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Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, distinguished guests and my very dear friends:

When I met with you in January to report on the State of the Union, I concentrated on two subjects which were uppermost in the minds of the American people -- the recovery of our domestic economy and a specific program to make the United States independent of foreign sources of energy.

I thank the Congress for the action it has taken thus far in response to my economic recommendations. I look forward to your early approval of my comprehensive energy program to meet our nation's long-range and emergency needs.

Tonight it is my purpose to review our relations with the rest of the world, in the spirit of candor and consultation which I have sought to maintain with my former colleagues and with
our countrymen from the time I took office. It is the first priority of my Presidency to sustain and strengthen the mutual trust and respect which must exist among Americans and their government if we are to deal successfully with the challenges confronting us at home and abroad.

The leadership of the United States of America, since the end of World War II, has sustained and advanced the security, well-being and freedom of millions of human beings beside ourselves. Despite some mistakes and some setbacks, the United States has made peace a real prospect for us and for all nations.

I know firsthand that Congress has been a full partner in the development and support of the American foreign policy which five Presidents before me have carried forward, with changes of course but not of destination.

The course which our country chooses in the world today has never been of greater significance -- for ourselves as
a nation and for the future of the international community.

We build from a strong foundation.

Our alliances with the great industrial democracies in Europe, North America and Japan remain strong, with a greater degree of consultation and equity than ever before.

With the Soviet Union we have moved across a broad front toward a more stable, if still competitive and adversary relationship.

We have begun to control the spiral of strategic nuclear armaments.

After two decades of mutual estrangement we have achieved an opening with the People's Republic of China.

In the best American tradition we have committed with striking success our influence and good offices to help contain conflicts and settle disputes in many regions of the world. We have, for example, helped the parties of the Middle East take the first steps toward living with one another in peace.
We have opened a new dialogue with Latin America looking toward a healthier hemispheric partnership.

We have exercised international leadership on the great new issues of interdependence, such as energy, food and environment.

The American people can be proud of what their nation has achieved and helped others to accomplish.

But we have, from time to time suffered setbacks and disappointments in foreign policy. Sometimes events were uncontrollable; sometimes we imposed difficulties upon ourselves.

We live in a time of testing and a time of change. Our world -- a world of economic uncertainty, political unrest, and threats to the peace -- does not allow us the luxury of abdication or domestic discord.

[Some 200 years ago a great American revolutionary, Samuel Adams, spoke words that can guide us now. He said]

"the necessity of the times, more than ever, calls for our
utmost circumspection, deliberation, fortitude and perseverance."

Those same qualities must guide us today. Our purpose is not to point the finger of blame; but to build upon our many successes; to repair damage where we find it; to recover our balance; to move ahead as a united people. Tonight is a time for straight talk among friends about where we stand, and where we're going.

Indochina

A vast human tragedy has befallen our friends in Vietnam and Cambodia.

I shall not dwell upon legal documents. I need not recall the enormous sacrifices in blood, dedication and treasure that we made in Vietnam. Five American Presidents have engaged the United States in Indochina. Millions of our served, thousands died, and many more were wounded, imprisoned, or lost. Over $150 billion were appropriated for the conduct of that
war by the Congress of the United States. And after years of effort, we negotiated a settlement which made it possible for us to remove our forces with honor and bring home our prisoners, and for our South Vietnamese ally, with our material and moral support, to maintain its security and rebuild after two decades of war.

The chances for an enduring peace after the last American fighting man left Vietnam in 1973 rested on two publicly stated premises: First, that if necessary the United States would help sustain the terms of the Paris Accords we signed two years ago; and second, that the United States would provide adequate economic and military assistance to South Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese, from the moment they signed the Paris Peace Accords, systematically violated the ceasefire and...
other provisions of the agreement. Flagrantly disregarding the ban on infiltration of troops into the South, they increased forces to the unprecedented level of 350,000. In direct violation of the agreement, they sent in the most modern equipment in massive amounts. Meanwhile, they continued to receive large quantities of supplies and arms from their friends.

In the face of this situation, the United States -- torn as it was by the emotions of a decade of war -- was unable to respond. We had deprived ourselves by law of the ability to enforce the agreement -- thus giving North Vietnam assurance that it could violate that agreement with impunity. Next we reduced our economic and arms aid to South Vietnam. Finally we signalled our increasing reluctance to give support to a nation struggling for its independence.

Encouraged by these developments, the North Vietnamese in recent months began sending even their reserve divisions
into South Vietnam. Eighteen Divisions, virtually their entire army, are now in South. The Government of South Vietnam, uncertain of further American assistance, hastily ordered a strategic withdrawal to more defensible positions. This extremely difficult maneuver, decided upon without consultations, was badly managed, and led to panic. The results are painfully obvious and profoundly moving.

In my first public comment on this tragic development, I called for a new sense of national unity and purpose. I said I would not engage in recriminations or attempts to assess blame, nor should any of us in times like these...

In the same spirit I welcomed the statement of the distinguished Majority Leader of the United States Senate earlier this week that:
"It is time for the Congress and the President to work together in the area of foreign as well as domestic policy."

Let us start afresh.

I am here to work with the Congress. In the conduct of foreign affairs, Presidential initiative and Presidential ability to act swiftly in emergencies are essential to our national interest. Our forefathers learned this painful lesson in our nation's infancy under the Articles of Confederation; it was one of the primary reasons for the writing of the Constitution and the creation of the office of President.
With respect to North Vietnam, I call upon Hanoi -- and ask the Congress to join me in this call -- to cease military operations immediately and to honor the terms of the agreement. The United States is urgently requesting the signatories of the Paris Conference to meet their obligation to use their influence to halt the fighting and enforce the 1973 Accords. Diplomatic notes to this effect have been sent to all members of the Paris Conference, including the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

The situation in South Vietnam and Cambodia has reached a critical phase requiring immediate and positive decisions by this government -- and I have made mine.

The options before us are few, and time is short.

On the one hand, the United States could do nothing; let the government of South Vietnam save itself and what is left of its territory if it can, let those South Vietnamese civilians who have worked with us for a decade...
and their families, save their lives if they can; in short, shut our eyes and wash our hands of the whole matter -- if we can. Or,

on the other hand, I could ask Congress for authority to enforce the Paris Accords with our troops and our tanks and our aircraft and our artillery, and to carry the war to the enemy.
There are two narrower options. First, stick with my January request that the Congress appropriate $300,000,000 for military assistance for South Vietnam and seek additional funds for economic and humanitarian purposes. Or, increase my requests for both emergency military and humanitarian assistance to levels which by best estimates might enable the South Vietnamese to halt the onrushing aggression, permit the chance of a negotiated political settlement between the North and South Vietnamese, and, if the very worst were to happen, at least allow the orderly evacuation of Americans and threatened South Vietnamese to places of safety.

Let me now share with the Congress and the American people my conclusions:

I have received a full report from General Weyand, whom I sent to Vietnam to assess the situation. He advises that the current military situation is critical, but that South Vietnam is continuing to defend itself with the resources available. However,
feels that if there is to be any chance of success for their defense
plan, South Vietnam needs urgently an additional $200 million in
military assistance from the United States.

I must, of course, consider the safety of some 6,000 Americans
who remain in Vietnam, and of tens of thousands of South Vietnamese
employees of the United States Government, of news agencies,
of contractors and businesses for many years with their
dependents, are already known to be marked for没收 and the
North Vietnamese. Also on the page list are South Vietnamese
intellectuals, professors and teachers, editors and opinion leaders
who have supported the South Vietnamese cause and the alliance
with the United States, to whom we have a profound moral obligation.

It has been said that the United States is overextended;
that we have too many commitments too far from home; that we must
re-examine what our truly vital interests are and shape our strategy
to conform to them. I find no fault with this as theory, but in the
real world, such a course can only be pursued carefully and in close
coordination with solid progress toward overall reduction in
worldwide tensions.

But we cannot in the meantime abandon our friends while our
adversaries support and encourage theirs. We cannot dismantle our
defenses, our diplomacy or our intelligence capability while others
increase and strengthen theirs.
the rest of the world, and particularly on our future relations with the
free nations of Asia. These nations must not think for a minute
that the United States is pulling out on them or intends to abandon,
them to internal subversion or external aggression.

I have therefore concluded that the national interests of the
United States and the cause of world stability require that we continue
to give both military and humanitarian assistance to the South
Vietnamese government.

Assistance to South Vietnam at this stage must be swift
and adequate. Drift and indecision invite far deeper disaster.

The sums I had requested before the major North Vietnamese
offensive and the sudden South Vietnamese retreat are obviously inadequate. Half-hearted action would be worse than none. We must act together and decisively.

I am asking the Congress to appropriate $722 million for emergency military assistance and $ for economic and humanitarian aid for South Vietnam.

I also ask Congress to modify its restriction on the use of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia for the limited purposes of protecting American lives by ensuring their evacuation, if this should become necessary along with Vietnamese to whom we have a special obligation and whose lives may be endangered.
1. Request law change

4. American case

13. SN case

If the worst comes to worst, let's discuss it later.
I hope that this authority will never be used, but if it is needed there will be no time for debate.

Because of the urgency of the situation, I am asking the Congress to complete action on these measures not later than April 19.

In Cambodia the situation is equally tragic. The United States and the Cambodian Government have each made major efforts -- over a long period and through many channels -- to end that conflict. But because of their military successes, steady external support, and American legislative restrictions, the Communist side has shown no interest in negotiation, compromise, or a political solution.

And yet, for the past three months the beleaguered people of Phnom Penh have fought on, hoping against hope that the United States would not desert them, but instead provide the arms and ammunition they so badly need.
Several days ago I received a moving letter from the Acting President of Cambodia who succeeded Lon Nol.

"Dear Mr. President," he wrote. "As the American Congress reconvenes to reconsider your urgent request for supplemental assistance for the Khmer Republic, I appeal to you to convey to the American legislators our plea not to deny these vital resources to us, if a non-military solution is to emerge from this tragic 5 year old conflict."

"To find a peaceful end to the conflict we need time. I do not know how much time, but we all fully realize that the agony of the Khmer people cannot and must not go on much longer. However, for the immediate future, we need the rice to feed the hungry and the ammunition and weapons to defend ourselves against those who want to impose their will by force of arms. A denial by the American people of the means for us to carry on will leave us no alternative but inevitably abandoning our
search for a solution which will give our citizens some freedom of choice as to their future. For a number of years now the Cambodian people have placed their trust in America. I cannot believe that this confidence was misplaced and that suddenly America will deny us the means which might give us a chance to find an acceptable solution to our conflict."

This letter speaks for itself. I renew on a most urgent basis my January request for food and ammunition for the brave Cambodians. You have only a matter of days. Otherwise, it will be too late.

Members of the Congress, my fellow Americans, this moment of tragedy for Indochina is a time of trial for us. It is a time for national resolve.

Let us put an end to self-inflicted wounds. Let us remember that our national unity is a most priceless asset.
Let us deny our adversaries the satisfaction of using Vietnam
to pit American against American. Let us be neither hawks nor doves, but Eagles that soar high in strength
and courage.

Above all, let us keep events in Southeast Asia in their
proper perspective. The security and progress of hundreds of
millions everywhere depend importantly on us.

At this moment, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, this
nation must present to the world a united front.

Let no potential adversary believe that our difficulties
or our debates mean a slackening of our national will.
We will stand by our friends.

We will honor our commitments.

We will uphold our country's principles.

The American people know that our strength and authority have helped prevent a third World War for more than a generation.

We will not shrink from this duty in the decades ahead.

Let me now review with you the basic elements of our foreign policy, speaking candidly about our strengths and our difficulties.

We must first of all face the fact that what has happened in Indochina has seriously disquieted many of our friends, especially in Asia. We must deal with this situation by working out new relationships, in which we make no commitments we cannot keep, but we keep what we commit ourselves to keep. To this end, I will be meeting over the next few months with the leaders of Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, and other Asian countries.
A key country in this respect is Japan. We consider our Security Treaty with Japan the cornerstone of stability in the vast reaches of Asia and the Pacific. Our relations are crucial to our mutual prosperity. My warm welcome in Japan last November vividly symbolized for both our peoples the friendship and solidarity of this extraordinary partnership. Together we are working energetically on the international multilateral agenda -- in trade, energy and food.

We will continue the process of strengthening our friendship, mutual security and prosperity when I meet with Prime Minister Miki within the next few months. I look forward with very special pleasure to welcoming the Emperor when he visits the United States later this year.
Our relations with Western Europe have never been stronger.

There are no peoples with whom America's destiny has been more closely linked. There are no peoples whose friendship and cooperation are more needed for the future. For none of the members of the Atlantic community can be secure, none can prosper, none can progress unless all do so together. More than ever, these times demand our close collaboration in order to maintain the anchor of our common security in this time of international riptides; to work together on the promising negotiations with our potential adversaries;
— pool our vision and our energies on the great new
economic challenges that face us.

In addition to this traditional agenda, there are new problems,
involving energy, raw materials, and the environment.

The Atlantic nations confront many and complex negotiations
and decisions. It is time to take stock, to concert our actions, to
affirm once again our cohesion and our common destiny. I therefore
call upon my colleagues, the other leaders of the Atlantic Alliance,
to come together at a Western Summit in the near future for a
reaffirmation of principle, policy and progress. I am hopeful that
we can use the NATO Ministerial meeting at the end of May for
this occasion.
Before this NATO meeting, I earnestly ask Congress to weigh the broader consequences of past actions on the complex Greek and Turkish conflict over Cyprus. Our foreign policy cannot be simply a collection of special economic or ethnic or ideological interests. There must be a concern for the overall design of our international actions. To achieve this overall design for peace and to assure that our individual acts have coherence, the Executive must have flexibility in the conduct of our foreign policy.

United States military assistance to an old and faithful ally -- Turkey -- has been cut off by action of the Congress. This has imposed an embargo on military purchases by Turkey, extending even to items already paid for -- an unprecedented act against a friend. These moves, I know, were sincerely intended to influence Turkey in the Cyprus negotiations. I share the concern of many of our citizens for the immense human
suffering on Cyprus. I sympathize with the new democratic

government in Greece and we are trying to help them bring

about equitable solutions to the problems which exist between

Greece and Turkey. But the result of the Congressional

action has been to block progress toward reconciliation,

thereby prolonging the suffering on Cyprus; to complicate

our ability to promote negotiations; and to enhance the

danger of a broader conflict.
Our relationship with Turkey is not simply a favor to Turkey; it is a clear and essential mutual interest. Turkey lies on the rim of the Soviet Union and at the gates to the Middle East. It is vital to the security of the eastern Mediterranean, the southern flank of Western Europe and the collective security of the Western Alliance.

Our U.S. bases in Turkey are critical to the defense of NATO.

I therefore call upon the Congress to lift immediately the American arms embargo against our Turkish ally by passing the bipartisan Mansfield-Scott Bill, now before the Senate. Only this will enable us to work with Greece and Turkey to resolve the differences between our two allies. I accept -- and indeed welcome -- the bill's requirement for monthly reports to the Congress on progress toward a Cyprus settlement. But I must caution that unless this is done immediately, forces may be set in motion within...
and between the two nations which could not be reversed. To

strengthen the democratic government of Greece, we are actively
discussing a program of economic and military assistance. We will
shortly be submitting specific requests to the Congress.

A vital element of our foreign policy is our relationship

with the developing countries -- in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

These countries must know that America is a true and concerned
friend, reliable in word and deed.

As evidence of this friendship, I urge the Congress to reconsider
one provision of the 1974 Trade Act which has had an unfortunate and
unintended impact on our relations with Latin America. We have such long ties of friendship and cooperation. Under this
legislation all members of OPEC were excluded from our generalized
system of trade preferences. This punished two old South American friends, Ecuador and Venezuela, as well as other OPEC nations such as Nigeria and Indonesia none of which participated in last year's oil embargo. This exclusion has seriously complicated our new dialogue with our friends in this hemisphere.

I therefore endorse the amendments which have been introduced in the Congress to correct this injustice by providing Executive authority to waive those restrictions of the Trade Act that discriminate against our traditional friends.

The interests of America as well as our allies are vitally affected by what happens in the Middle East. So long as the state of tension continues, it threatens military crisis, the weakening of our alliances, the stability of the world economy, and confrontation among the nuclear superpowers. These are intolerable risks.
Because we are in the unique position of being able to deal with all the parties, we have at their request been engaged for the past year and a half in a peacemaking effort unparalleled in the history of the region.

Our policy has brought remarkable successes. Last year two major disengagement agreements were negotiated and
implemented with our help. For the first time in 30 years a process of negotiation on the basic political issues was begun -- and is continuing.

Unfortunately, the latest efforts to reach a further interim agreement between Israel and Egypt have been suspended. The issues dividing the parties are vital to them and not amenable to easy or quick solutions. However, the United States will not be discouraged. The momentum toward peace that has been achieved over the last 18 months must and will be maintained. The active role of the United States must and will be continued. The drift toward war must and will be prevented.

I pledge the United States to a major effort for peace in the Middle East -- an effort which I know has the solid support of the American people and their Congress. We are now examining how best to proceed. We have agreed in principle to reconvene the Geneva conference. We are prepared to explore other forums. The United States is prepared to move ahead on whatever course looks most promising, either towards an overall settlement or interim agreements, should the parties desire them.
We will not, (in any case) accept stagnation or a stalemate, with all its attendant risks to peace and prosperity and our relations in and outside of the region.

The national interest -- and national security -- require as well that we reduce the dangers of war. We shall strive to do so by continuing to improve relations with potential adversaries.

The United States and the Soviet Union share an interest in lessening tensions and building a more stable relationship. During this process we have never had any illusions. We know that we are dealing with a nation that reflects different principles and is our competitor in many parts of the globe. Through a combination of firmness and flexibility, the United States has in recent years laid the basis of a more reliable relationship based on mutual interest and mutual restraint. But we cannot expect the Soviet Union to
show restraint in the face of weakness or irresolution. As long as I am President, America will maintain its strength, its alliances, and its principles -- as a prerequisite to a more peaceful planet. As long as I am President, we will not permit detente to become a license to fish in troubled waters. Detente must be a two-way street.

Central to U.S.-Soviet relations today is the critical negotiation to control strategic nuclear weapons. We hope to turn the Vladivostok agreements into a final agreement this year at the time of the General Secretary's visit to the United States. This would for the first time put a ceiling on the strategic arms race. It would mark a turning point in postwar history and a crucial step in lifting from mankind the threat of nuclear war.

Our use of trade and economic sanctions as weapons to compel the internal conduct of other nations must also be seriously reexamined. However well-intentioned the goals, the fact is that some of our recent actions in the economic
field have been self-defeating. They are not achieving the objectives of
the Congress. And they have damaged our foreign policy.

The Trade Act of 1974 prohibits most-favored nation
treatment, credit and investment guarantees and commercial agree-
ments with the Soviet Union, so long as our emigration policies of
the Soviet fail to meet certain specified criteria. The Soviet Union
has rejected a trading relationship based on such legislation. It has
therefore refused to put into effect the important 1972 trade agreement
between our two countries.

As a result other nations, particularly Western Europe and
Japan have stepped into the breach. They have extended credits exceeding
$8 billion in the last six months. These are economic opportunities --
jobs and business -- which could have gone to Americans.

There should be no illusions about the nature of the Soviet
system -- but there should also be no illusions about how to deal
to emigrate has been well demonstrated. This legislation, however, not only harmed our relations with the Soviet Union but seriously complicated the prospects of those seeking to emigrate.

The favorable trend, aided by our quiet diplomacy, by which emigration increased from 400 in 1968 to over 33,000 in 1973, has been seriously set back. To remedy this tragedy, remedial legislation is urgently needed. I stand ready to meet with the Congress to initiate this process.
With the People's Republic of China we are firmly fixed on the course set forth in the Shanghai Communique. Stability in Asia and the world require our constructive communication with one-fourth of the human race. After two decades of mutual isolation and hostility, we have in recent years built a promising foundation. Certainly we will encounter some difficulties along the way. Deep differences in our philosophies and social systems will endure. But so should our mutual long-term interests and the goals to which our countries have jointly subscribed in Shanghai.

I will visit China later this year for the second time and my first time as President, to reaffirm these interests and to accelerate the improvement in our relations.

New Challenges

The issues I have discussed are the most pressing on the traditional agenda of foreign policy. But a hallmark of our time is a vast new agenda of issues in an interdependent world. The United States -- with its economic power, its technology, its zest for new horizons -- is the
acknowledged world leader in dealing with many of these challenges.

If this is a moment of uncertainty in the world, it is even more a moment of rare opportunity:

-- We are summoned to meet one of man's most basic challenges -- hunger. At the World Food Conference last November in Rome, the United States outlined a comprehensive program to close the ominous gap between population growth and food production over the long-term.

Our technological skill and our enormous productive capacity are crucial to any hope in the world of accomplishing this task.

-- The old economic order -- in trade, finance, and raw materials -- is changing, and American leadership is needed in the creation of new institutions and practices for worldwide prosperity and progress.

-- The world's oceans, with their immense resources and strategic importance, must become areas of cooperation rather than conflict. American policy is directed to that end.
Technology must be harnessed to the service of mankind while protecting the environment. This too is an arena for American leadership.

The interests and aspirations of the developed and developing nations must be reconciled in a manner that is both realistic and humane. This is our goal in this new era.

One of the finest success stories in our foreign policy is our cooperative effort with other major energy-consuming nations. In little more than a year, together with our partners, we have created the International Energy Agency; we have negotiated an emergency sharing arrangement which helps to reduce the dangers of an embargo; we have created institutions of financial solidarity; we have launched major international conservation efforts; and we have developed a massive program for the development of alternative sources of energy.

But the fate of all of these programs depends crucially
on what we do at home. Every month that passes brings us closer to the day when we will be dependent on imported energy for 50% of our requirements -- and vulnerable in our most strategic economic resource. A new embargo, under conditions of even greater dependence on OPEC oil, would have a devastating impact on jobs, industrial expansion, and inflation at home. Our policies cannot be left to the mercy of decisions over which we have no control.

If we do not act now, the expected economic upturn will rapidly erase the effects of our reduced demand of the past year. A strong energy program is an urgent, top-priority national need.

I call upon the Congress to act.

Underlying any successful foreign policy is the strength and credibility of our defense posture.

We are strong and we are ready. We intend to remain so.
Improvement of relations with adversaries does not mean any relaxation of our national vigilance. On the contrary, it is the firm maintenance of both strength and vigilance that makes possible steady progress toward a safer and more peaceful world.

The national security budget I have submitted is the minimum amount the United States needs in this critical hour. The Congress should review it carefully. But it is my considered judgment that any significant reduction would endanger our national security and thus jeopardize the peace.

Let no ally doubt our determination to maintain a defense second to none. Let no adversary be tempted to test our readiness or our resolve.

In a world where information is power, a vital element of our national security lies in our intelligence services.
They are as essential to our nation's security in peace as in war.

Americans can be grateful for the important contributions and achievements of the intelligence services of this nation.

It is entirely proper that this system be subject to Congressional review. But a sensationalized public debate over legitimate intelligence activities is a disservice to this nation and a threat to our intelligence system. It ties our hands where our potential enemies operate with secrecy, skill and vast resources. Any investigation must be conducted with maximum discretion and dispatch, lest this process dissemble or demoralize a vital national institution.

As Congress oversees intelligence activities it must organize itself to do so in a responsible way. It has been
traditional for the Executive to consult with the Congress through specially-protected procedures that safeguard essential secrets. But recently those procedures have been altered in a way that makes the protection of vital information next to impossible. I will work with the leaders of the House and Senate to devise procedures which will meet the needs of the Congress for review and the needs of the nation for an effective intelligence service.

History is testing us today. We cannot afford indecision, disunity or disarray in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

It is my profound conviction that America must no longer hamstring itself on questions of national security.

You and I can resolve here and now that this nation shall move ahead with wisdom, assurance, and national unity.
The world looks to us for the vigor and vision that we have demonstrated so often before at great moments in our history.

I believe:

-- I see a confident America, secure in its strength and values -- and determined to maintain both.

-- I see a conciliatory America, extending its hand to allies and adversaries alike, forming bonds of cooperation to deal with the vast problems facing us all.

-- I see a compassionate America, its heart reaching out to orphans, to refugees and to our fellow human beings afflicted by war and tyranny and hunger.

As President, entrusted by the Constitution with primary responsibility for the conduct of our foreign affairs, I renew the pledge I made last August: To work cooperatively with
the Congress.

I ask that the Congress help to keep America's word good throughout the world. We are one nation, one government, and we must have one foreign policy.

The spirit of America is good -- and strong. Let us be proud of what we have done and of what we can do. This is my faith, and it gives me courage.

The Congress and the President, each of us share a responsibility to the nation and to the American people.

Together let us show the world what we are made of.