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**WHORM Subject File Code:** FG002-33

(Federal Government Organizations:  
Former Presidents: Eisenhower, Dwight D.)

**Case file Number(s):** 500000-End

**Box:** 2

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

564604  
1110  
F5002-33  
50002  
PRD10

February 22, 1988

MEMOPANDUM FOR MRS. REAGAN

FROM:

LINDA FAULKNER *LF*

RE:

State Dinners

Eisenhower Administration Final Year

According to the Calligraphy Office files, the following are state dinners held during the last year of the Eisenhower Administration:

January 19, 1960 - The Prime Minister of Japan  
April 5, 1960 - The President of Columbia  
April 22, 1960 - Charles De Gaulle of France  
April 27, 1960 - The King and Queen of Nepal  
June 3, 1960 - The Prime Minister of Canada  
June 28, 1960 - The King and Queen of Thailand  
September 27, 1960 - Crown Prince and Princess of Japan  
October 11, 1960 - The King and Queen of Denmark

FEB 24 88 note from Rubenstein to  
Colin / TG.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/24/88

**FOR:** Colin/TG  
**FROM:** KEN DUBERSTEIN

- ☐ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☒ FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

F6002-33

DATE RECEIVED: SEPTEMBER 21, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE BILL GOODLING

RECEIVED *MR*

SUBJECT: REQUESTS A SIGNING CEREMONY FOR S. 2789,  
AUTHORIZING THE MINTING OF A SILVER  
COMMEMORATIVE DOLLAR IN HONOR OF THE 100TH  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF PRESIDENT \*

SEP 27 1988  
SCHEDULING  
OFFICE

| ACTION                     |                | DISPOSITION |                  |              |        |                       |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|--------|-----------------------|
| ROUTE TO:<br>OFFICE/AGENCY | (STAFF NAME)   | ACT<br>CODE | DATE<br>YY/MM/DD | TYPE<br>RESP | C<br>D | COMPLETED<br>YY/MM/DD |
| ALAN KRANOWITZ             |                | ORG         | 88/09/21         | OK           | A      | 88/09/23 TR           |
| SC Ryan                    | REFERRAL NOTE: | A           | 88/09/27         | TR           | C      | 88/10/03 CN           |
|                            | REFERRAL NOTE: |             |                  |              |        |                       |
|                            | REFERRAL NOTE: |             |                  |              |        |                       |
|                            | REFERRAL NOTE: |             |                  |              |        |                       |
|                            | REFERRAL NOTE: |             |                  |              |        |                       |

COMMENTS: \* DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240 \_\_\_\_\_  
MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*ACTION CODES: \*DISPOSITION \*OUTGOING \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION \*A-ANSWERED \*CORRESPONDENCE: \*  
\*C-COMMENT/RECOM \*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL \*TYPE RESP=INITIALS \*  
\*D-DRAFT RESPONSE \*C-COMPLETED \* OF SIGNER \*  
\*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET \*S-SUSPENDED \* CODE = A \*  
\*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC\* \*COMPLETED = DATE OF \*  
\*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY \* \* OUTGOING \*  
\*S-FOR-SIGNATURE \* \* \*  
\*X-INTERIM REPLY \* \* \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED

SEP 29 1988

SCHEDULING

September 27, 1988

RESPONSE DUE DATE: ASAP

REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MARLIN FITZWATER         | <input type="checkbox"/> JIM MANNING             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> JACK COURTEMANCHE        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NANCY RISQUE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PAUL STEVENS             | <input type="checkbox"/> BOB TUTTLE              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> JAMES MCKINNEY           | <input type="checkbox"/> ARTHUR CULVAHOUSE       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FRANK DONATELLI          | <input type="checkbox"/> ALAN KRANOWITZ          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REBECCA RANGE | <input type="checkbox"/> DAN CRIPPEN             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARI MASENG   | <input type="checkbox"/> GARY BAUER              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ELIZABETH BOARD          | <input type="checkbox"/> JIM HOOLEY              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> JIM KUHN                 | <input type="checkbox"/> KATHY OSBORNE           |

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*  
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

Please provide your recommendation on the following scheduling request:

EVENT: Request for a Signing Ceremony for S.2789, authorizing the minting of a silver commemorative dollar in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

DATE: Until October 3, 1988.

LOCATION: The White House.

Additional information concerning this event is attached.

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

|                                 |  |                                    |                                  |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Accept <input type="checkbox"/> | Regret <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Surrogate <input type="checkbox"/> | Message <input type="checkbox"/> |
|                                 |  | Priority <input type="checkbox"/>  | Video <input type="checkbox"/>   |
|                                 |  | Routine <input type="checkbox"/>   | Written <input type="checkbox"/> |

If your recommendation is to accept, please cite reasons below:

PLEASE RETURN TO SANDY WARFIELD IN OEOB, ROOM 182 BY THE RESPONSE DUE DATE ABOVE SO THAT YOUR COMMENTS MAY BE CONSIDERED AS WE PROCEED WITH THIS REQUEST. THANK YOU.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED  
SEP 29 1988  
SCHEDULING  
OFFICE  
September 27, 1988

RESPONSE DUE DATE ASAP

REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: ☐ MARLIN FITZWATER ☐ JIM MANNING  
☐ JACK COURTEMANCHE ☒ NANCY RISQUE  
☐ PAUL STEVENS ☐ BOB TUTTLE  
☐ JAMES MCKINNEY ☐ ARTHUR CULVAHOUSE  
☐ FRANK DONATELLI ☐ ALAN KRANOWITZ  
☒ REBECCA RANGE ☐ DAN CRIPPEN  
☒ MARI MASENG ☐ GARY BAUER  
☐ ELIZABETH BOARD ☐ JIM HOOLEY  
☐ JIM KUHN ☐ KATHY OSBORNE

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Eisenhower.

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Accept ☐ Regret ☒ Surrogate ☐ Message ☐  
Priority ☐ Video ☐  
Routine ☐ Written ☐

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED  
OCT 05 1988  
SCHEDULING  
OFFICE

September 27, 1988

RESPONSE DUE DATE: ASAP

REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: MARLIN FITZWATER  
JACK COURTEMANCHE  
PAUL STEVENS  
JAMES MCKINNEY  
FRANK DONATELLI  
X REBECCA RANGE  
X MARI MASENG  
ELIZABETH BOARD  
JIM KUHN

JIM MANNING  
X NANCY RISQUE  
BOB TUTTLE  
ARTHUR CULVAHOUSE  
ALAN KRANOWITZ  
DAN CRIPPEN  
GARY BAUER  
JIM HOOLEY  
KATHY OSBORNE

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DATE: Until October 3, 1988.

LOCATION: The White House.

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Priority \_\_\_\_\_ Video \_\_\_\_\_  
Routine \_\_\_\_\_ Written \_\_\_\_\_

If your recommendation is to accept, please cite reasons below:

OBE

PLEASE RETURN TO SANDY WARFIELD IN OEOB, ROOM 182 BY THE RESPONSE DUE DATE ABOVE SO THAT YOUR COMMENTS MAY BE CONSIDERED AS WE PROCEED WITH THIS REQUEST. THANK YOU.

September 23, 1988

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of September 16 inquiring about the possibility of arranging a signing ceremony for S. 2789, which authorizes the minting of a silver commemorative dollar in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of President Dwight David Eisenhower.

We appreciate receiving your comments on S. 2789, and will advise appropriate officials of your interest in having a signing ceremony. As you are probably aware, that measure has been received by the White House and the President has until October 3 to act on the bill. You may be assured that your request will be given prompt consideration, and you will be notified just as soon as a decision is made.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Alan M. Kranowitz  
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Bill Goodling  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

AMK:KRJ:

cc: w/copy of inc to Fred Ryan - for appropriate action

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

9/23/88

TO: ALAN

FROM: KATHY RATTÉ JAFFKE  
Office of Legislative Affairs

O.K. to turndown signing ceremony?

O.K. to offer a pen?

Alan - do you want  
response similar to  
Solari / Gandhi? We have  
a sched.  
prop. in;  
do a  
Solari-type  
response

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

9/21/88

TO: JIM  
FROM: KATHY RATTÉ JAFFKE  
Office of Legislative Affairs

O.K. to turndown signing ceremony?

Would you like to offer a pen?

BILL GOODLING  
19TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

TOLL FREE DISTRICT NUMBER:  
800-632-1811

COMMITTEE ON  
EDUCATION AND LABOR  
RANKING MINORITY:

ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND  
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

COMMITTEE ON  
BUDGET



Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

September 16, 1988

592038  
ROOM 2263  
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-5836  
  
DISTRICT OFFICES:  
  
FEDERAL BUILDING  
200 SOUTH GEORGE STREET  
YORK, PA 17405  
  
CHAMBER BUILDING  
212 NORTH HANOVER STREET  
CARLISLE, PA 17013  
  
140 BALTIMORE STREET  
ROOM 210  
GETTYSBURG, PA 17325-2311  
  
2020 YALE AVENUE  
CAMP HILL, PA 17011  
  
44 FREDERICK STREET  
HANOVER, PA 17331

Mr. Alan Kranowitz  
Assistant to the President  
for Legislative Affairs  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Kranowitz:


I am writing to inquire about scheduling a signing ceremony for the bill, S. 2789, authorizing the minting of a silver commemorative dollar in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of President Dwight David Eisenhower in 1990. This measure was passed by the Senate on September 14 and by the House today.

As the author of the original version of this legislation, H.R. 3654, I am joining with Senator Dole, the sponsor of S. 2789, in urging the President to schedule this ceremony. This event would allow Mr. Reagan to comment on the accomplishments of a popular and respected Republican president, and would help focus public attention on Ike's life and the upcoming celebration of his one-hundredth birthday.

President Eisenhower rose from humble origins in Kansas to become one of the great military leaders in our nation's history, and one of the most beloved and popular presidents in recent memory. Throughout his life, Ike was recognized for his honesty, integrity and leadership, characteristics he shares with President Reagan.

On behalf of Senator Dole, I thank you for your consideration of this request, and hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

  
BILL GOODLING  
Member of Congress

  
WFG/rg  
cc: Senator Robert Dole

9/20 224-3135  
David Taylor  
w/ Dole called in  
support of this  
request.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARI MASENG

The attached Dwight D. Eisenhower farewell radio and television address is for your information.

421 ¶ Farewell Radio and Television Address to  
the American People. *January 17, 1961*

[ Delivered from the President's Office at 8:30 p.m. ]

*My fellow Americans:*

Three days from now, after half a century in the service of our country, I shall lay down the responsibilities of office as, in traditional and solemn ceremony, the authority of the Presidency is vested in my successor.

This evening I come to you with a message of leave-taking and farewell, and to share a few final thoughts with you, my countrymen.

Like every other citizen, I wish the new President, and all who will labor with him, Godspeed. I pray that the coming years will be blessed with peace and prosperity for all.

---

Our people expect their President and the Congress to find essential agreement on issues of great moment, the wise resolution of which will better shape the future of the Nation.

My own relations with the Congress, which began on a remote and tenuous basis when, long ago, a member of the Senate appointed me to West Point, have since ranged to the intimate during the war and immediate post-war period, and, finally, to the mutually interdependent during these past eight years.

In this final relationship, the Congress and the Administration have, on most vital issues, cooperated well, to serve the national good rather than mere partisanship, and so have assured that the business of the Nation should go forward. So, my official relationship with the Congress ends in a feeling, on my part, of gratitude that we have been able to do so much together.

II.

We now stand ten years past the midpoint of a century that has witnessed four major wars among great nations. Three of these involved our own country. Despite these holocausts America is today the strongest, the most influential and most productive nation in the world. Understandably proud of this pre-eminence, we yet realize that America's leadership and prestige depend, not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches and military strength, but on how we use our power in the interests of world peace and human betterment.

III.

Throughout America's adventure in free government, our basic purposes have been to keep the peace; to foster progress in human achievement, and to enhance liberty, dignity and integrity among people and among nations. To strive for less would be unworthy of a free and religious people. Any failure traceable to arrogance, or our lack of comprehension or readiness to sacrifice would inflict upon us grievous hurt both at home and abroad.

Progress toward these noble goals is persistently threatened by the conflict now engulfing the world. It commands our whole attention, absorbs our very beings. We face a hostile ideology—global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose, and insidious in method. Unhappily the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration. To meet it successfully, there is called for, not so much the emotional and transitory sacrifices of crisis, but rather those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely, and without complaint the burdens of a prolonged and complex struggle—with liberty the stake. Only thus shall we remain, despite every provocation, on our charted course toward permanent peace and human betterment.

Crises there will continue to be. In meeting them, whether foreign or domestic, great or small, there is a recurring temptation to feel that some spectacular and costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties. A huge increase in newer elements of our defense; development of unrealistic programs to cure every ill in agriculture; a dramatic expansion in basic and applied research—these and many other possibilities, each possibly promising in itself, may be suggested as the only way to the road we wish to travel.

But each proposal must be weighed in the light of a broader consideration: the need to maintain balance in and among national programs—balance between the private and the public economy, balance between cost and hoped for advantage—balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable; balance between our essential requirements as a nation and the duties imposed by the nation upon the individual; balance between actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future. Good judgment seeks balance and progress; lack of it eventually finds imbalance and frustration.

The record of many decades stands as proof that our people and their government have, in the main, understood these truths and have responded to them well, in the face of stress and threat. But threats, new in kind or degree, constantly arise. I mention two only.

#### IV.

A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction.

Our military organization today bears little relation to that known

by any of my predecessors in peacetime, or indeed by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. We annually spend on military security more than the net income of all United States corporations.

This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence—economic, political, even spiritual—is felt in every city, every State house, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades.

In this revolution, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the Federal government.

Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced a revolution in the conduct of research. Partly because of the huge costs involved, a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity. For every

old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present—and is gravely to be regarded.

Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite.

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system—ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society.

v.

Another factor in maintaining balance involves the element of time. As we peer into society's future, we—you and I, and our government—must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering, for our own ease and convenience, the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

vi.

Down the long lane of the history yet to be written America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect.

Such a confederation must be one of equals. The weakest must come to the conference table with the same confidence as do we, protected as we are by our moral, economic, and military strength. That table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield.

Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war—as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years—I wish I

could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.

Happily, I can say that war has been avoided. Steady progress toward our ultimate goal has been made. But, so much remains to be done. As a private citizen, I shall never cease to do what little I can to help the world advance along that road.

VII.

So—in this my last good night to you as your President—I thank you for the many opportunities you have given me for public service in war and peace. I trust that in that service you find some things worthy; as for the rest of it, I know you will find ways to improve performance in the future.

You and I—my fellow citizens—need to be strong in our faith that all nations, under God, will reach the goal of peace with justice. May we be ever unswerving in devotion to principle, confident but humble with power, diligent in pursuit of the Nation's great goals.

To all the peoples of the world, I once more give expression to America's prayerful and continuing aspiration:

We pray that peoples of all faiths, all races, all nations, may have their great human needs satisfied; that those now denied opportunity shall come to enjoy it to the full; that all who yearn for freedom may experience its spiritual blessings; that those who have freedom will understand, also, its heavy responsibilities; that all who are insensitive to the needs of others will learn charity; that the scourges of poverty, disease and ignorance will be made to disappear from the earth, and that, in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1988

628534

FILED  
DEC 10 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARI MASENG MM

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Rhett's  
copy

421 ¶ Farewell Radio and Television Address to  
the American People. *January 17, 1961*

[ Delivered from the President's Office at 8:30 p.m. ]

*My fellow Americans:*

Three days from now, after half a century in the service of our country, I shall lay down the responsibilities of office as, in traditional and solemn ceremony, the authority of the Presidency is vested in my successor.

This evening I come to you with a message of leave-taking and farewell, and to share a few final thoughts with you, my countrymen.

Like every other citizen, I wish the new President, and all who will labor with him, Godspeed. I pray that the coming years will be blessed with peace and prosperity for all.

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Our people expect their President and the Congress to find essential agreement on issues of great moment, the wise resolution of which will better shape the future of the Nation.

My own relations with the Congress, which began on a remote and tenuous basis when, long ago, a member of the Senate appointed me to West Point, have since ranged to the intimate during the war and immediate post-war period, and, finally, to the mutually interdependent during these past eight years.

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Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced a revolution in the conduct of research. Partly because of the huge costs involved, a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity. For every

old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present—and is gravely to be regarded.

Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite.

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system—ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society.

v.

Another factor in maintaining balance involves the element of time. As we peer into society's future, we—you and I, and our government—must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering, for our own ease and convenience, the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

vi.

Down the long lane of the history yet to be written America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect.

Such a confederation must be one of equals. The weakest must come to the conference table with the same confidence as do we, protected as we are by our moral, economic, and military strength. That table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield.

Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war—as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years—I wish I

could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.

Happily, I can say that war has been avoided. Steady progress toward our ultimate goal has been made. But, so much remains to be done. As a private citizen, I shall never cease to do what little I can to help the world advance along that road.

VII.

So—in this my last good night to you as your President—I thank you for the many opportunities you have given me for public service in war and peace. I trust that in that service you find some things worthy; as for the rest of it, I know you will find ways to improve performance in the future.

You and I—my fellow citizens—need to be strong in our faith that all nations, under God, will reach the goal of peace with justice. May we be ever unswerving in devotion to principle, confident but humble with power, diligent in pursuit of the Nation's great goals.

To all the peoples of the world, I once more give expression to America's prayerful and continuing aspiration:

We pray that peoples of all faiths, all races, all nations, may have their great human needs satisfied; that those now denied opportunity shall come to enjoy it to the full; that all who yearn for freedom may experience its spiritual blessings; that those who have freedom will understand, also, its heavy responsibilities; that all who are insensitive to the needs of others will learn charity; that the scourges of poverty, disease and ignorance will be made to disappear from the earth, and that, in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.