic plan was, at the realization of SEATO at Manila on September 8, 1954, renamed into "Dulles Line". Would it be possible to as yet retain the territories of the famous General's "Strategic Plan"? This of course, without the countries that have already become independent, or do not wish to become members of the new Alliance.

9. The strategic picture at the time of General MacArthur has, indeed, changed, essentially with regard to the present political picture of the Pacific Ocean. The then colonies or Trust Territories of the United Nations have become independent countries. Half of the island of Papua New Guinea, on the other hand, has been handed over to the new expansionists of Asia, the Javanese of Indonesia. This happened after illegal intervention of the American (Kennedy) Government.

10. In the Bay of Tonkin the Soviet Union is engaged in building a large ice-free Naval Base. Her Maritime Units have penetrated

far into the Pacific. For a considerable time already the Soviets have tried with their attractive financial conditions to force the fishing agreements upon the 12 independent poor ("mini") States of the South Pacific. Nobody knows what other "economic plans", after these fishing agreements, the Soviet Union has in reserve in order to use presently as a possible medium of exchange to get permission to build one or more Naval Bases in the region.

11. The Commander-In-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, Admiral James Lyons, speaking at a news conference in Suva in May, 1986, has stated:

"...the South Pacific was basically free of what he termed the cancer of international terrorism, and he believed countries in the region should stay clear of such an insidious threat.

Admiral Lyons said there was no doubt that the Soviet Union would establish a naval presence in the South Pacific if it were given the opportunity".

(THE TIMES OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PORT MORESBY, MAY 24, 1986).

ECONOMIC ADVANTEGES (?)

12. The above-mentioned words of the highest responsible American military Authority for the Pacific Ocean show his clearly being alarmed at the increasing influence of the Soviet Union and her tools, such as Cuba and Lybia, in the region of the South Pacific. Justly so, but not incomprehensible. Their introducing the Russians and their tools in the region may, according to the Melanesians, Polynesians and Micronesians, "not be regarded as pro-Communist steps. They are no Communists. They accept the Russians only because the latter are offering economic advanteges for the maintenance of their rights to exist, their chances to survive and because they have respect for their liberties and their inalienable rights of Self-determination".

13. In the defence just now here are indeed some grains of truth. This is made clear by the history of the past 67 years. As brilliant as he was with his famous program of 14 items settling peace at Versailles after World-War I in 1919, (introducing for the first time in history the "Right of Self-Determination" and putting it into practice for the peoples of the Balkans, and bringing about the LEAGE OF NATIONS), so bad and short-sighted President Woodrow Wilson was with his Pacific policy. He wanted to give all the former German colonies in the Pacific, the island of Papua New Guinea included, to the Japanese.

14. Forty-three years afterwards (in 1962) his political associate of the Democratic Party, President John F. Kennedy, did the same. Most short-sightedly he handed the Western half of the island of Papua New Guinea over to the new Asian expansionists of the island of Java (Sukarno and others). And this he did three months before he bravely forced the Russians to dismantle their rocket installations in the island of Cuba. Censures of the very indifferent or non far-seeing American New Guinea policy - that of Australia as

well, be it to a lesser degree - read as follows (see annex 2).

GLARING ERROR ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW

15. In 1962 it became evident to everyone in his senses that the "New York Agreement concerning West New Guinea (West Irian)" of August 15, 1962, drafted, by order of President Kennedy, by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, was a glaring error according to International Law. The Articles of this Agreement accentuating the glaring error of International Law, reads as follows:

Transfer of Administration

Article II

After the adoption of the resolution referred to in Article I, the Netherlands will transfer administration of the territory to a United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) established by and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary-General upon the arrival of the United Nations Administrator appointed in accordance with Article IV. The UNTEA will in turn transfer the administration to Indonesia in accordance with Article XII.

Article IV

A United Nations Administrator, acceptable to Indonesia and the Netherlands, will be appointed by the Secretary-General.

Article V

The United Nations Administrator, as Chief executive officer of the UNTEA, will have full authority under the direction of the Secretary-General to administer the territory for the period of the UNTEA administration in accordance with the terms of the present Agreement.

Article VI

1. The United Nations flag will be flown during the period of United Nations administration.

2. With regard to the flying of the Indonesian and Netherlands flags, it is agreed that this matter will be determined by agreement between the Secretary-General and the respective governments.

SECOND PHASE

Article XII

The United Nations Administrator will have discretion to transfer all or part of the administration to Indonesia at any time after the first phase of the UNTEA administration. The UNTEA'S authority will cease at the moment of transfer of full administrative control to Indonesia.

Article XIII

United Nations security forces will be replaced by Indonesian security

forces after the first phase of the UNTEA administration. All United Nations security forces will be withdrawn upon the transfer of administration to Indonesia.

(UNITED NATIONS TREATY SERIES, Vol. 437 (1962) No. 6311).

16. From the foregoing articles it is obvious that the American President Kennedy and the U.N. Secretary-General U Thant manipulated the United Nations in favour of the Javanese Sukarno's territorial claims. At the same time they turned the U.N. into the position of a Super-Colonial Power, with a Super-Colonial Administrator of its own and his Administrative Apparatus, United Nations Temporary Executive Authority = UNTEA, complete with its own Super-Colonial Army, Flag, etc. etc.; this Administrator was to take over the territory from the ordinary colonial power (The Netherlands), to colonize the territory from October, 1962, up to and including the end of April, 1963, and then to transfer the territory again, on May 1, 1963, to the Neo-Colonial claimant (the Republic of Indonesia).

17. The Melanesian people of the territory, in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter the legitimate owner of the Sovereignty of its homeland, had no say in the matter at all. Colonized and oppressed by the United Nations. And in doing so the United States of America (Kennedy Regime) and the United Nations (U Thant) committed one of the glaring errors of the century in the field of International Law and reduce to a minimum the credibility of the United Nations as guardian and protector of HUMAN RIGHTS on earth.

18. This glaring error of the United Nations in 1962 was - according to English daily and weekly papers in the spring of 1982 - also the most important reason for the Government of the United Kingdom to leave the U.N. entirely out of the military encounter with the Argentine in the Falkland Islands.

THE NUCLEAR PROBLEM

"JAKARTA IN FAVOUR OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE"

19. It also ought, a long time already, to have been known to the Governments of the United States of America and of Australia, that Indonesia, as an influential country within the organization of the "Non-Aligned Countries", has her own view of the defence of South East Asia and the South West Pacific, which is different from that of the United States of America and Australia. On July 16, 1986, the Press-Bureau "Associated-Press" spread the following news:

"JAKARTA (AP)- Indonesia is in favour of a Nuclear-free zone in South East Asia. This was declared in an interview with the American Press Bureau "Associated Press" by the Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs Mochtar".

"To that end we must exercise pressure", Mochtar said. ASEAN, a co-operation relationship of states in South East Asia, of which Indonesia, too,

"is member, has for quite some time been engaged in establishing a nuclear-free zone in this part of the world".

("DE VOLKSKRANT"-AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, July 16, 1986).

"MOSCOW SUPPORTS ATOM-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH PACIFIC"

20. On July 29th last the British Press Agency "REUTER" spread the following news abroad:

"Wellington (RTR)- The Soviet Union supports the plan for the establishment of an atom-free zone in the Southern part of the Pacific Ocean, and she is ready for immediate talks on the reduction of naval exercises in the area, especially of ships equipped with nuclear arms. This is said in a declaration by Soviet Leader Michail Gorbatsjov, distributed on Tuesday in front of the Russian Embassy in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand".

"In the declaration Gorbatsjov calls on all the Powers to support the striving for an atom free zone in the Southern Pacific. In August of last year the area was declared an atom-free zone in the Rarotonga Agreement; this happened during the annual meeting of the South Pacific Forum, a co-operation relationship of countries in the area. The majority of these countries, among whom Australia and New Zealand, have signed the Agreement".

"It is not clear if Moscow, in fact, prepared to sign the Rarotonga Agreement, and with what countries she wants to negotiate on pushing back the naval activities in the Pacific. The Russian Embassy in Wellington let it be known that the declaration is based on the speech made by Gorbatsjov at Vladivostok last Monday".

"In the declaration it says further that the Soviet Union desires to extend the ties with Australia and New Zealand, as well as with "the youngest independent partners in the political life in the area". Moscow's policy regarding the Pacific is based on recognition and understanding of the existing realities, thus Gorbatsjov. He added that Moscow wishes to participate in economic co-operation within the Pacific. The Russians have concluded a fishing agreement with Kiribati, and they are carrying on similar negotiations with Vanuatu and Fiji. Moscow already has important economic ties with Australia and New Zealand".

"Until recently the United States was New Zealand's most important ally, but the bottom has fallen out of this alliance through the strong anti-nuclear policy of the Wellington Government. Since Wellington has refused admittance to her ports to ships operated by nuclear energy or equipped with nuclear arms, the United States has practically severed the ties".

OUR VIEW OF THE NUCLEAR PROBLEM

21. (1) further to the point of view explained in paragraph 24; (2) on account of the Soviet Union's increasing nuclear maritime power in South East Asia and in the entire Pacific Ocean; and (3) on account to the ever growing co-operation between Japan and Indonesia in the strategic field - these developments have compelled us to assume the following points of view:

- (a) So long as the Soviet Union displays and expands her nuclear maritime power in South East Asia and the Pacific Ocean, so the United States of America and Australia should also be allowed to do the same within their spheres of influence, especially in the area of the South Pacific, our own homeland (West Papua New Guinea) included.
- (b) On the strength of the point of view mentioned above under (a), we must now annul the point of view assumed in the last paragraph of our letter to President Nixon of November 17, 1969, "(quote)""A free West Papua on the other hand, if necessary declared a War-free and/or Atom-free zone".
- (c) We shall go on supporting whole-hartedly the endeavours already made by the United States of America to reach together with the Soviet Union one or more agreement(s) as regards the total banning from the world of nuclear arms.
- (d) As from January, 1984, we have felt obliged to discontinue our years-long approaches to Japan, because of the ever growing strategic co-operation between this country and the republic of Indonesia.
- (e) Finally, we dissociate ourselves entirely from the policy of the so-called "Non-Aligned Countries". Various documents and publications concerning military co-operation of countries such as India now, and Indonesia in the past, with the Soviet Union, have convinced us with clarity, that these countries, while calling themselves "Non-Aligned Countries", often permit themselves the freedom to manipulate with ease the two major ideological blocs of power for their own expansionist targets. (See Appendix IV).

SENSE OF DUTY AND ROYALTY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE PACIFIC

Mr. President,

Mr. Prime Minister,

22. The conditions for maintaining peace and order in and the security of the Pacific Ocean, as we see it, largely upon the sense of duty and the loyalty of the weaker inhabitants of the Pacific Ocean (primarily those of the South Pacific) and on their unconditional support to the safety plans and measures of the United States of America and Australia. From the facts mentioned above in the paragraphs 12 and 13 it is evident, that NOT all the independent ("mini") states of the South Pacific take a loyal part in the safety plans of Your Governments.

23. Their often heard grievances - lack of appreciation of their Human Rights and liberties as well as of serious attention of the great Pacific powers as regards their weak economic positions - have also been set out above in paragraph 12. Other points, people are not too willing to bring to the fore, are (a) their fear of the enormous economic power of Japan and her ever increasing military power, and (b) the annually given big financial amounts to another Asiatic expansionist (Indonesia), donated by the I.G.G.I. countries and the World-Bank, by which this country feels herself confirmed

in also enlarging her military power. And so the Soviet Union is regarded as, among other things, "a protecting factor for the maintenance of their rights to exist".

24. We, the National (de facto) Government and the political leaders of the Republic of West Papua New Guinea, have ideas and views with respect to the safety problems of the Pacific Ocean totally different from our brothers and sisters in other parts of the South Pacific. We consider it our duty, even unasked, to go on approaching the Governments of the United States of America, of Australia and of New Zealand. If need be to advance proposals of our own, however unpretentious or inexperienced those proposals may be. For the safety question of the Pacific Ocean is a matter of vital interest to us as well. Both geographically and geo-politically our security interest runs parallel to those of the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. The same may be said of our chances to survive. So we, as inhabitants of the Western half of the Pacific's largest island, Papua New Guinea, simply feel compelled to make our opinion known to Your Excellencies and Your Governments - through our letter to President Nixon of November 17, 1969; through the Resolution of our Provisional Parliament of February 10, 1978; through our "Personal Appeal to President Reagan" of May 25, 1984 and through this letter.

THE INDEPENDENCE PROBLEM OF WEST PAPUA NEW GUINEA

"Freedom is one of the deepest and noblest aspirations of the human spirit. People worldwide hunger for the right of self-determination, for those inalienable rights that make for human dignity and progress. America must remain freedoms' staunchest friend, for freedom is our best ally. And it is the world's only hope to conquer poverty and preserve peace. Every blow we inflict against poverty will be a blow against its dark allies of oppression and war. Every victory for human freedom will be a victory for world peace".

Ronald REAGAN

(The 40th President of the United States of America and America's 50th Inaugural Address, Januari 21st, 1985).

Mr. President,

Mr. Prime Minister,

25. President Reagan's encouraging and inspiring words on entering upon his second term of office as the 40th President of the United States of America have rung through into the darkest jungle of West Papua New Guinea. This presidential words have had their due effect. Our patient, but very well trained and skilled guerilla units of the O.P.M. (Free Papua Movement) in the jungle of West Papua New Guinea have understood the presidential message to the world correctly. They experince it as stimulating words addressed

specially to themselves by a typical American President of the Pacific. For 24 years already they have been on the look-out for any support and justification of their fight for the recognition of their inalienable Right of Self-determination. And so, Mr. President, they have regarded Your words as a gift from heaven of priceless value for their morale.

26. The National (de facto) Government of the Republic of West Papua New Guinea was most strongly urged to approach the Governments of the United States of America, of Australia and of New Zealand and to urge them to assist us soon in looking for ways leading to the realization of full independence of West Papua New Guinea.

THE ALTERNATIVE

27. We are convinced that the only alternative for the maintenance of peace and order in and of the safety of the Pacific Ocean in general and the South Pacific in particular is the degree in which the inalienable rights of self-determination of the original inhabitants, such as among others those of the Melanesians of West Papua New Guinea, are granted and protected by the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. So long, however, as the Pacific Powers, do not interfere with, or tolerate, the Asiatic urge for expansion in the direction of the South Pacific, so the safety conditions all round the South Pacific area will remain explosive.

28. The by far most preferable way for the realization of West Papua New Guinea's full independent, is the way of peaceful negotiations with Indonesia under the supervision of the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand, or of the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Forum, as the case may be.

In the paragraphs 15-18 above we pointed out the glaring infringement of the United Nations - the illegitimate grant to the new Asiatic expansionist (Republic Indonesia) of the Sovereignty of West Papua New Guinea; this infringement is still a firm disputable controversial issue pertaining to International Law, and should be used to force the Republic of Indonesia to the conference table. For the entire world knows that Indonesia has annexed West Papua New Guinea - just like Japan did 45 years ago - for purely expansionist reasons, and that she did it by means of manipulation techniques and of her threats of war which were supported by the Soviet Union. Noth on the strength of any legitimate claim. (See the contents of the appendices II, III and IV - and annex 2).

29. The potential political power block in the region - from a geo-political point of view - that can again raise in the United Nations the matter of the infringement committed by the United Nations of the principles of its own Charter, is the SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM, which consists of 12 member-states. But for that the unrestricted support, both political and moral and material, of the three big South Pacific Powers (the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand) is badly needed. Only with that support can the steps to be taken by the South Pacific Forum get inter-

national support and approval in the United Nations.

30. This is why we make a most urgent appeal to these three Governments to start secret informative talks with our political leaders and their advisers. Preferably at short notice. Your Excellencies' Governments may in that way get a better and correct insight into the backgrounds of our plans with respect to the days before and after the realization of full independence of West Papua New Guinea by means of a dialogue.

OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE NEW DEFENCE TREATY

31. On the strength of the facts borne out by history as well as of the developments and points of view mentioned above in the paragraphs 3,8,10,11,19,20,21-a,22,23 and 24, we, the National (de facto) Government of the Republic of West Papua New Guinea have decided that we must execute the Resolution unanimously adopted by our Provisional Parliament on February 10,1978; this Resolution was already offered to Your Excellencies as one of the annexes of the "Personal Appeal to President Reagan" of May 25, 1984. Paragraph 3 of this Resolution read as follows:

- "(a) In view of dangers posed by the expansionist aspirations of some states in Southeast Asia and the West Pacific;
- "(b) In order to protect the security and territorial integrity of West Papua New Guinea and other States in the Oceania region;
- "(c) As a logical consequence of the political line of conduct, as described in point 2 above;

"The Melanesian people of West Papua New Guinea will - in times of tension(s) and danger of war - place their fatherland at the disposal of the United States of America and its allies in Oceania and the Pacific to serve their strategic interests, as has already happened during the Pacific-War, more than 35 years ago".

32. Taking our stand on the above Resolution of our Provisional Parliament as well as on the plans our Government has for a longtime cherished, we let Your Excellencies and Your Governments know - as our contribution to the defence of the Pacific Ocean in general and of the South Pacific in particular - that:

WE, THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF WEST PAPUA NEW GUINEA
HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
AUSTRALIA A HUNDRED-YEARS CONTRACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF MILITARY BASES IN WEST PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

33. The facts sent to Your Excellencies as appendices II and III to this letter will make it clear why we must accept the term of 100 years as criterion for the duration of the contract we offer.

34. As a logical consequence of the backgrounds described in the above paragraphs 31,32 and 33 and in accordance with the Articles 100,101,102 and 106 sections 1 and 2 of the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of West Papua New Guinea (See appendix 1 pages 16 and 17), the National (de facto) Government of the Republic of West Papua New Guinea have decided to request Your Excellencies and Your Governments to admit her as a member of the newly to be formed Alliance for the Pacific Ocean in its entirety.

Mr. President,
Mr. Prime Minister,

35. We, the National (de facto) Government of the Republic of West Papua New Guinea and our Melanesian people, trust and pray that Your Excellencies and Your Governments will this time think and act purely in the interests of the safety of the peoples of the Pacific Ocean in general and the South Pacific in particular. Your Excellencies and Your Governments should - we hope - not allow Yourselves to be distracted so easily by the Asiatic manipulations and intimidation techniques as was in 1962, the case with President Kennedy.

36. Trusting Excellencies that this letter has not been written in vain, and that You will have the political and human wisdom to know the immense difference between "friends" one has to buy with shiploads of money that vanishes in their pockets, and real friends whose friendship can still be won so long as they have not been massacred yet.

We have the honour to be,
On behalf of the National (de facto) Government of the Republic of West Papua New Guinea,
Yours faithfully,



Nicolaas Jouve

Nicolaas JOUWE
Vice-President/Minister in charge for
Foreign Affairs and Defence.

Dirk Kereway

Dirk KEREWAY
Minister in charge for
National Security

Menase Suwae

Menase SUWAE
Minister in charge
for Mining and
Forestry.

Hein Inggamer

Hein INGGAMER
Minister in charge for
Finance and Economic
Affairs.

Copies of this letter have been sent to:

1. The Ministers of Defence of the United States of America and Australia;
2. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States of America and Australia; and
3. The Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces of the United States of America and Australia.

Our temporary addresses:

Nicolaas JOUWE
299 Poptahof-Noord,
2624 RN Delft
The Netherlands.

In the United States:

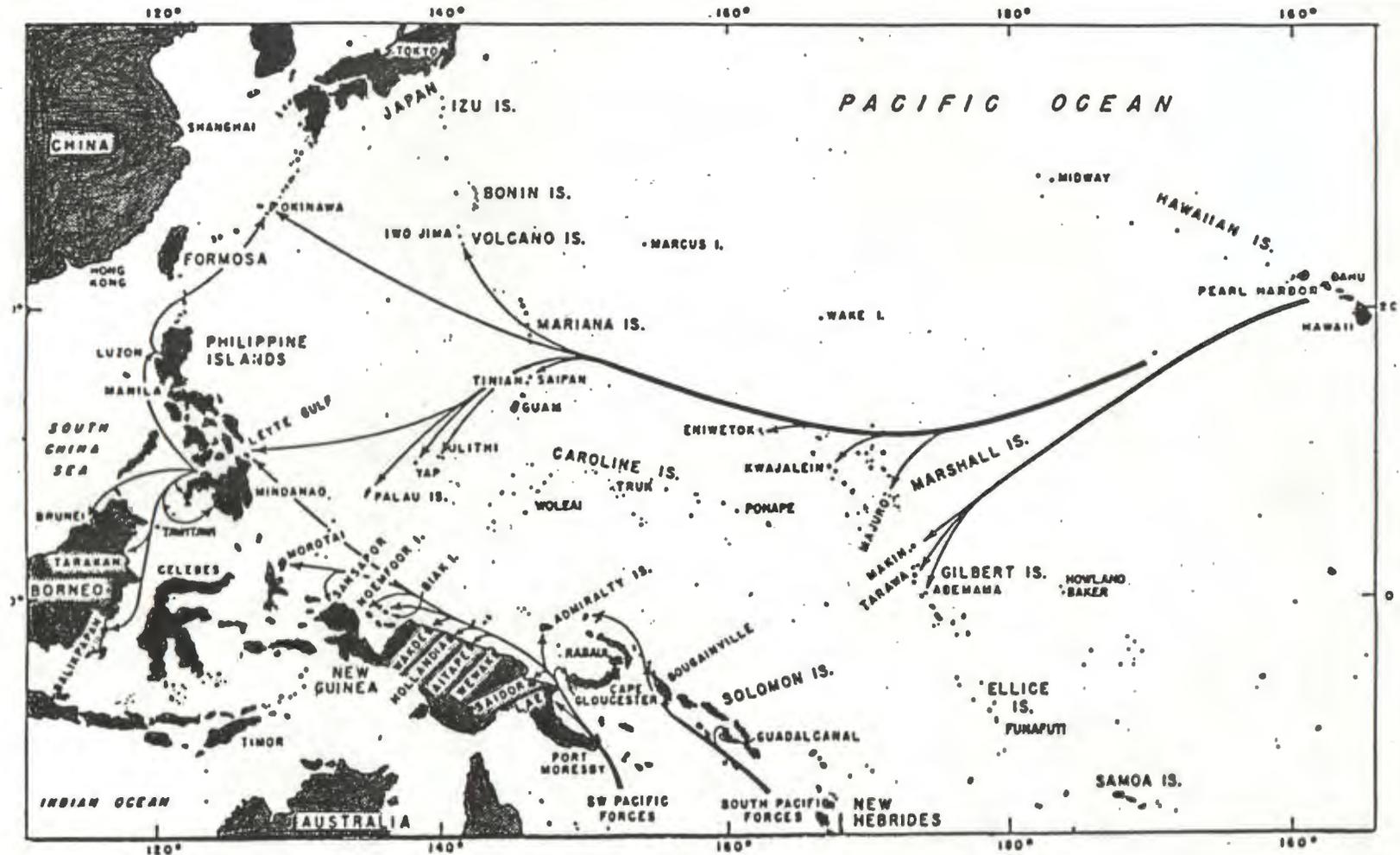
Nicolaas JOUWE
c/o Mr.D.Carlton Gajdusek,M.D.,
Prospect Hill,
6552 Jefferson Pike,
Frederick, Maryland 21701,
U.S.A.



„From the beginning of the Rabaul campaign in 1942, General MacArthur had in mind a fairly complete strategic plan for defeating the Japanese. Early in 1943 he spelled it out and laid it before the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He proposed that, once Rabaul had been neutralized, the transpacific advance on Japan should be via New Guinea and the Philippines by forces under his command. This drive, along what he called the New Guinea-Mindanao Axis, would be mainly an army offensive, with troops carried forward by naval forces in a series of coastal leaps and landed under cover of army aircraft". X)

X) "TRIUMPH IN THE PACIFIC"
 ("The Navy Struggle Against Japan"),
 Edited by E.B. Potter and
 Fleet Admiral CHESTER W. NIMITZ, U.S.N.,
 (Englewood Clif., N.J. 1963, pp. 43-46).

BEGINNING THE CENTRAL PACIFIC DRIVE



ACROSS THE PACIFIC

NEW GUINEA

BY JAMES A. MICHENER

1.

"... IN 1919 WOODROW WILSON RECOMMENDED THAT JAPAN BE ALLOWED TO SETTLE NEW GUINEA. HE WAS OPPOSED TO THE DEATH - NO AMERICAN NAME IS MORE REVILED IN AUSTRALIA THAN WILSON'S - BY A BRILLIANT POLITICIAN, W.M. HUGHES. WILSON WAS TERRIBLY IN THE WRONG. HAD JAPS CONTROLLED NEW GUINEA IN 1941, AUSTRALIA WOULD HAVE BEEN SUBDUED WITHIN TWO MONTHS. AND AMERICA WOULD HAVE BEEN DENIED AN ESSENTIAL BASE. IT MUST BECOME AN UNWRITTEN PRINCIPLE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY NEVER TO LET NEW GUINEA FALL INTO UNFRIENDLY HANDS, FOR WHEN IT DOES, OUR ALLY AUSTRALIA IS DOOMED."

"SENSIBLE AND UNSENSATIONAL MEN IN NEW GUINEA SAY: "WE CAN HOLD OUR HALF OF THE ISLAND ANOTHER TWENTY YEARS - AT MOST. BY THEN EITHER CHINA OR INDONESIA, WORKING IN THROUGH DUTCH NEW GUINEA, WILL HAVE ABSORBED IT". I ASKED, "IS THERE NOTHING THAT CAN BE DONE?" THEY REPLIED, "PROBABLY NOT" I PERSISTED, "YOU KNOW THAT THE LOSS OF NEW GUINEA DOOMS AUSTRALIA?" THEY SAID, "YES WE KNOW." I ASKED COLDLY, "BUT STILL YOU THINK THE LOSS IS INEVITABLE?" THE AUSTRALIANS LOOKED ME RIGHT IN THE EYE AND SAID, "IT'S INEVITABLE."

"PART OF THIS FATALISM GREW OUT OF WHAT HAPPENED AT MANUS. NO NEW GUINEA MAN CAN POSSIBLY COMPREHEND THAT ACTION OF HIS GOVERNMENT! AT MANUS AMERICANS HAD ASSEMBLED ONE OF THE GREATEST ESTABLISHMENTS IN HISTORY. IT WAS A CITY LARGER THAN SACRAMENTO. IT HAS NAVAL STORES WORTH A HALF BILLION DOLLARS. IT WAS AT MANUS WHEN MACARTHUR WAS PREPARING THE INVASION OF LEYTE, AND IN THE ENDLESS ROADSTEAD I SAW TWENTY-SIX CARRIERS, DOZENS OF BATTLESHIPS AND ACTUALLY HUNDREDS OF LESSER CRAFT. YET THE GREAT ANCHORAGE - ABSOLUTELY PROTECTED BY CORAL REEF - LOOKED EMPTY."

"AMERICA REQUESTED PERMISSION TO MAINTAIN THIS BASE, AT HER EXPENCE, AUSTRALIA REFUSED. WHY, NOBODY KNOWS. MANUS WAS OF ONLY MINOR IMPORTANCE TO US; IT WAS ABSOLUTELY VITAL TO AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE. THE VAST NAVAL STORES, THE INCREDIBLE WEALTH OF MANUS WAS SOLD LOCK AND BARREL TO CHINESE WHOLESALEERS AND CARTED OFF TO MAKE HONG KONG FORTUNES".

"NOW THE ONCE-GREAT BASE IS A SHAMBLES, AN ECHO OF THE PROTECTING BASTION IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. I HAVE HEARD MEN IN NEW GUINEA STUTTER WITH RAGE WHEN SPEAKING OF THIS FOLLY. THERE IS ONLY ONE SAVING GRACE: "IF WE EVER GET INTO TROUBLE AGAIN, YOUR BLOKES'LL BE ABLE TO USE THE ANCHORAGE - IF SOMEBODY ELSE DON'T GRAB IT FIRST."

"IT IS STRANGE, BUT ON DISTANT NEW GUINEA I THOUGHT MORE DEEPLY ABOUT AMERICA THAN I EVER HAD AT HOME. I WONDERED IF WE WOULD BE ABLE TO HOLD THIS ISLAND AND AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. I WONDERED IF SOME DAY AMERICANS WOULD BE BACK IN THE JUNGLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC. BUT ABOUT ONE THING I DID NOT WONDER, FOR I WAS COMPLETELY CERTAIN ON THAT POINT: THESE ISLANDS ARE OUR CONCERN. WHEN THEY ARE LOST, THE PACIFIC IS LOST, AND WHEN THAT MIGHTY OCEAN IS LOST, MUCH OF OUR WAY OF LIFE IS GONE."

"I SHIVERED IN THE INTENSE HEAT AND ASKED THE AUSTRALIANS ONE MORE QUESTION: "IS THERE NO WAY YOU COULD HOLD NEW GUINEA?" THEY THOUGHT A MOMENT AND REPLIED, "WITH HELP, WE MIGHT."

(James A. MICHENER: "RETURN TO PARADISE", Penguin Books Pty Ltd. Mitcham-Victoria-Australia, 1951, pp. 333-334).

2. FORTY YEARS ON

BY THE EARL OF AVON

"...THE SITUATION IN WESTERN NEW GUINEA ON WHICH NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS, THE UNITED STATES, THE NETHERLANDS AND INDONESIA CALLS FOR COMMENT. SOME UNEASY PRECEDENTS HAVE BEEN SET IN THIS BUSINESS. IT IS NECESSARY TO RECALL THAT THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA WAS EXPRESSLY EXCLUDED FROM THE AGREEMENT OF NOVEMBER 1949 WHEN INDONESIA BECAME A STATE. THE AGREEMENT STIPULATED ONLY THAT THE "POLITICAL STATUS" OF WEST NEW GUINEA WAS TO BE DETERMINED THROUGH "FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS". PENDING ON OUTCOME OF SUCH NEGOTIATIONS, THERE COULD HAVE BEEN NO PRETENSE THAT INDONESIA HAD A LEGITIMATE CLAIM TO CONTROL WESTERN NEW GUINEA. IT THEREFORE SEEMS STRANGE THAT THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD REFUSE TO SEND OBSERVERS TO REPORT ON EVENTS IN NEW GUINEA, FOLLOWING ON INDONESIAN PARACHUTE LANDINGS AND OTHER INROADS INTO THE TERRITORY. THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT MADE THIS REQUEST AND IT WAS NOT MET, ON THE PRETEXT THAT IT WOULD BE A DEPARTURE FROM NEUTRALITY TO SEND OBSERVERS UNLESS BOTH PARTIES AGREED THAT THIS SHOULD BE DONE. THIS DOCTRINE COULD MEAN THAT BOTH THE AGGRESSOR AND THE VICTIM HAVE TO AGREE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS CAN SEND OBSERVERS TO THE SCENE OF AN ALLEGED AGGRESSION. THAT IS NOT A TENABLE DOCTRINE ON ANY BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL EQUITY."

"THE NETHERLANDS HAS NOW, UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS, YIELDED ITS TRUSTEESHIP IN WESTERN NEW GUINEA, FIRST TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THEN TO INDONESIA. ONLY AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF INDONESIAN ADMINISTRATION ARE THE NATIVE INHABITANTS TO BE ALLOWED TO DECIDE BY PLEBISCITE WHAT THEIR FUTURE SHOULD BE. YET A VOTE IN SUCH CONDITIONS CAN HARDLY CARRY CONFIDENCE."

(*THE EARL OF AVON: FOREIGN AFFAIRS*", *An American Quarterly Review*, Vol. 41, No.1, New York, October 1962, p. 110).

3. INDONESIA TIME BOMB IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

By William J. LEDERER and Eugene BURDICK
(Authors of "The Ugly American")

"OLD TRICKS IN NEW GUINEA. IS SUKARNO LISTENING TO THE VOICE OF HIS PEOPLE? WE DO NOT KNOW BUT WE DO KNOW THAT HE RECENTLY CHOSE TO ALLEVIATE POPULAR UNREST IN A TYPICALLY CAESARIST MANNER: HE MANUFACTURED A WARLIKE SITUATION. CLAIMING THAT THE PART OF NEW GUINEA OCCUPIED BY THE DUTCH AND CALLED WEST IRIAN BY THE INDONESIANS WAS AN INTEGRAL PART OF INDONESIA AND THAT THE REVOLUTION WOULD NOT BE COMPLETE UNTIL IT WAS UNDER INDONESIAN CONTROL, HE LAUNCHED AN "INVASION" BY PARATROOPERS. THUS HE PRESENTED THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES WITH WHAT APPEARED TO BE THE POSSIBILITY OF A WAR WHICH WOULD ENGULF ALL OF SOUTHEAST ASIA. AS A RESULT, THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTED A PLAN WORKED OUT BY AMBASSADOR ELLSWORTH BUNKER WHICH, IN EFFECT, GAVE WEST NEW GUINEA OVER TO THE INDONESIANS."

"SUKARNO HAD WON A STUNNING VICTORY EVEN THOUGH THE "INVASION" WAS A GIANTIC AND SKILLFUL HOAX. FROM OUR VISIT TO NEW GUINEA WE CAN TESTIFY THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO BIG BATTLES THERE AT ALL. PERHAPS AS MANY AS 2000 PARATROOPERS HAD BEEN DROPPED IN THE PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS. BUT 2000 TROOPS IN AN AREA OF 150.000 SQUARE MILES MEAN LITTLE; AND THE WAY THEY HAD INVADDED THE "HOSTILE AREA" WAS INDEED STRANGE. THEY HAD BEEN PARACHUTED AT NIGHT IN SMALL GROUPS INTO THE JUNGLE. CONTRARY TO BROADCASTS AND REPORTS BY THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT, NO TOWNS WERE CAPTURED. MOST OF THE PARATROOPERS WERE EITHER PROMPTLY KILLED BY ANGRY PAPUANS OR IMPRISONED BY THE DUTCH. WE INTERVIEWED SOME OF

"THESE PRISONERS. WE LEARNED THAT NEITHER THE UNITED STATES NOR THE UNITED NATIONS HAD, DURING THE WHOLE FANTASTIC PSEUDO-WAR, SENT A SINGLE OBSERVER TO NEW GUINEA. IT WAS A DEAL COMBINING THE WORST QUALITIES OF POWER POLITICS AND INDONESIAN INVENTIVENESS".

(THE READER'S DIGEST, MARCH, 1963).

4. INDONESIA: "CHIEF GUARDIAN OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN"

By Dr. IDE ANAK AGUNG GDE AGUNG

"...THE NEGOTIATION, MADE POSSIBLE BY THE CHANGED ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE WEST IRIAN ISSUE, FINALLY ENDED WITH THE SIGNING OF AN AGREEMENT AT THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK ON AUGUST 15, 1962. IT WAS A GREAT DIPLOMATIC VICTORY FOR INDONESIA. THE ACQUISITION OF WEST IRIAN GAVE A TREMENDOUS BOOST TO HER DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE. "SUKARNO AND HIS AIDES WERE ENTOXICATED WITH THEIR "CONQUEST"". THEY BEGAN SERIOUSLY TO BELIEVE THAT INDONESIA HAD ATTAINED "GREATER POWER STATUS" AND, THEREFORE, WAS ENTITLED TO A SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA". HOWEVER IRRATIONAL THEIR ASSESSMENT, IT OBVIOUSLY AFFECTED THEIR ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION. DR. YAMIN (POET-HISTORIAN AND NATIONALIST) AVERRED: "WHEN THE NATIONAL FLAG FLIES OVER KOTABARU (WEST IRIAN), INDONESIA WILL BE THE CHIEF GUARDIAN OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN."

(Dr. Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung: "Twenty Years Indonesian Foreign Policy 1945-1965". Paris-The Hague, January, 1973, p. 395).

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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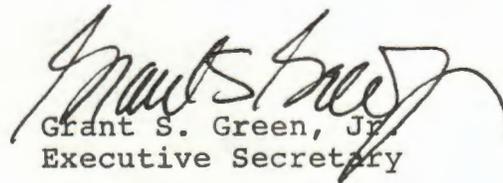
July 27, 1987

DECLASSIFIED
SECURITY E.O. 12958, as amended
Which Excludes G.M. Exempt, Excl. 15, 2005
BY db DATE 2/30/10

MEMORANDUM FOR MELVYN LEVITSKY
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Appointment of Mr. Renagi R. Lohia of Papua New Guinea as Ambassador to the United States (C)

The President has reviewed and concurs in the recommendation of the Department of State (Tab A) that the appointment of Mr. Renagi R. Lohia (Tab B) as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Papua New Guinea to the United States would be agreeable to the Government of the United States. You are requested to inform the Government of Papua New Guinea. (C)


Grant S. Green, Jr.
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: "Appointment of Ambassador"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



8720503

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

5357

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~(With CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Attachment)~~

ds 7/30/10

July 16, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK C. CARLUCCI
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Appointment of Mr. Renagi R. Lohia of Papua New Guinea as Ambassador to the United States

The Government of Papua New Guinea has inquired whether our Government agrees to the appointment of Mr. Renagi R. Lohia as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Papua New Guinea to the United States (Tab 2). Mr. Lohia's biography is attached (Tab 1).

The Department believes from the information available that Mr. Lohia will make an acceptable Ambassador to the United States and recommends that the President agree to the proposed appointment. If he concurs, the Department will inform the Government of Papua New Guinea.

Richard W. Mueller
for Melvyn Levitsky
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Biography.
2. Diplomatic Note 5/11/87.

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~(With CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Attachment)~~

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CONFIDENTIAL

Proposed New Ambassador: Renagi Renagi LOHIA
(Phonetic: Low-HEE-uh)

Papua New Guinea

Renagi Lohia has been named Papua New Guinea's next ambassador to the United States and permanent representative to the U.N. He will be concurrently accredited to Mexico and Canada. Mr. Lohia has spent most of his career in academia. He received his B.A. in education at the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) in 1970. He then completed first a diploma in education and then an M.A. in comparative education from the University of London. At UPNG from 1974-1982, he served successively as Lecturer then Dean, Faculty of Education; Pro-Vice Chancellor; Deputy Vice Chancellor; and Vice Chancellor, the principal administrative position. In 1982 he became chairman of the Public Services Commission, a statutory body under the constitution charged with monitoring the appointment of top-level civil servants and prescribing conditions of service for public employees. From 1983-1985 he served as PNG's Ambassador to the United States and Permanent Representative to PNG the United Nations. Since that time, he has been on special assignment with the Foreign Affairs Department.

Mr. Lohia has travelled widely to international education conferences including meetings in the USSR, PRC, Canada, Jamaica, Malaysia, Chile, and the U.S. During his previous tenure as Ambassador to the U.S. and in his present assignment with the Foreign Ministry, he has continued to travel extensively. Mr. Lohia has published numerous articles on educational policies and development.

When last assigned to the United States, Mr. Lohia was resident in New York and devoted most of his time to U.N. matters, particularly decolonization issues. In 1986, the PNG government decided that their Ambassador should be resident in Washington, signaling greater emphasis on our bilateral relationship. Although Mr. Lohia will be based in Washington, he is expected to continue pursuing his interest in U.N. decolonization issues.

Mr. Lohia was born on October 15, 1945 near Port Moresby. He is married and has five children. In 1982 he was named to the Order of the British Empire.

A thorough search of U.S. Government sources reveals no grounds for objections.

CONFIDENTIAL
DECL:OADR

DECLASSIFIED
Authority State Waiver
BY dr MARADIE 9/15/2022



(File number)

Note No. 225/87

The Department of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America and has the honour to advise that the Government of Papua New Guinea has nominated Mr Renagi R. Lohia as the Papua New Guinea Ambassador designate to the United States of America and the Papua New Guinea Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Mr Lohia is to be resident in Washington.

The Department further seeks the Agreement of the Government of the United States of America for Mr Lohia to be concurrently accredited to Mexico and Canada.

Mr Lohia's Curriculum Vitae is attached for information.

The Department of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United States of America, the assurances of its highest consideration.



PORT MORESBY

11TH MAY, 1987

CVL 7/30/10

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 24, 1987

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK C. CARLUCCI

FROM: JAMES A. KELLY *JK*

SUBJECT: Appointment of Mr. Renagi R. Lohia of Papua New Guinea as Ambassador to the United States

State has recommended (Tab II) that the President agree to the appointment of Mr. Renagi R. Lohia of Papua New Guinea as Ambassador to the United States. I concur with State's recommendation. At Tab I is a Green-Levitsky memo conveying agreement to Lohia's appointment.

DP
Doug Paal concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the Green memo to Levitsky at Tab I.

Approve *GJK* Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Green memo to Levitsky
- Tab II State memo w/attachments

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

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DATE 7/30/10

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 5357

57 JUL 17 08:11

ACTION OFFICER: PAAL DUE: 21 JUL

- Prepare Memo For President
- Prepare Memo For Carlucci / Powell
- Prepare Memo _____ to _____
- Prepare Memo Green to Peterson / Murr
- Appropriate Action

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. 5746

- | FYI | FYI | FYI |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Bemis | <input type="checkbox"/> Howard | <input type="checkbox"/> Rodman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brooks | <input type="checkbox"/> Kelly, B. | <input type="checkbox"/> Rosenberg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burns | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kelly, J. | <input type="checkbox"/> Ross |
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- INFORMATION Green Courtney Secretariat
 Carlucci (advance) Powell (advance) _____

COMMENTS

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MANAGER, NATL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (NCS), Room 4125 8th & SO Courthouse Rd., Arlington, VA				
THE SECRETARY OF HHS 200 Independence Avenue, NW, Room 615F				
THE SECRETARY OF HUD 451 7th Street SW, Room 10000				
THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Room 4181				

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National Security Council
The White House

DM

77 JUL 27 14:52

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Bill Courtney	<u>1</u>	<u>WTR</u>	<u>A</u>
Marybel Batjer			
Grant Green	<u>2</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>A</u>
Colin Powell			
Frank Carlucci			
Grant Green			
Lou Michael			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>IB 7/27</u>	<u>D</u>
NSC Secretariat			

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cc: VP Baker Other _____

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(Date/Time)

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TO CARLUCCI

FROM LEVITSKY, M

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7/30/10*

DOCDATE 16 JUL 87

KELLY, J

24 JUL 87

GREEN

27 JUL 87

KEYWORDS: PAPUA NEW GUINEA

AGREEMENT

LOHIA, RENAGI R

SUBJECT: APPT OF LOHIA AS US AMB TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CARLUCCI

DUE:

STATUS C

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FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

PAAL

KELLY, J

CHILDRESS

GREEN

COURTNEY

COMMENTS

REF# 8720503

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(LF IB)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	<i>c 7/27</i>	<i>Green w/ memo</i>		<i>GSG/JAK</i>

DISPATCH _____ W/ATTCH FILE _____ (C)