



Max M. Kampelman Papers

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REMARKS BY
AMBASSADOR MAX M. KAMPELMAN, CHAIRMAN
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DIPLOMACY 1996 ANNUAL MEETING
WITH
SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

LBJ Room S-211
United States Senate
Washington, DC

April 29, 1996

Ladies and gentlemen, I hereby declare this annual meeting of the American Academy of Diplomacy.

As the first order of business, I ask that we all stand for a moment of silence in profound tribute to those of our members who died since our last annual meeting. They are:

- Angier Biddle Duke
- Thomas Enders
- William Fulbright
- Edmund Muskie
- Kenneth Rush
- Dean Rusk
- And I note the absence from our midst this afternoon of our friend and colleague Bill Colby, who had registered his attendance at this meeting and who may have experienced a tragic accident.

Thank you.

It is now appropriate that I read the names of those distinguished members who have been elected to membership in the Academy since our last annual meeting. They are:

Pat Byrne
Chas Freeman
Brandon Grove
James Lilley
Langhorne Motley

Ladies and gentlemen, we begin this luncheon with food for thought.

Senator Moynihan, we are happy to greet you at this annual meeting of the American Academy of Diplomacy. Many of our 100 members live in different parts of the country, but those of us who live in this area and are assembled here this afternoon consider ourselves privileged to have you with us. We have collectively given many years of our energy, talent and experience to serve our nation's interests in a complex and frequently disorderly world. The fact that we are retired from full-time active government service has not in any way diminished our dedication to that service, or our commitment to support and strengthen the influence of the United States and its democratic values in the international arena.

We are aware, as our country approaches entry into the 21st century, that a drastically changing and continually evolving pattern in the world's science, technology and economics must reflect itself in a changing sense of our nation's international responsibilities as well. That, in turn, requires review of the mechanisms and institutions available to our country as we try to find ourselves and our responsibilities in this new world. We are not surprised, although we are disturbed at the consequences, that there is an apparent lack of cohesion, understanding and direction on the part of those who today govern in our society as they evaluate our country's international role. That uncertainty in leadership both reflects and contributes to uncertainty on the part of those who are governed.

Our American economy, and the businessmen and women who manage it, act on the premise that our welfare as a nation requires us to play a leading global role as we pursue our interests. Yet, in the face of that reality, our government's international instruments are being curtailed; and our State Department, for example, even lacks the high technology communications systems so essential in this age of global network computers, the Internet, the World-Wide Web.

In the face of the fact, as Henry Kissinger has reminded us, that some 20 new countries have been established following the breakup of the Soviet Union, all requiring diplomatic representation, the U.S., I am informed, has closed 36 diplomatic and consular posts and the USIA has closed ten posts. In Africa alone, in 1993 and 1994, 18 consulates and two embassies have been closed, with 19 more facilities slated to close by the end of the year.

We are told by some Members of Congress that the American people want us to cut our budget for world involvement and foreign aid. But the American people, according to the polls, believe we are as a nation spending 18% of our federal dollars on world affairs. A responsible government, prepared to inform and lead the American people, could explain that we spend hardly 1% (not 18%) of our dollars on world affairs; and that among the 21 industrial nations of the world, we are last in the percentage of our wealth that goes for foreign aid.

Responsible leadership must not be intimidated by those in our society who are misinformed, but would present the facts and assert that the State Department, for example, is as much a national security agency of our government as are our intelligence and military agencies. Many of us believe that it is time for a high level bi-partisan and non-partisan commission to be established to help us enter the 21st century smoothly, effectively and by consensus.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Academy, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, whom I now have the honor of presenting to you, is himself one of our nation's unique treasures — a distinguished diplomat, an outstanding legislator, a scholar and writer of international distinction, and a stimulating provocateur of thought and intellectual challenge. We have asked Senator Moynihan to join us today as a colleague so that he can share his thoughts with us. We know he does so out of a sense of shared values, experience, and patriotic dedication. I introduce to you Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, B. A., M.A., Ph.D., LLB, professor, presidential adviser, cabinet member, ambassador to India, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, United States Senator.

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We will now proceed with our business meeting:

1. Report of our President, Bruce Laingen
 - a. financial report
 - b. Kissinger
 - c. note Cecilia Mulligan and Joyce Reynolds
2. Give framed certificate
3. Roy Atherton
4. Sam Lewis
5. Bill Harrop
6. Bob McCloskey