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PWR 1
CIRON

ACTION

January 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

FROM: PETER RODMAN

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Staff Farewell Party
(Christman, Guhin, Lodal, Dargin, Stearman)
Friday, January 9, 1976

- Like the President's presentation-of-credentials ceremony, we now save up staff departures until we have four or five, so we can have a party.
- I invited Secretary Kissinger to be a guest of honor at this party, too, as a departing NSC staff member, but he couldn't make it.
- Jan [Lodal], your contribution will be missed. Our loss will be New York City's gain. [His firm is helping to revise New York City's accounting procedures.] As long as you don't go to work for Senator Jackson, we wish you well. Best wishes to your wife [who is expecting a baby later this month]. Your seat in the White House mess will be retired.
- Mike [Guhin], I thought I recall two farewell parties we had for you last year. Well, any excuse is OK for another party. It is good to see you again.
- Dan [Christman], Otis Pike tells me he is sorry you are leaving because you were so cooperative. Your contribution to the SALT negotiation will also be missed. You can be proud of the part you played in one of our country's most crucial national security endeavors.
- Bill [Stearman], you are indeed a veteran of some tough battles and major events. During the long effort this country made in Indochina, your vigilance and dedication were a great support to Secretary Kissinger and two Presidents through many difficult periods and difficult negotiations. We wish you the best of luck in ACDA -- working for John Lehman.



- 2 -

-- Gerry [Dargis], your work on terrorism, declassification and FOI was a big help to all of us. If there is another hijacking soon, we may kidnap you again.

PWR:nm:1/7/76



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

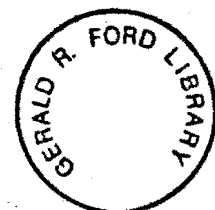
INFORMATION
January 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: SECRETARY KISSINGER
FROM: Peter Rodman *PR*
SUBJ: Senator Jackson

John Wallach (Hearst Newspapers) told me that yesterday he had one of his regular luncheons with his contacts at the Soviet Embassy. They told him that:

-- Senator Jackson has been in contact with the Embassy attempting to arrange a trip to Moscow. He was claiming to them that he would not necessarily repudiate detente if he were President. The Soviets, for their part, were concluding from this that "even Jackson" would have to conduct a realistic policy.

-- On another matter, Angola, Wallach claims his Soviet contacts yesterday insisted that the Soviet Union would withdraw its forces from Angola if the OAU called upon all outside forces to leave.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION
January 7, 1976

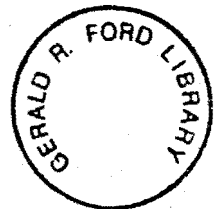
MEMORANDUM FOR: SECRETARY KISSINGER
FROM: PETER RODMAN *prf*
SUBJECT: Michigan Promotion for Dick Solomon

The Political Science Department at the University of Michigan is considering Dick Solomon for promotion from Associate Professor to Professor. (Tab B). They would like a "frank appraisal of his work" on the NSC staff.

A laudatory letter for your signature is at Tab A.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter at Tab A.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Dear Professor Jacobson:

I am pleased to respond to your letter of 16 December 1975 which asked me for a frank appraisal of Dr. Richard Solomon's work on the NSC staff.

Dr. Solomon's nearly four and a half years on the NSC staff have coincided with the formative period of the modern Sino-American relationship. The insight and ability which he has provided at the highest levels of policymaking have been an indispensable contribution. I am not aware of anyone else in the government who could have brought the quality of analysis and depth of understanding that Dick has contributed. His perceptions of Chinese political developments have been brilliant; his efforts in organizing Sino-American exchanges and official activities, including two Presidential visits, have been invaluable; his intellectual contribution to Presidential policymaking and to my own understanding has been extraordinary. To government he has brought a scholar's depth; to his scholarly profession I am sure his first-hand experience at the center of policymaking will add a unique dimension of insight.

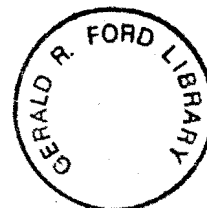
I hope this is helpful to your department's deliberations. I can think of no one more deserving of the highest academic rank.

Regards,

HS

Henry A. Kissinger

Professor Harold K. Jacobson
Chairman, Department of Political Science
The University of Michigan
5601 Haven Hall
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104



Department of Political Science/The University of Michigan

Harold K. Jacobson
Chairman



5601 Haven Hall
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

16 December 1975

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Kissinger:

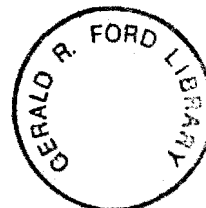
As you are aware Dr. Richard H. Solomon, a member of the staff of the National Security Council, is on leave of absence from his position as Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan. Dr. Solomon has been in rank a sufficient number of years so that according to Departmental and University policies he must be considered for promotion to the rank of Professor of Political Science. This issue is currently being reviewed by the Department of Political Science. In connection with our review, it would be most helpful to us if we could have from you a frank appraisal of his work on the staff of the National Security Council. We would be deeply grateful if we could receive such an appraisal by early January 1976.

With good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harold K. Jacobson

HKJ:esf



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 8, 1976

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

FROM: PAUL THEIS *PT*

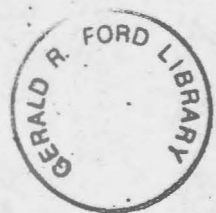
Attached are Talking Points for the President to use tomorrow at a meeting with American Legion Leadership.

Could we please have your comments as soon as possible?

Many thanks.

*your copy
I handled it
while you
were gone*

4



(Classerly)

January 8, 1976

TALKING POINTS: PRESIDENTIAL MEETING WITH AMERICAN LEGION LEADERSHIP, THE WHITE HOUSE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1976

I am always pleased to meet with the leadership of the American Legion. We share an unbreakable bond: our common commitment to a strong ~~(United States)~~ defense.

We are again being tested by our adversaries -- particularly in Angola. The Soviet Union is apparently probing for our reactions to their moves in ^{west} that part of Africa. They also appear to be testing the unity of the free world as well as the attitudes of African nations.

As you know, I believe in the ~~(general concept of detente)~~ relaxation of tensions and a saner, safer relationship with our adversaries.

^{But} ^{never meant and} This does not mean any lessening of our military strength or commitment.

^{responsibility for} ^{detente depends upon} to our ~~defense alliances~~. On the contrary, it ~~means~~ maintaining our strength ^{and doing what is necessary to maintain stability,} ~~to commit the respect of our adversaries.~~



The key to the future of peace today is in Washington. Those who are ~~Detente cannot be built on empty words and unkept promises.~~ ^{the strength of their} ~~will about Soviet actions in Angola or holding that military force~~ ~~has said before and I am now compelled to say again: Detente with the~~ ~~the way, as I am~~ ~~have an obligation to help us do what is necessary.~~

I am asking for your help -- to prevent ~~defense budget cuts~~ in the Soviet Union is a throwaway statement as a result of the continued Soviet Congress; to enable us to continue to support anti-Soviet forces in Angola and intervention in Angola -- despite my pleas and those of others for a ~~work for a political solution~~, to stop the assault on ~~our~~ our intelligence services ~~cancel-fire and an agreement on non-intervention there~~ -- I am now forced and activities, to hold the leaks of sensitive intelligence information to reserve judgment about the Soviets' commitment to detente. It is

You have known me for 25 years. You know when I stand, difficult to see how the United States can make or expect to make further

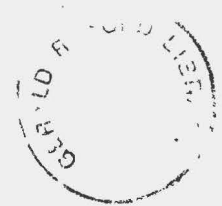
I am trying to maintain American strength. I need your help ~~progress on detente~~ while the Soviet Union pursues political and military ~~Detente~~ ^{compulsions to build} limits of restraint in international

adventure in Africa. Let me assure all of you, ~~therefore~~, of this: Detente ^{however} ~~conduct~~. Soviet ~~restraint~~ ^{does not come at its own cost}. It depends on what we will not be advanced at the expense of liberty and freedom anywhere in the world. It depends on making clear that irresponsible actions will be resisted, and on making possible more constructive relationships in the mutual interest in Italy and it will always be true everywhere.

in many fields. If we are deprived of the capacity to do both these ~~Future advances in detente will depend on concrete positive things, we are left with no policy at all~~

action by the Soviet Union. The choices that the Soviet Union makes now -- and the choices we make now -- will have fundamental implications for the future of our relations. In the meantime, I will do all I can to strengthen our defense,

maintain our treaty commitments, defend our intelligence services, and ~~our alliances such as NATO, and particularly in reevaluating our relationships~~ seek to maintain world peace & stability. ~~with Greece and Turkey.~~



With your help, as well as that of the American people, the Congress will demonstrate the commitment of our Nation to a strong defense by passing -- and not cutting -- the defense budget I will submit later this month for Fiscal Year 1977. The security of the United States surpasses any personal or political consideration. We must have a strong defense and I pledge to you, as I always have, that your faith and confidence in my commitment will be *vindicated*. ~~respected and renewed.~~ Thank you.

#



5A

SECRET/NODIS

January 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: UNDER SECRETARY ROBINSON

FROM: PETER W. RODMAN *PR*

SUBJECT: Your Visit to Romania

The Secretary has again taken your name in vain. He met privately on Friday with Vasile Pungan, counselor to President Ceausescu of Romania. Pungan handles sensitive national security matters generally but is an economist by training. Near the end of the meeting Pungan raised a few bilateral economic issues, and the Secretary responded by promising to send his "very imaginative" Under Secretary out to Romania. No specific time frame was discussed. The relevant portion of the memcon is attached.

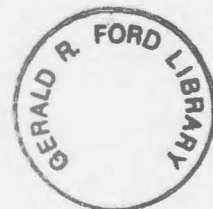
FYI: I mentioned this to Sonnenfeldt, who noted that he was planning a visit to Romania in May. He thought you might come along.

Attachment
a/s

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 11/24/96, State Dept. Guidelines
By dal, NARA, Date 3/30/04

SECRET/NODIS

RWR:nm:1/12/76



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SECRET/NODIS/XGDS

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: Vasile Pungan, Counselor to
President Ceaucescu of Romania

Secretary Kissinger
Peter W. Rodman, NSC Staff *PAR*

DATE AND TIME: Friday, January 9, 1976
12:07 - 12:50 p. m.

* * *

Bilateral Economic Relations

Kissinger: I can only affirm to you that we attach great importance to our relations with Romania. I think they have progressed in a very positive way. And we are giving special consideration to our relations with Romania, compared to all the other countries in Eastern Europe.

On our bilateral relations, I think we are progressing well. [He gets up and gets his briefing paper; he sits down again and leafs through it.] We seem to have no major outstanding problems between us. I'm just looking over the paper that was done for me. We seem to have no outstanding problems.

Pungan: I agree our relations are really improving well. When I think of our relations, this is the first time we have met that I haven't mentioned the Most Favored Nation clause. [Laughter].

Kissinger: Is it working well?

Pungan: Yes, we are making major efforts.

SECRET/NODIS/XGDS

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 11/24/98, State Dept. Guidelines
By dec, NARA, Date 3/30/04



Maybe one day we will find a solution to those financial facilities.

Kissinger: You mean concessional aid?

Pungan: Yes. Maybe combining the efforts of private banks and some help from the Government. To buy more. Because we want to move some of our purchases from some markets to others.

Kissinger: We have a very imaginative Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, a very creative man. His name is Robinson. On one of his next trips, I would like him to go to Romania.

Pungan: Yes. We are thinking also of combining our efforts in developing countries. The other matter, the private banks, is the one item we will keep on the agenda.

Kissinger: We will do our best.



1/16/76 6
For Scowcroft

PHILOSOPHY OF U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

TALKING POINTS

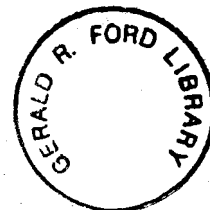
11:00 a. m. , Saturday, Jan. 17, 1976

1. Crucial importance of U. S. playing a vital role of leadership in the world.

- No other country can fulfill responsibility we have as strongest democracy.
- We no longer have the predominant power we had after World War II, but this puts a premium on consistency and steadiness and means we have less room for disarray or abdication.
- The country must speak with one voice. The President and Congress must cooperate. Each has obligations to the other, but the President is the only one who can lead a coherent policy and conduct diplomacy.

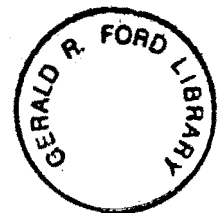
2. The foreign policy we are conducting is suited to modern reality and U. S. objectives.

- With 150 countries in the world, new economic issues as well as security issues, and with possibilities of arms control and more constructive relations with adversaries, foreign policy is increasingly complex. The Cold War simplicities no longer apply.
- Yet this complex world gives America a great opportunity to help shape the international order that will prevail for the next generation. Our power and our creativity give us a tremendous advantage. The secret of an effective foreign policy is to shape events, not react to them.



-- Therefore, the U. S. has: created a new relationship with China; pursued strategic arms control, close consultation, and more constructive relations with the USSR; promoted historic steps toward peace in the Middle East; reinforced our alliances by new forms of coordination on economic policy; begun a dialogue with developing countries on energy and economic issues;

3. Therefore, the President urges the Congress to join him in positive cooperation. It is also time to stop assaulting our own institutions -- particularly our defense capability and our intelligence services. At this point in our history, we can least afford to weaken or hobble ourselves.



Orin 7
1/29/76

REMARKS FOR PRIME MINISTER RABIN'S RECEPTION

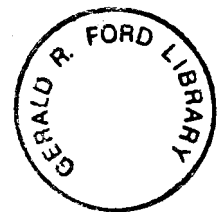
REGENCY ROOM, SHOREHAM HOTEL

Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin, I am happy to be here and honored by your invitation.

I feel here that I am really among friends. The warmth of the atmosphere here shows the unique and intimate relationship between Israel and the United States.

I wish you well and godspeed on your trip throughout the United States. You know our country; our people know you.

I am sure you will have a great reception everywhere.



Chron
9

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1976

Mr. President:

Henry wanted to be sure you had
seen the two speeches he gave
on the West Coast.

Best regards.

Brent
Brent Scowcroft

For signature

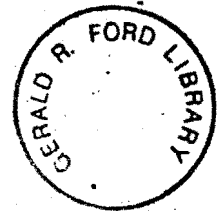
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ASAP

Feb. 10

✓
Brent:

Ken Kachigian
called + asked
that we send
copies of HAK's
speeches to President
Nixon.
Let's mail them to
Pres



For signature

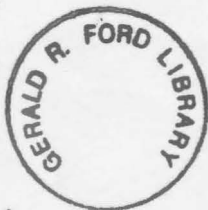
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ASAP

Feb. 10

✓
Brent:

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copies of HAK's
speeches to President
Nixon.



[Let's mail them.]
Page

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 017691

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL National security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL Memorandum

CREATOR'S NAME Brent Scowcroft

RECEIVER'S NAME Henry Catto

RECEIVER'S TITLE Chief of Protocol

TITLE Kurdish Gifts

DESCRIPTION Includes response from Catto

CREATION DATE 02/06/1976

VOLUME 2 pages

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 035700025

COLLECTION TITLE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER. STAFF
ASSISTANT PETER RODMAN: FILES

BOX NUMBER 2

FOLDER TITLE Chronological File - January-February
1976

DATE WITHDRAWN 04/07/2004

WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST DAL

Exempted 8/12/04

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 017692

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL National security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL Memorandum

CREATOR'S NAME Peter Rodman

RECEIVER'S NAME Henry Kissinger

TITLE Safire and the Kurds

DESCRIPTION analysis of reporters comments on
administration policy re Kurds

CREATION DATE 01/12/1976

VOLUME 2 pages

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 035700025

COLLECTION TITLE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER. STAFF
ASSISTANT PETER RODMAN: FILES

BOX NUMBER 2

FOLDER TITLE Chronological File - January-February
1976

DATE WITHDRAWN 04/07/2004

WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST DAL

Excerpt
3/25/09

11

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

SECRET/NODIS/XGDS

Dinitz Matters

February 13, 1976

1. Advancing Dates of Deliveries:

- Tanks: They understand the problems but don't like to wait three years. They will take modified M48-A5's, if the price is right, to ease the delivery problem.
- Laser-guided bombs: They are impatient for a Letter of Offer and unhappy that it will take 18 months following the Letter of Offer.
- Air-to-air missiles: They don't like the long lead-times (Feb. 77, Aug. 79, March 79) when they believe one of them (AIM-9H) is being supplied to Kuwait now.

HK: "I have impression it can be done" but Scowcroft should look into them.

2. Three-Year Program Instead of Yearly:

- HK will raise again with President.

3. Transitional Quarter:

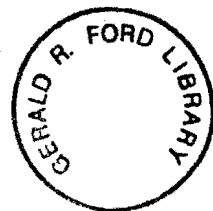
- They want a call to Passman to tell him that the President wants Congress to go ahead with an appropriation. I. e., a posture not opposing funding of the TQ is not enough. (HK: "I'll see that the TQ gets done, after Congress passes the authorization.")

4. Supporting Assistance to Purchase Non-U.S. Oil from U.S. Companies:

- They are still convinced it can be done, without even a Congressional waiver. (HK: "Give us your legal analysis and Monroe Leigh will look at it.")

SECRET/NODIS/XGDS

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 11/24/98, State Dept. Guidelines
By dal, NARA, Date 3/30/04

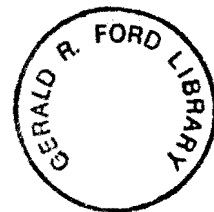


5. Bridging Tanks from FRG

-- They have new idea: That we advance them tanks from our stocks and replenish our stocks with the German ones. The FRG is supposedly prepared to do this. (HK: "I'll raise it with Rumsfeld.")

6. Uzi Submachine Guns for Panama:

-- They want a U.S. view on whether Belgian manufacturers of Uzis should be permitted to sell 20,000 Uzis to Panama. (HK: "We'll check with Rogers.")



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SECRET/NODIS/XGDS

ACTION

February 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: WILLIAM D. ROGERS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM: PETER W. RODMAN *OWR*
NSC STAFF

SUBJECT: Panamanian Purchase of Israeli/Belgian
Submachine Guns

The Panamanian Government has asked Israel for permission to purchase 20,000 Uzi submachine guns from the Belgian company (called FN) that produces them in Belgium under Israeli license. The license contract gives Israel a veto over third-country sales, and Israel also receives a small royalty. Many third countries (including the U.S. Secret Service) use this Israeli-designed gun.

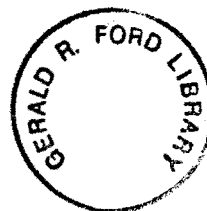
The Israelis are being scrupulous and asking us privately if we have any problem with this. The issue, of course, is the prospect that these might be used by the Panamanian security services in some future civil disturbance involving Americans and the Canal Zone.

Ambassador Dinitz raised this with the Secretary in a meeting on Friday, February 13. The Secretary asked me to check with you. I suggest that you give the Secretary your judgment and that the answer be sent back to the Israelis through me or Larry Eagleburger. (My own reaction is that the guns are more likely to be used against Panamanians than against Americans. In any case, we should thank the Israelis for their courtesy in checking with us.)

The Israelis regard matters of this kind as extremely sensitive.

DECLASSIFIED *State Review*
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5 9/16/03
NSC Memo, 11/24/98, State Dept. Guidelines
By dae, NARA, Date 3/30/04

SECRET/NODIS/XGDS



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONACTION

February 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: SECRETARY KISSINGER
FROM: PETER RODMAN *PR*
SUBJECT: Telegram for Friars Testimonial
for Frank Sinatra

The Friars Annual Testimonial Dinner, a charitable benefit, is being held this year on Tuesday, February 24, and is honoring Frank Sinatra. You had to regret. They are now wondering if you could send a short message they could read at the dinner (Tab C).

If you do wish to send one, Charlie Hill has done a message which has all the points you would want to make (Tab B). But I am afraid it is a little too long. I have done a shorter one (Tab A).

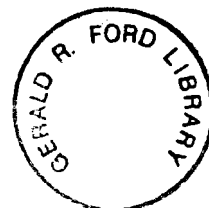
RECOMMENDATION

That you review the suggested messages at Tabs A and B.

Approve Tab A _____

Approve Tab B _____

No message needed _____

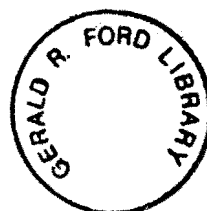


Dear Frank:

I have been told that "a substantial part" of the proceeds of this testimonial dinner will go to charity. Rather than inquire more deeply into where the rest of it goes, let me join the distinguished celebrants in paying tribute to you. Your great talent has brought joy and beauty into the lives of the American people and enriched the culture of our land over many years. This is a great contribution, and it is fitting that the Friars attempt to repay you in some small way in honor for what you have given to us all.

Nancy joins me in extending the warmest best wishes.

Henry A. Kissinger



(Rodman)

B

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear JoAnne:

This is the letter from the Friars Club on the Frank Sinatra Testimonial Dinner.

I regretted on instructions from HAK, but they are now wondering if he would send a letter or telegram which they could read at the dinner.

HAK is a close friend of Sinatra's, and may want to do it.

Could you send whatever you suggest to me for transmittal to HAK?

Draft attached

Thanks,

Suzanne McFarlane
22905
Rm. 7231A



Friars Testimonial Dinner Honoring

7601779

Tuesday, February 24, 1976

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Grand Ballroom



Executive Chairmen

DAVID W. TEBET
JERRY WEINTRAUB

Officers

FRANK SINATRA
Abbot
MILTON BERLE
Abbot Emeritus
BUDDY HOWE
Dean
WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS
Prior
OSCAR COHEN
Treasurer
DR. S. L. MEYLACKSON
Treasurer Emeritus
RED BUTTONS
Scribe
SAMMY DAVIS, JR.
Bard
JOHNNY CARSON
Knight
GEORGE N. BURNS
Proctor
PAUL ANKA
Herald
ALAN KING
Monitor
ALAN GALE
Historian
ROBERT MERRILL
Monk
GEORGE A. HOFFMAN
Samaritan

Governors

EARL ADLER
HERBERT L. BLOCK
GIL CATES
JOSEPH CATES
SALVATORE T. CHIANTIA
RON DELSENER
MORTON H. FARBER
MILTON A. GILBERT
JACK L. GREEN
RICHARD KANE
JACK H. KLEIN
JACK LENNY
SEYMOUR MAYER
HY POGASH
HARRY T. SILVERMAN
DAVID W. TEBET
LARRY UTTAL
JERRY WEINTRAUB

WALTER C. GOLDSTEIN
Executive Director
JEAN-PIERRE L. TREBOT
Asst. Executive Director

January 16, 1976

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Friars are honoring the most talented performer of our time, Frank Sinatra. The Dinner will take place in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, Tuesday evening, February 24, 1976.

The Friars would appreciate it if you would be so kind as to write not more than a 500 word article for the Friars Testimonial Journal, saluting its Abbot and our Friend, Frank Sinatra.

It would be appreciated if this salute arrived at the Friars Club, 57 E. 55 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022 by the 31st of January, 1976.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

WALTER C. GOLDSTEIN
Executive Director

WCG:erg



JAN 21 1976

Friars Testimonial Dinner Honoring

Tuesday, February 24, 1976

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Grand Ballroom



Executive Chairmen

DAVID W. TEBET
JERRY WEINTRAUB

Officers

FRANK SINATRA

Abbot

MILTON BERLE

Abbot Emeritus

BUDDY HOWE

Dean

WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS

Prior

OSCAR COHEN

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Treasurer Emeritus

RED BUTTONS

Scribe

SAMMY DAVIS, JR.

Bard

JOHNNY CARSON

Knight

GEORGE N. BURNS

Proctor

PAUL ANKA

Herald

ALAN KING

Monitor

ALAN GALE

Historian

ROBERT MERRILL

Monk

GEORGE A. HOFFMAN

Samaritan

Governors

EARL ADLER

HERBERT L. BLOCK

GIL CATES

JOSEPH CATES

SALVATORE T. CHIANTIA

RON DELSENER

MORTON H. FARBER

MILTON A. GILBERT

JACK L. GREEN

RICHARD KANE

JACK H. KLEIN

JACK LENNY

SEYMOUR MAYER

HY POGASH

HARRY T. SILVERMAN

DAVID W. TEBET

LARRY UTTAL

JERRY WEINTRAUB

WALTER C. GOLDSTEIN

Executive Director

JEAN-PIERRE L. TRESOT

Asst. Executive Director

December 23, 1975

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Frank Sinatra

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Friars Annual Testimonial Dinner will take place in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria this year honoring Frank Sinatra on Tuesday, February 24, 1976 at 7:00 P.M.

This will be a "Giant of a Salute." Important personalities from all walks of life will be on the dais saluting Frank.

A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE PROCEEDS OF THIS GALA DINNER AND JOURNAL WILL HELP AUGMENT THE FRIARS CLUB-JOE E. LEWIS-MEMORIAL FUND AND OTHER VARIOUS CHARITIES.

We would deem it an honor to have you grace our dais for this memorable occasion.

Very truly yours,

DAVID W. TEBET

Executive Chairman

DWT:erg



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

SADIXED

PAIPPI/S

ACTION SLIP

Declassified
(Attachment Classification)

S/S CONTROL NUMBER:

7601779

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:

PA

(Action Office Instructions on Reverse)

DATE:

Jan 28, 1976

ACTION REQUESTED:

SPRINGSTEEN TO SCOWCROFT MEMO
 SPRINGSTEEN TO

with Draft reply for signature

by _____

with Comment or Recommendation

DIRECT REPLY

provide info copy under cover
of SPRINGSTEEN to _____

Memo

REPLY FOR SIGNATURE

provide comeback copy
for _____

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

RECOMMENDATION FOR

JAN 29 1976

with Memorandum for the President

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APPROPRIATE HANDLING

to

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

DUE IN S/S BY:

CLEAR WITH:

REMARKS/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

*Decline to write article due to
schedule, etc.*



- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> S | <input type="checkbox"/> S/AB | <input type="checkbox"/> A | <input type="checkbox"/> AF | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> D | <input type="checkbox"/> S/AJ | <input type="checkbox"/> CU | <input type="checkbox"/> ARA | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> P | <input type="checkbox"/> S/CCT | <input type="checkbox"/> EB | <input type="checkbox"/> EA | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E | <input type="checkbox"/> S/CPR | <input type="checkbox"/> H | <input type="checkbox"/> EUR | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> S/IG | <input type="checkbox"/> INR | <input type="checkbox"/> NEA | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> M | <input type="checkbox"/> S/IL | <input type="checkbox"/> IO | <input type="checkbox"/> ACDA | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | <input type="checkbox"/> S/NM | <input type="checkbox"/> L | <input type="checkbox"/> AID | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> S/S | <input type="checkbox"/> S/P | <input type="checkbox"/> OES | <input type="checkbox"/> AID/IDC | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> S/S-O | <input type="checkbox"/> S/PRS | <input type="checkbox"/> PA | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> S/S-EX | <input type="checkbox"/> S/R | <input type="checkbox"/> PM | _____ | _____ |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> TEAM C | <input type="checkbox"/> D/PW | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S/S-I (RF) | <input type="checkbox"/> D/IWY | | | |
| <i>Amo</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> M/EEO | | | |

FROM: *Mario Capogallo* (NAME)
 S/S-S: *Amo* A *21522* B *28338* C *28062*
28063

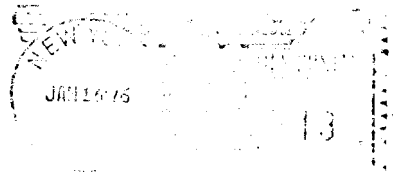
INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACTION OFFICES:

1. Please mark a comback copy of all signed congressional correspondence for S/S-S.
 2. Direct Replies to White House referrals must be signed at the Assistant Secretary or Office Director level, as appropriate.
 3. Please return the original incoming correspondence with the White House Referral Slip when sending information copies back to the White House.
 4. The original incoming correspondence and action slip must be returned with any action memo proposing a reply by a principal.
-

Friars Club

57 EAST 55TH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022



X RAY

*Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20500*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONACTION

February 26, 1976

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR: SECRETARY KISSINGER
FROM: PETER RODMAN *PR*
SUBJECT: Morgenthau, Stoessinger and Wiesel
to Egypt

You are seeing Morgenthau, Stoessinger and Wiesel on March 12. They will undoubtedly ask you for further word on their plans to visit Egypt and interview Sadat. Hermann Eilts raised this with Fahmy last in November, and Fahmy asked, because of Sadat's overburdened schedule, that we ask again in "late February". (The earlier traffic is attached.) Jerry Bremer informed the three about this.

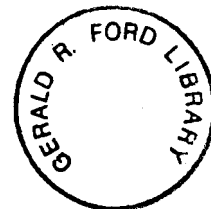
Since Hermann Eilts is coming back for consultations on February 29, you might wish to tell him to raise this again with Fahmy when he goes back. Then you will be able to tell Morgenthau, Stoessinger and Wiesel at the very least that you have raised it again with the Egyptians.

RECOMMENDATION

That you ask Hermann to raise this again with Fahmy. (We will put this memo in your folder for the Eilts meeting.)

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 11/24/98, State Dept. Guidelines
By dal, NARA, Date 3/30/04



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

SECRET/NODIS/XGDS

February 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: SECRETARY KISSINGER
FROM: PETER W. RODMAN *plmr*
SUBJECT: Miki's Confidential Adviser Wants to See You on Lockheed

Prime Minister Miki is sending a close confidant to Washington to meet with you on how to handle the Lockheed matter.

Kei Wakaizumi called me Thursday night to inform me of this. The Prime Minister has designated his friend Kazushige Hirasawa [a columnist and TV commentator] as his "confidential personal representative" to meet with you "quietly." [You may remember that Hirasawa contacted me last July to convey Miki's idea of a "new style" communique for the Miki visit.] Hirasawa will be in Washington on March 4, for a week, staying at the Madison Hotel.

Wakaizumi said that if it was impossible for you to meet with this fellow, the Prime Minister would want him to speak with someone you designate who can speak for you.

RECOMMENDATION:

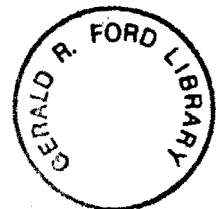
That you have an appointment set up in the week following March 4 to meet with Hirasawa. _____

*March 5, 1976
4:00 p.m*

Or, that you designate:

Scowcroft _____
Habib _____
Other _____

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 11/24/98, State Dept. Guidelines
By dat, NARA, Date 3/30/04



SECRET/NODIS/XGDS

February 27, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

LES JANKA
✓PETER RODMAN

FROM:

BUD McFARLANE

The President has asked for "your basic political foreign policy speech." The General would like for you (individually or as a collective effort) to develop a speech of approximately ten minutes which hits the highlights of Administration successes in foreign policy and which could be excerpted for use with a particular audience in the coming months.

You may find it possible to extract elements of the State of the World (February 27 draft). The General believes that it should be "accomplishment oriented" as opposed to a lecture or philosophic piece. It would be good if he could have something to look at by next Wednesday.

Many thanks.

cc: General Scowcroft



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 3, 1976

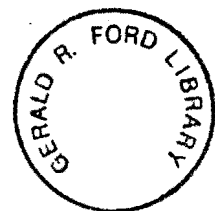
MEMORANDUM FOR: BRENT SCOWCROFT
FROM: LES JANKA *for*
SUBJECT: Basic Political Foreign Policy Speech

In accordance with Bud McFarlane's instructions (Tab B), Peter Rodman and I have prepared a draft of a "basic political foreign policy speech" (Tab A) which hits the highlights of Administration successes in foreign policy which could be used in the coming months. We have tried to make it as "accomplishment oriented" as possible within a general framework describing the Administration's foreign policy objectives.

The draft, as it is now written, is probably closer to a 15 minute rather than a 10 minute speech, and it may not be as politically upbeat and hard hitting as perhaps you had in mind. We thought it would be better to lean towards the substance and leave the political rhetoric to the speech writers.

If you have additional guidance after you review this draft, we would be happy to take another cut at it.

cc: Peter Rodman (*your orig draft also attached*)



BASIC FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

In 1776, the creation of our Republic symbolized to the whole world, as it does today, the hope of the future. Two hundred years later, America has today a great responsibility in the world. This is not by our choice, but by the fact that of all the nations of the free world, only we have the strength to be the bastion of global peace and the champion of progress.

I believe the American people want America to play an active role of responsible leadership; they want an effective foreign policy, and they want an end to the divisions and attacks and wrangling that blocks our effective action in the world. An effective foreign policy means more than reacting to events; a great nation moves events and shapes history.

The American people can be proud -- tremendously proud -- of the role their country has played in maintaining peace and fostering progress for the last thirty years.

No other nation could speak of such achievements. No other nation could -- or can -- play so central a role. Only this nation bears such crucial responsibility -- and I do not intend to reject or withdraw from that responsibility.



The foreign policy of my Administration is based on the conviction that a continuing strong American role is indispensable to stability, peace and progress everywhere.

Today our foreign policy is sound and our defenses are strong:

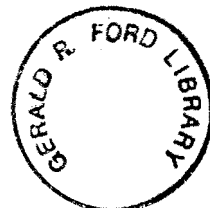
-- We are at peace, and I intend to keep it that way.

-- Our military forces are capable and ready -- without a draft. Our military power is without equal, and I intend to keep it that way.

-- I took office as the painful era of Indochina reached its tragic conclusion. There were grave and genuine fears that this tragedy indicated -- or would precipitate -- America's abandonment of its responsibilities for global peace. Instead, my Administration has worked to demonstrate America's resilience and strength.

-- An attempt by a small country last May to kidnap an American merchant ship, the Mayaguez, on the high seas in violation of international law was thwarted by decisive and firm action.

-- I traveled twice to Asia to consolidate our alliances and friendships in free Asia. I enunciated in Hawaii the doctrine that



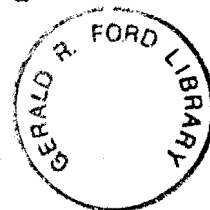
even after Indochina, the United States remains a strong power in Asia, that will not abandon its friends, its principles, or its responsibilities for peace.

Our close bonds with Japan, a cornerstone of peace in Asia, were dramatically reaffirmed in my visit to Japan and the visit of the Emperor to America; both historic visits in both directions.

-- A summit meeting of leaders of all the NATO nations last summer reaffirmed Atlantic solidarity. The free nations in the last year have displayed greater cohesion on political, security and economic issues than at any time in recent decades.

-- At the Economic Summit of the leaders of this country, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, and Japan last November, we applied our coordination and solidarity to accelerating our economic recovery from recession, without inflation -- a problem of immediate concern to every American family. This was unprecedented.

-- In the Middle East, in August and September of last year, the mediating effort of the United States produced an interim agreement between Egypt and Israel which could be a major turning point in Middle East history. It was the first agreement between Israel and an Arab state that was not just the aftermath of hostilities. As a step towards a



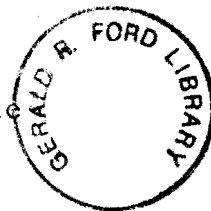
settlement of basic issues, it laid the essential basis for further steps towards a just and comprehensive peace.

-- In Cyprus, once the U. S. embargo was partially lifted, Greece and Turkey and the parties on Cyprus began to move closer to a negotiated solution. With our encouragement, Greek and Turkish Cypriots have begun talks again, with an opening to discuss all the issues comprehensively and cooperatively.

-- At the United Nations General Assembly Special Session in September, and again at the consumer-producer conference in Paris last December, the United States took the role of world leadership on the fundamental issue of the relations between the industrialized world and the developing nations. Many American proposals for realistic cooperation -- drawing also on the contribution of the oil-producing nations -- have already been accepted and implemented.

-- At the United Nations, my Administration made clear that we will stand up for what we believe in and speak our mind candidly and courageously. Because we value the United Nations, we will not let it be used for propaganda against free countries.

-- When I attended the European Security Conference in July, I also visited Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland, to demonstrate that the benefits of relaxation of tensions must apply to Eastern as well as Western Europe.



-- We have demonstrated our willingness to pursue a constructive relationship with the Soviet Union. Our policy of peace through strength will maintain the peace, resist Soviet aggression, and hold open the possibilities of a cooperative relationship over the long term, without constant confrontation and without nuclear war.

-- In October, we and the Soviet Union concluded a five-year agreement on grain purchases, by which the Soviet Union has committed to purchase \$1 billion of grain annually. This agreement helps boost our balance of payments, provides jobs for American farmers, transportation workers and seamen, and safeguards us against the inflationary impact for American consumers. It is an example of the positive possibilities of relations between the world's two most powerful countries.

-- And in December, I visited China. It was the first Presidential meeting with Chinese leaders in nearly four years. We have some differences of view, but we broadened the areas of our agreement and maintained the momentum toward normalization of our relations.

And so America today is at peace. Our foreign policy has restored us to a position of international respect and leadership. Just as 30 years ago, the United States responded with the Marshall Plan and our peacetime alliances and helped keep the peace of a generation, so today the world looks to us again for inspiration and courage.



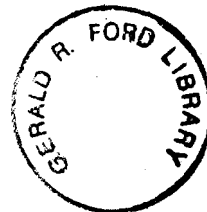
In the coming year I intend to continue an active American role of creative leadership. There can be no moratorium on a responsible foreign policy.

Accordingly, the broader goal of our foreign policy must be more than putting out brush fires. We have a unique opportunity to help create new international relationships among friends and foes, to avoid nuclear war, to heal disputes, and to forge the new habits of cooperation our interdependent world now demands.

In our efforts to build a better and safer world, peace will depend on a stable balance of power. To achieve our national purposes, our policies must first ensure our security and the maintenance of a strong national defense.

A successful United States foreign policy therefore rests upon the bedrock of our nation's physical strength, the vitality of our economy and our technological supremacy -- with military forces and intelligence capabilities second to none. By deterring potential adversaries, they provide both the basis for restraint and the impetus for cooperation.

It is therefore essential that we maintain the balance of strategic nuclear power with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, as it has grown as an industrial power, has made enormous strides in its nuclear capability, deploying an impressive and formidable arsenal that is now roughly on a par with our own.

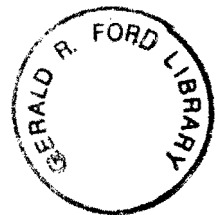


Our own strategic forces are also continually improving, and are superior to Soviet forces in many areas -- in accuracy, numbers of warheads, diversity, and sophistication. We are keeping open the options for further improvements.

To stabilize the strategic balance I am seeking a strategic arms limitation agreement which, in accordance with the principle of equality I obtained from the Soviets in Vladivostok in 1974, will set equal and verifiable ceilings on the strategic offensive forces of both sides and thereby diminish the threat of a strategic arms race. But should these negotiations fail, I would propose to the Congress the necessary increases in our strategic forces budget.

Our conventional forces enable us to deter or contain local conflicts, or to act in crisis situations to protect our interests and our allies. A President must have the capability to act firmly and decisively in a crisis, as I did last year to save the Mayaguez.

Only if we maintain such adequate defenses, strategic and conventional, can we safely and successfully pursue arms control negotiations and encourage the Communist powers to participate in relaxation of tensions. If we disarm unilaterally, for budgetary or whatever reasons, our adversaries have no need to agree to reciprocal reductions. While I am President, I will work to insure that America is never dealing from weakness.



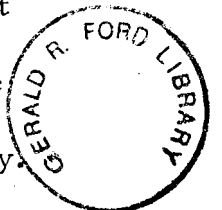
The Defense budget I have submitted is tailored to this objective. I call on the Congress to approve my Defense budget request and thereby to work with me to ensure that America -- in fact -- maintains a defense second to none.

The goals I have outlined express the ideals of all Americans. The heritage of freedom and human dignity that has been the bedrock of our foreign policy for generations is precious to us all. In these times of both peril and opportunity, we can no longer afford disarray and disunity in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

There is no reason why Republicans and Democrats, the Congress and the Executive, and citizens from all parts of the country cannot come together on the basics of the foreign policy I have described. The American people will not forgive their representatives who undercut a strong America, strong intelligence capabilities, and a strong policy to maintain the peace.

The rest of the world sees America as one nation. We must have one government. I will not hesitate to continue doing what is required for the safety and national interest of this country. I want to work with the Congress to achieve these goals.

In this anniversary year it is appropriate to reflect on the fact that 200 years ago this Republic was a small country, challenging the world's greatest power. We did not become a great nation by timidity.



The Founding Fathers understood the realities of power and the requirements of diplomacy. They were men of foresight and courage. They build a great nation, the greatest in the world. Let us keep it.



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: LES JANKA
PETER RODMAN

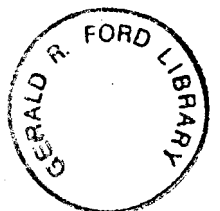
FROM: BUD McFARLANE *Bud*

The President has asked for "your basic political foreign policy speech." The General would like for you (individually or as a collective effort) to develop a speech of approximately ten minutes which hits the highlights of Administration successes in foreign policy and which could be excerpted for use with a particular audience in the coming months.

You may find it possible to extract elements of the State of the World (February 27 draft). The General believes that it should be "accomplishment oriented" as opposed to a lecture or philosophic piece. It would be good if he could have something to look at by next Wednesday.

Many thanks.

cc: General Scowcroft



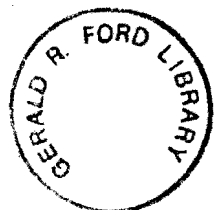
BASIC FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

In the year of 1776, the creation of our Republic symbolized to the whole world, as it does today, the hope of the future. Two hundred years later, America has today a great responsibility in the world, just as we have great responsibilities here at home. This is not by our choice, but by the fact that of all the nations of the free world, only we have the strength to be the bastion of global peace and the champion of progress.

Forty years ago, when the forces of democracy faced a great threat, America was waiting in the wings to come to Europe's rescue. Today, there is no one waiting in the wings to come to our rescue.

I believe the American people want America to play an active role of responsible leadership; they want an effective foreign policy, and they want an end to the divisions and attacks and wrangling that blocks our effective action in the world. An effective foreign policy means more than reacting to events; a great nation moves events and shapes history.

The American people can be proud -- tremendously proud -- of the role their country has played in maintaining peace and fostering progress for the last thirty years.



No other nation could speak of such achievements. No other nation could -- or can -- play so central a role. Only this nation bears such crucial responsibility -- and I do not intend to reject or withdraw from that responsibility.

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Today our foreign policy is sound and our defenses are strong:

-- We are at peace, and I intend to keep it that way.

-- Our military forces are capable and ready -- without a draft. Our military power is without equal, and I intend to keep it that way.

-- I took office as the painful era of Indochina reached its tragic conclusion. There were grave and genuine fears that this tragedy indicated -- or would precipitate -- America's abandonment of its responsibilities for global peace.



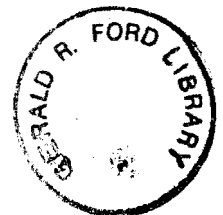
-- An attempt by a small country last May to kidnap an American merchant ship, the Mayaguez, on the high seas in violation of international law was thwarted by firm action, demonstrating that this country will never submit to blackmail.

-- I traveled twice to Asia, and reaffirmed our alliances and friendships in free Asia, to consolidate the peace in the post-Vietnam era.

Our close bonds with Japan, a cornerstone of peace in Asia, were dramatically demonstrated in my visit to Japan and the visit of the Emperor to America; both historic visits in both directions.

-- A summit meeting of leaders of all the NATO nations last summer reaffirmed Atlantic solidarity. The free nations in the last year have displayed greater cohesion on political, security and economic issues than at any time in recent decades.

-- At the Economic Summit of the leaders of this country, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, and Japan last November, we showed that our coordination and solidarity applied to accelerating our economic recovery from recession, without inflation -- a problem of immediate concern to every American family. This was unprecedented.



-- In the Middle East, in August and September of last year, the mediating effort of the United States helped produce an interim agreement between Egypt and Israel. This was an historic step, and could be a major turning point in Middle East history. It was the first agreement between Israel and an Arab state that was not just the aftermath of hostilities. It was a step towards a settlement of basic issues and laid the essential basis for further steps towards a just and comprehensive peace.

-- In Cyprus, once the U. S. embargo was partially lifted, Greece and Turkey and the parties on Cyprus began to move closer to a negotiated solution. With our encouragement, the intercommunal talks have begun again, with an opening to discuss all the issues comprehensively and cooperatively.

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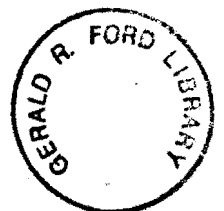


-- At the United Nations, my Administration made clear that we will stand up for what we believe in and speak our mind candidly and courageously. Because we value the United Nations, we will not let it be used for propaganda against free countries.

-- When I attended the European Security Conference in July, I also visited Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland, to demonstrate that the benefits of relaxation of tensions must apply to Eastern as well as Western Europe.

-- In October, we and the Soviet Union concluded a five-year agreement on grain purchases, by which the Soviet Union has committed to purchase \$1 billion of grain annually. This agreement helps boost our economic recovery and our balance of payments, provides jobs for American farmers, transportation workers and seamen, and safeguards us against the inflationary impact for American consumers. It is an example of the positive possibilities of relations between the world's two most powerful countries.

-- A policy of peace through strength with the Soviet Union will maintain the peace, resist Soviet aggression, and hold open the possibilities of a constructive relationship over the long term, without constant confrontation and without nuclear war.



-- And in December, I visited China. It was the first Presidential meeting with Chinese leaders in nearly four years. We have some differences of view, but we broadened the areas of our agreement and maintained the momentum toward normalization of our relations. Our relationship with China is now a durable and positive feature on the world scene.

-- I also visited Indonesia and the Philippines, and I enunciated in Hawaii the doctrine that even after Indochina, the United States remains a strong power in Asia, that will not abandon its friends, its principles, or its responsibilities for peace.

And so America today is at peace. Our foreign policy has restored us to a position of international respect and leadership. Just as 30 years ago, the United States responded with the Marshall Plan and our peacetime alliances and helped keep the peace of a generation, so today the world looks to us again for inspiration and courage.

In the coming year I intend to continue the American role of leadership. I will fulfill my constitutional responsibility. There can be no moratorium on a responsible foreign policy.



'But the broader goal of our foreign policy must be more than putting out brush fires. America's role of leadership gives us a unique opportunity to help create new international relationships among friends and foes, to avoid nuclear war, to heal disputes, and to forge new habits of cooperation so that our children will inherit a better world than we found.

In our efforts to build a better and safer world, peace will depend on a stable balance of power. Our policies must first ensure security and the maintenance of a strong national defense. Without security there can be no successful diplomacy and no effective foreign policy.

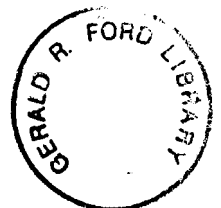
Therefore United States foreign policy must rest upon the bedrock of our nation's physical strength, the vitality of our economy and our technological supremacy -- with military forces and intelligence capabilities second to none. By deterring potential adversaries, they can provide both the basis for restraint and the impetus for cooperation.

It is therefore essential that we maintain the balance of strategic nuclear power with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, as it has grown as an industrial power, has made enormous strides in its nuclear capability, deploying an impressive and formidable arsenal that is now roughly on a par with our own.

Our own strategic forces are also continually improving, and are superior to Soviet forces in many areas -- in accuracy, numbers of warheads, diversity, sophistication, deployment , and allied capabilities. We are keeping open the options for further improvements. In the strategic arms limitation talks, I am seeking an agreement which, in accordance with the principle of equality to which I obtained Soviet agreement at Vladivostok in 1974, will set equal and verifiable ceilings on the strategic offensive forces of both sides, stabilize the strategic balance and diminish the threat of a strategic arms race. But should these negotiations fail, I would propose to the Congress the necessary increases in our strategic forces budget.

Our conventional forces enable us to deter or contain local conflicts, or to act in crisis situations to protect our interests and our allies. A President must have the capability to act firmly and decisively in a crisis, as I did last year to save the Mayaguez.

Without security, none of our national purposes can be achieved. Only if we maintain adequate defenses can we safely and successfully pursue arms control negotiations. If we disarm unilaterally, for budgetary or whatever reasons, our adversaries have no need to agree

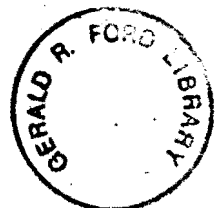


to reciprocal reductions. And only if our defenses, strategic and conventional, are maintained can we continue on our course of encouraging the Communist powers to participate in relaxation of tensions. While I am President, I will work to insure that American is never dealing from weakness.

The Defense budget I have submitted is tailored to this objective. I call on the Congress to approve my Defense budget request and thereby to work with me to ensure that America -- in fact -- maintains a defense second to none.

The goals I have outlined express the ideals of all Americans. The heritage of freedom and human dignity that has been the bedrock of our foreign policy for generations is precious to us all. There is no reason why Republicans and Democrats, the Congress and the Executive, and citizens from all parts of the country cannot come together on the basics of the foreign policy I have described.

The American people will not forgive their representatives who undercut a strong America, strong intelligence capabilities, and a strong policy to maintain the peace.



The rest of the world sees America as one nation. We must have one government. I will not hesitate to continue doing what is required for the safety and national interest of this country. I want to work with the Congress to achieve these goals.

In this anniversary year it is appropriate to reflect on the fact that 200 years ago this Republic was a small country, challenging the world's greatest power. We did not become a great nation by timidity.

The Founding Fathers were sophisticated men. They understood the realities of power, the requirements of diplomacy. Above all, they were men of foresight and courage. They built a great nation, the greatest in the world. Let us keep it.

