



## Max M. Kampelman Papers

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**THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF DIPLOMACY** concentrates on the processes of conducting foreign relations abroad, in the belief that studies of diplomatic operations are useful means of teaching or improving diplomatic skills and broadening public understanding of diplomacy. Working closely with the academic program of the School of Foreign Service, the Institute conducts a program of publications, teaching, research, conferences and lectures. An associates program enables experienced practitioners of international relations to conduct individual research while sharing their firsthand experience with the university community. Special programs include the junior fellowships in diplomacy, the Dean and Virginia Rusk midcareer fellowship, the Edward Weintal journalism prize, the Jit Trainor diplomacy award, and the Martin F. Herz monograph prize.

Among its publications are: *The Diplomacy of Human Rights*; *Private Diplomacy with the Soviet Union*; *Diplomacy for the Future*; and *Education in Diplomacy: An Instructional Guide*. Forthcoming in 1988-89 are an Institute reissue of Sir Harold Nicolson's *Diplomacy* and books on diplomatic immunity, the 1965-68 Cyprus negotiations, and negotiating with the Soviets.

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## CELEBRATING ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY

## INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF DIPLOMACY

**Edmund A. Walsh  
School of Foreign Service  
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### Presents

**The Tenth Jit Trainor Award for  
Distinction in the Conduct of Diplomacy**

to

**THE HONORABLE MIKE MANSFIELD**

and

**THE HONORABLE MAX M. KAMPELMAN**

**October 7, 1988  
Gaston Hall**

## J. RAYMOND TRAINOR



J. Raymond "Jit" Trainor was one of the first students to enroll, in the early 1920s, in Georgetown's newly established School of Foreign Service. After graduation in 1927 and the completion of his Master's degree in 1928, Jit joined the staff of the School, which he served in various capacities until his retirement in 1956.

During his long association with SFS, Jit was both friend and counselor to the scores of students who entered the School. At the end of World War II, he served as acting dean, but declined an offer to become dean because he preferred his duties as Secretary, a position that put him in daily contact with the students he was so interested in helping. This very warm and human relationship is remembered by School of Foreign Service alumni who have generously supported a trust fund to make the Trainor Award and Lecture Series possible.

Jit Trainor died on January 13, 1976.

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## PROGRAM

### Welcome

The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie  
Chairman, Board of Directors  
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### The Jit Trainor Award

Robert Leonard Raish (SFS '39)  
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### Presentation of Special Institute Citation

The Honorable David D. Newsom  
Director, Institute for the Study of Diplomacy

### Presentation of Citations

Dr. Peter F. Krogh  
Dean, School of Foreign Service

Ambassador Newsom

### Acceptances

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye  
United States Senator  
(Accepting for Ambassador Mansfield)

Ambassador Kampelman

### Address

Ambassador Kampelman  
"Diplomacy in an Election Year and Beyond"

### Benediction

The Reverend William L. George, S.J.

*Reception honoring Ambassadors Mansfield and Kampelman  
will take place in the Galleria of the Intercultural Center  
after the ceremony.*

## **THE HONORABLE MAX M. KAMPELMAN**

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Max M. Kampelman, a lawyer, diplomat, and educator, is counselor of the Department of State and ambassador and head of the United States delegation to the negotiations on nuclear and space arms in Geneva. A partner, until his retirement in 1985, in the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, he has lived and worked in Washington since 1949.

In addition to his current diplomatic assignment, he is a trustee, by presidential appointment, of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which he previously served as chairman. He was appointed by President Carter and reappointed by President Reagan to serve as ambassador and head of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which took place in Madrid from 1980 to 1983. He previously was a senior advisor to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations and served as legislative counsel to U.S. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

He received his J.D. from New York University and his Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Minnesota, where he taught from 1946 to 1948. He has also served on the faculties of Bennington College, Claremont College, the University of Wisconsin, and Howard University. He served on the governing boards of Georgetown University, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Haifa University, the University of Tel Aviv, New York University School of Law, Mt. Vernon College, and the College of the Virgin Islands. He has received honorary doctorate degrees from New York University, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, University of Minnesota, Georgetown University, Bates College, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Bar-Ilan University of Israel, and Hebrew Union College. He has also been the recipient of the Knight Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Ambassador Kampelman was the founder and moderator of the public affairs program on public television, "Washington Week in Review." He was chairman of the Washington public broadcasting radio and television stations from 1963 to 1970.

His activities, until his present diplomatic assignment, included service as chairman of Freedom House, vice chairman of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, executive committee member of the Committee on the Present Danger, honorary vice chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, chairman of the National Advisory Committee of the American Jewish Committee, and vice president of the Jewish Publication Society.

## **THE HONORABLE MIKE MANSFIELD**

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Mike Mansfield, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, was born in New York City on March 16, 1903; since childhood, however, his home has been in Montana. At age 14 he enlisted in the Navy and subsequently also enlisted in the Army and Marines. From 1922 to 1930, he worked as a miner and mining engineer in Montana, then attended the Montana School of Mines and the University of Montana, where he received A.B. and M.A. degrees. From 1933 to 1943, he was a professor of Latin American and Far Eastern history at the University of Montana.

Ambassador Mansfield began his political career in 1943 when he was first elected to the House of Representatives. He served in the House until 1952, when he was elected to the Senate, where he served continuously until his retirement in 1977. In the Senate, he was Assistant Majority Leader from 1957 to 1961 and Majority Leader from 1961 to 1977, the longest in the history of the Senate. He was also a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, where he served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Far Eastern Affairs.

Outside the Congress, Ambassador Mansfield has played an active role in international affairs. In 1944, he journeyed to China as a representative of the President; in 1948, he was the U.S. delegate to the Ninth Inter-American Conference in Colombia; in 1951 and 1952, he attended the Sixth UN Assembly in Paris; in 1954, he was the U.S. delegate to the Southeast Asia Conference in Manila. On assignments for the President in 1962, 1965, and 1969 he visited the West Indies, Southeast Asia, and Europe. In 1972, the senator returned to China at the invitation of Chou En-Lai. He also visited China in 1974 and 1976 as a guest of the Chinese government.

## NOTICE

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In commemoration of its Tenth Anniversary the Institute is sponsoring a symposium on "Perspectives on United States Diplomacy," during which foreign and American diplomatic practitioners and academicians will examine how Americans are seen to practice diplomacy. The symposium will take place in the Auditorium of the Intercultural Center, Georgetown University from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., November 17. There is no registration fee. In conjunction with the symposium there will be a luncheon in the University's new Leavey Center featuring an address by Robert Nathan, a member of the Institute board, on "The Internationalization of the American Economy." A fee of \$25.00 will be charged to cover the costs of the luncheon.

If you wish to join us for either the symposium or luncheon or both please contact the Institute during normal office hours at 965-5735.

Should you prefer, if you will furnish your names and address in the space provided below and leave this form with an usher we will be happy to send you an invitation to these events.

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I would appreciate receiving information on the Institute's Tenth Anniversary symposium, November 17, 1988.

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"DIPLOMACY IN AN ELECTION YEAR AND BEYOND"

REMARKS BY

MAX M. KAMPELMAN

THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF FOREIGN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 7, 1988

Mr. Secretary Muskie, Senator Inouye, Ambassador Newsom, Dr. Krogh, members of the faculty, students, ladies and gentlemen:

I am pleased to be with you this evening. Yours is a distinguished institution whose faculty, staff and alumni have played, and continue to play, important roles in the formulation and conduct of American diplomacy. It is not surprising that the School of Foreign Service is sometimes mistaken to be a part of the Foreign Service of the United States, a compliment to both.

It is a privilege for me to return to your platform, this time as a recipient of your highly regarded Jit Trainor Award. The fact that I share your award today with one of our most distinguished and leading public servants of the twentieth century -- Professor, Senator, Majority Leader, Ambassador Mike



Mansfield -- only adds to the pleasure of the moment for me. The presence of Senators Muskie and Inouye this evening adds immeasurably to its distinction.

This occasion, in this forum, before this audience of students, teachers and professional practitioners of diplomacy, is appropriate for some personal retrospection and analysis. Within a few short months, I will be leaving the State Department with its different and exciting challenges that have enriched my life. In this election year, as a traditional Democrat serving in a Republican Administration, I see the need to stand back and evaluate our country's evolving role as a responsible member of an international community in a world that is changing so fast and so dramatically that we can barely see its details let alone its scope.

The pace of change in this century is greater than in all of mankind's previous history put together. And newer scientific and technological developments on the horizon will probably make all previous discoveries dwarf by comparison. During my lifetime, medical knowledge available to physicians has increased more than ten-fold. The average life span is now nearly twice as great as it was when my grandparents were born. The average world standard of living has, by one estimate, quadrupled in the past century. More than 80% of all scientists who ever lived are alive today. New computers, new materials, new bio-technological processes are altering every

phase of our lives, deaths, even reproduction. World communications are now instantaneous, and transportation is not far behind.

These developments are stretching our minds to the outermost dimensions of our capacity to understand them. Moreover, as we look ahead, we must agree that we have only the minutest glimpse of what our universe really is. Indeed, "Our science is a drop, our ignorance a sea."

Much has been said, and much more must be said, about the significance of those awesome changes. But today, I would like to address this question in the context of "peace", understandably considered to be the ultimate objective of diplomacy. It is a goal easy enough to state, but difficult to attain or even define. Men and women seem capable of mobilizing their talents to unravel the mysteries of their physical environment. We have learned to fly through space like birds and move in deep waters like fish. But how to live and love on this small planet as brothers and sisters still eludes us. In every age, that has been the essence of the challenge. It is the primary challenge facing the next President -- and he builds on an extraordinary beginning by President Reagan.

We are brought up to believe that necessity is the mother of invention. I suggest the corollary is also true: invention

is the mother of necessity. Technology and communication have made the world smaller. There is no escaping the fact that the sound of a whisper or a whimper in one part of the world can immediately be heard in all parts of the world. And yet the world body politic is not keeping pace with those realities. What we have instead been observing is an intense fractionalization, as large numbers of peoples have had their emotions inflamed by nationality and religious appeals. It is as if a part of us is saying: "Not so fast. We are not ready. Our religious and communal culture has not prepared us for this new world we are being dragged into. We resist the pressures by holding on tight to the familiar, the traditional; and we will do so with a determined frenzy!"

But the inevitable tomorrow is appearing. There are new sounds and among those most clearly and loudly heard are the sounds of freedom and democracy. The striving for human dignity is universal because it is an integral part of our human character. We see it in Burma, Pakistan, Korea, the Philippines, South Africa, Chile, Poland. A larger part of the world's population is today living in relative freedom than ever before in the history of the world. Even in Latin America, a region of the world we grew up believing to be governed by military dictatorships and tyrannies, more than 90% of the people today live, though still precariously, in democracies or near democracies.

There is alongside the cry for freedom also the clamoring sound for peace. Peace is the indispensable ingredient for the evolution of Man from the species homo sapiens to the species "human being." But what does it mean? There is the peace of the grave; the peace that reigns in a well-disciplined prison or gulag; the peace that may plant, with its terms, the seeds of a future war. Certainly those are not what our dreamers and philosophers have yearned for.

The discussion of war since the beginning of time has been surrounded by ethical considerations. Theologians have long debated the "just war". From Thucydides to Tolstoy to Churchill, it was understood that wars could not just be fought, without justification. Ancient Greek philosophers and early Christian writers accepted war as a necessary part of nature. St. Augustine found justification for war in intervening to protect the innocent; Thomas Aquinas, in punishing wrongdoers; for others, simply the notion of defense. Modern day international law, reflected in the United Nations Charter, embraces the "inherent right of individual or collective self-defense."

Today, as it must, modern technology profoundly enters the discourse. Even before the full impact of nuclear weapons could be felt, Reinhold Niebuhr noted that "we have come into the tragic position of developing a form of destruction which, if used by our enemies against us, would mean our physical

annihilation; and, if used by us against our enemies, would mean our moral annihilation." He noted "a moral dilemma for which there is no clear moral solution."

Neither the diplomat nor the politician in a democracy can afford to ignore the moral dimension of foreign policy. With the clearly devastating character of modern weapons, conventional and nuclear, no democracy can effectively pursue its diplomacy, where the availability of force is an indispensable ingredient, unless there is a broad consensus behind that policy. Certainly for the United States, that consensus requires a moral foundation.

The pacifist meets -- some would say avoids -- the Niebuhr moral dilemma by declaring an absolute principle. He seeks to expunge war through conscientious objection, active opposition, and personal testimony. I was in my college years, when I began reading and studying Gandhi, Tolstoy, Shridharani, Thoreau, Richard Gregg, A. J. Muste, Evan and Norman Thomas. Pacifism had a strong appeal. "Wars will cease when men refuse to fight" was the slogan. "Someday they'll give a war and nobody will come," wrote Carl Sandburg.

The pacifist principle that war is a greater evil than any evil it would seek to correct justifies yielding to the lesser evil in the faith that history or a higher moral authority will in the end set things straight. Regrettably, this has in

recent years led to a rationalizing that the purported enemy is not so evil after all. Thus, the sad alliance of many pacifists with politically motivated cadres who told us that Hitler was only reflecting rightful German grievances; or that the brutal excesses of Stalin and Mao were simply capitalist exaggerations; or that North Vietnam was seeking to unify and not subjugate its peninsula; or that the Sandinistas are idealistic revolutionaries rather than totalitarian communists. Clausewitz reminds us that "The aggressor is always peaceloving. He would like to make his entry into our country undisturbed."

This change is sadly and dramatically characterized by the contrast in comparing a Quaker Declaration of 1660: "We utterly deny all outward wars . . . for any end, or under any pretense, whatever; this is our testimony to the whole world" with the 1972 official statement of the Quaker American Friends Service Committee urging "support" for the North Vietnamese "revolution". President Mitterrand had this phenomenon in mind with his sardonic comment that the Soviet Union produces weapons while the West produces pacifists.

Other pacifists, have recognized the high moral duty to identify, challenge and attempt to defeat evil. In lieu of war, they focus on the power of love and non-violent resistance to evil. The human being, they argue, has the capacity to respond more to the human force of love and conscience in his

fellow man than to coercion and hate, which perpetuate conflict.

Modern technology now challenges pacifist faith by depersonalizing and automating the process of war. The armed adversary in modern war never sees his victim, who, therefore, cannot reach his adversary to project the power of his love. The human dimension disappears. The Russian proverb goes: "Make yourself into a sheep, and you'll meet a wolf nearby."

Society looks beyond pacifism for the peace with freedom and dignity we all seek. Here, those who have been called, "the moral architects", present their case. They seek to build a moral framework in which war could be contained, restrained, and perhaps even humanized. They accept the legitimacy of force and its presence in human history, but within a moral universe.

Non-intervention as an approach has historically had its advocates. It was John Stuart Mill, however, who pierced the balloon of simplicity when he wrote:

"The doctrine of non-intervention, to be a legitimate principle of morality, must be accepted by all governments. The despots must consent to be bound by it as well as the free States. Unless they do, the profession of it by free countries comes but to this miserable issue, that the wrong side may help the wrong, but the right must not help the right."



The modern policy of deterrence as an approach has widespread support. A defensive posture, it meets a primary requirement of "just war". Yet, deterrence can work only if it is accompanied by a credible threat to engage in war in the event of attack. Thus, it deliberately skates close to the edge of nuclear catastrophe. But it seems to be working. Deterrence has not led to mass, indiscriminate destruction. Rather, it has achieved stability. Michael Walzer, in discussing the ethics of nuclear peace, writes:

"Supreme emergency has become a permanent condition. Deterrence is a way of coping with that condition, and though it is a bad way, there may well be no other that is practical in a world of sovereign and suspicious states. We threaten evil in order not to do it, and the doing of it would be so terrible, that the threat seems in comparison to be morally defensible."

Society continues to look for other and perhaps better alternatives than war to assure peace with liberty. The Strategic Defense Initiative increasingly presents itself as an alternative that must here be addressed. It is defensive in intent. With our SDI program, we are exploring through research whether we can strengthen deterrence through an increased ability to create effective defenses and thereby deny and deter an aggressor from his objectives. Its appeal is that people ask of their governments that they be protected from attack, not that their government be able only to avenge them

after the attack. The possibility is a real one that defensive technologies, cost effective at the margin and preferably non-nuclear, can be created.

The search, furthermore, is not ours alone. The Soviet Union has for many years been active and successful in building up its defensive capabilities. This includes, as Mr. Gorbachev has acknowledged, proceeding with an intensified program of research on their own version of SDI. We must seek a coordinated effort, with its promise for greater stability and peace through mutual security. The new reality is that there can be no true security for any one country or people unless there is security for all. We must learn to accept in each of our countries a mutual responsibility for peoples in all other countries.

In the meantime, as we continue to search for this goal, current United States policy is to reduce risks and tensions while maintaining the strategy of deterrence. We have achieved and are negotiating toward further verifiable and stabilizing reductions in nuclear arms. We are preparing for talks to begin later this year or next year to reduce conventional arms and deal with the scourge of chemical weapons. Simultaneously, we are engaged in a process to build realistic, constructive, and more cooperative relations with the Soviet Union.

The tensions that have characterized our relations with the Soviet Union are real. Our problems are too profound to be

thought of as being resolved by quick fixes, super negotiators, a summit, or a master-draftsman capable of formulating language to overcome differences. The leadership of the Soviet Union is serious. Its diplomats are well trained. Their response in a negotiation is motivated by one primary consideration: their perceived national self-interest.

The fundamental challenge to the free world has been a Soviet principle that everything that has become Communist remains forever inviolate; and everything that is not Communist is open to change by pressure, subversion, even terror. We, therefore, observe with keen interest that the Soviets are withdrawing their troops from Afghanistan. Its leaders now say -- and we are encouraged to hear -- they are modifying their old faith that the "irreconcilability" of our two systems means the "inevitability" of war.

The Soviet economy is working poorly, although it does provide a fully functioning military machine. Massive military power has provided the Soviets with a presence that reaches all parts of the world, but this military superpower cannot hide the fact that its economic and social weaknesses are deep. The Soviet's awesome internal police force has provided continuity to its system of governance, but a Russia which during Czarist days exported food cannot today feed its own people. Productivity is low. With absenteeism, corruption, and alcoholism, internal morale is bad. Contrary to trends

elsewhere in the world, life expectancy is actually decreasing. It is estimated that a worker in the Soviet Union must work more than seven times as many hours as a Western European to earn enough money to buy a car.

The new leaders of the Soviet Union are fully aware of its problems. No police can keep out the ideas and developments that are communicated by satellite to all parts of the world, any more than it can by fiat insulate the Soviet Union from the wind currents that circle our globe. They are also aware of our strengths, reflecting the vitality of our values and the healthy dynamism of our system.

Democracy works best. A closed, tightly-controlled society tied in knots by a repressive bureaucratic system, cannot compete in a world in which economic development and the creative power which it produces is all important. Rapid technological change, stimulated by an information explosion that knows no national boundaries, requires the vitality that comes from freedom. There is an inescapable link between human liberty, democracy, and economic well-being.

We hope the time is at hand when Soviet authorities looking at the energy of the West, comprehend that repressive societies in our day cannot achieve economic health, inner stability, or true security. We hope Soviet leadership today realizes that its historic aim of achieving Communism through violence has no

place in this nuclear age. We hope Soviet authorities will join us in making the commitment that our survival as a civilization depends on the mutual realization that we must live under rules of responsible international behavior. We hope -- and there are encouraging signs to bolster that hope. But as yet, we, regrettably, cannot trust.

But even as we cannot yet trust, we have a responsibility to ourselves to observe developments in the Soviet Union carefully and to do so with open eyes and an open mind. There have been significant changes within the USSR. President Gorbachev has shown himself in a dramatic way willing to reconsider past views. The words glasnost and perestroika have been repeated so extensively that the ideas they represent may well take on a meaning and dynamism of their own which could become internally irreversible.

The United States negotiates with the Soviet Union in that context. We intensify our efforts, through our negotiations, to find a basis for understanding, stability, and peace with dignity. To negotiate is risky. It is, in the words of Hubert Humphrey, something like crossing a rapid stream by walking on slippery rocks. The possibility of a fall is on every side, but it is the only way to get across.

For us, peace is not merely the absence of war. A genuine and desirable peace is, to paraphrase Niebuhr, built only on

the foundation of justice, freedom, and the rule of law. These are not merely abstract ideals. These are real living values that have guided our nation since its founding.

All of us and our societies fall short of our aspirations. We grow by stretching to reach them. As we do so, however, let us be reassured by the conviction that the future lies with freedom because there can be no lasting stability in societies that would deny it. Only freedom can release the constructive energies of men and women to work toward reaching new heights. A human being has the capacity to aspire, to achieve, to dream, and to do. Our task is to stretch ourselves to come closer to that realization. With its realization, we not only find the path to peace, we find peace.

The major obstacle in the path toward that realization is within ourselves as we note de Tocqueville's 19th century observation that "it is especially in the conduct of their foreign relations that democracies appear to be decidedly inferior to other Governments." We must achieve the firm unifying sense of purpose, steadiness and strength that is indispensable for effective foreign policy decision making. We must insist that our political community resist the temptation of partisan politics and institutional rivalry to develop the consensus adequate to meet our responsibilities.

Abraham Lincoln in his day said that "America is the last great hope of mankind." It still is. Our political values

have helped us build the most dynamic and open society in recorded history, a source of inspiration to most of the world. It is a promise of a better tomorrow for the hundreds of millions of people who have not known the gifts of human freedom. The future lies with liberty, human dignity, and democracy. To preserve and expand these values is our special responsibility. We cannot escape that burden. But more than a burden and responsibility, we should look upon it as an exciting opportunity.

Thank you

October 7, 1988

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# *From the Desk of—*

Hal Horan



Sharon:

As per our conversation here  
is information on obtaining  
a tape of Amb. Kampelman's  
speech.

A handwritten signature, likely "Hal", is written in dark ink below the typed text.

CD 7a '88 - name file

*[Handwritten signatures]*

# PURDUE UNIVERSITY



DEC 12 1988

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December 5, 1988

Peter Krogh  
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The Purdue University Public Affairs Video Archives was created to record and archive all C-SPAN programming for educational use. Since September, 1987 we have added some 4000 programs to our collection.

[ Our staff recently cataloged your appearance 10/07/88 on the program we have entitled Georgetown Univ. Jit Trainor Award. ]

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*Robert X Browning*  
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## CATALOG

1987 (Jan.-Dec.)

1988 (Jan.-June)

The Public Affairs Video Archives was established in 1987 to record, catalog, and archive all programming of the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN). This first catalog is a complete listing of all programs aired between September 1987 and June 1988. It also contains a full listing of the C-SPAN election coverage which originally aired prior to September 1987.

This 400 page catalog is arranged by format and by policy category. Within categories, the programs are listed by the dates they occurred. The 3,000 entries constitute a public affairs chronology of the 1988 campaign, the Supreme Court nominations, the INF treaty negotiations and ratification, as well as other policy issues.

The C-SPAN programs are available for purchase by educators for classroom and research use. The catalog is both a guide to these programs as well as a research tool to the video public affairs record created by C-SPAN archived at Purdue University.

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GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Date: September 30, 1988

To: Ambassador Max M. Kampelman  
Counselor, Department of State

From: David D. Newsom *DDN*  
Director, ISD

Subject: The Jit Trainor Award, Friday, October 7, 1988

As in the past, I find it useful to suggest an "order of the day" to those who will appear on the Jit Trainor Award program.

- 5:15 p.m. Members of the official party and spouses are requested to assemble in the Philodemic Room, Second Floor, Healy Building, Healy Circle, Georgetown University, 37th and "O" Streets, N.W. (Student guides will be available to assist you.)
- 5:30 p.m. The official party proceeds to Gaston Hall, Third Floor, Healy Building, and is seated in the reserved section, first row. Senator Muskie and Ambassador Newsom proceed to the stage: Senator Muskie to the podium, Ambassador Newsom to stage seating. Senator Muskie offers a welcome to the audience on behalf of Georgetown, the School of Foreign Service, and the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy. He then returns to reserved seating, first row.
- 5:35 p.m. Ambassador Newsom calls on Mr. Raish, who proceeds to the Podium and describes the origins and purposes of the Trainor Endowment. Mr. Raish returns to reserved seating.
- 5:40 p.m. Ambassador Newsom presents a special Institute citation to Mr. McGann, who proceeds to the podium to receive his citation and make a few remarks. After these remarks Mr. McGann returns to reserved seating.
- 5:50 p.m. Ambassador Newsom calls on Dean Krogh, who proceeds to the podium and presents the Trainor citation for Ambassador Mansfield. He then calls upon Senator Inouye to join him at the podium to receive the award for Ambassador Mansfield. On the conclusion of Senator Inouye's remarks he and Dean Krogh return to reserved seating.
- ~~6:00 p.m.~~ Ambassador Newsom presents the Trainor citation to Ambassador Kampelman, who joins him at the podium to accept the Trainor award. Ambassador Kampelman remains at the podium and delivers the evening's address. Ambassador Newsom returns to reserved seating.

- 6:15 p.m. Ambassador Kampelman concludes his address, Ambassador Newsom returns to the stage and invites questions and observations from the audience. (Microphones will be provided for this purpose.)
- 6:30 p.m. At the conclusion of the question and answer period Ambassador Kampelman remains seated on the stage. Ambassador Newsom invites Father George to come to the podium and offer the evening's benediction. (Before the benediction is offered Ambassador Newsom invites the audience participants to a reception in the Galleria, Intercultural Center, and asks the audience to remain seated until the official party has exited Gaston Hall.)
- 6:40 p.m. Father George offers the benediction, concluding the ceremony.
- 6:50 p.m. A reception is offered honoring Ambassadors Mansfield and Kampelman and Mr. McGann in the Galleria. There will be no receiving line.
- 7:30 p.m. Those in the official party who are staying for dinner gather in the Faculty Lounge, Fifth Floor, Intercultural Center, where a seated dinner will be served.
- 10:00 p.m. The dinner concludes.

cc: David D. Newsom





GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

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Institute for the Study of Diplomacy

June 7, 1988

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The Honorable Max M. Kampelman  
The Counselor  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Max:

I was delighted, upon my return from a trip to the Middle East, to find that you had accepted the invitation of our Board to receive the Trainor Award for Distinction in the Conduct of Diplomacy on October 9.

The accomplishment, under your leadership, of the INF treaty is certainly a diplomatic highlight for 1988. In proposing the award, however, the Board had in mind not only this accomplishment but also your many other contributions to diplomacy, including your leadership of the US delegation to the Madrid conference on the Helsinki accords review.

On the occasion of the award, we would like very much to have you speak on a subject related to your experiences in the world of diplomacy. We would leave the precise topic to you.

Should you have further questions as the time approaches, do not hesitate to call me. I would be pleased to come to the Department to discuss arrangements.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

David D. Newsom

Dr. Newsom  
687-6279

NANCY

1 ASSURE NO SPEECH?

MARCELO PAPER?

PUT IN CLOAK



FRIDAY -  
10/7

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Editor

May 20, 1988

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman  
The Counselor  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Ambassador Kampelman:

In David Newsom's absence (he is in the Middle East), I want to respond to your letter of May 12 with the good news that you accept his invitation to join us October 7 and receive in person the Trainor Award for Distinction in the Conduct of Diplomacy.

David will want to contact you on his return, but in the meantime I would like to furnish you some of the details of the ceremony, October 9. It will begin at 5:30 p.m. in Gaston Hall, Healy Building, Georgetown University. Following the ceremony there will be a reception honoring you and Ambassador Mansfield in the Galleria of the University's Intercultural Center. Lastly, our Chairman, Senator Muskie, will offer a small dinner in your honor in the Faculty Lounge of the Intercultural Center. The dinner should end by 10:00 p.m.

If you or a member of your staff have additional questions I may be reached on 965-5735.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

*Harold E. Horan*  
Harold E. Horan  
Acting Director

cc: The Honorable David D. Newsom  
Dean Peter F. Krogh  
The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie



THE COUNSELOR  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

10/7

May 12, 1988

The Honorable David D. Newsom  
School of Foreign Service  
Institute for the Study of Diplomacy  
Georgetown University  
Washington, D.C 20057

Dear David:

I was very touched and honored by your letter of May 3. I would be pleased to accept your invitation. The Jit Trainor Award is an important one and I will cherish it. Being in the company of Mike Mansfield is, of course, a special privilege.

I have set aside the date of October 7. I would appreciate it if you could tell me, when you know, just what the details of the program will be, including the specific time of day you would like me to reserve.

All my best.

Sincerely,

  
Max M. Kampelman



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

May 3, 1988

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*Hon. Harold E. Horan  
Director of Programs  
Margery R. Boichel  
Editor*

The Honorable Max Kampelman  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Max:

I have been asked by the Board of Directors of the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy to advise you of its decision to award you this year the Jit Trainor award for distinction in diplomacy.

This award is given annually in memory of a long-time registrar of the University and is supported by the alumni of the School. A copy of last year's program, which contains a list of previous recipients, is attached.

You may recall that you spoke at a Jit Trainor award ceremony in 1983. We very much hope that you will find it possible to be present this time as one of the awardees.

The Board believed that two men have, in the last few years, demonstrated particular skill in furthering the interests of the United States through negotiations: you and Mike Mansfield. We are inviting both of you to accept the award at a ceremony at Georgetown University on October 7, 1988.

The award recognizes, not only your recent contribution as head of the delegation in the INF talks, but your distinguished service, as well, in leading the U.S. delegation in the Helsinki accord review conferences in Madrid.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

David D. Newsom

Enclosure