A BRIEF PHOTOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

NEW YORK

2014
American foreign policy interests include:

- preserving and strengthening national security;
- supporting countries committed to the values and the practice of political, religious, and cultural pluralism;
- improving U.S. relations with the developed and developing worlds;
- advancing human rights;
- encouraging realistic arms control agreements;
- curbing the proliferation of nuclear and other unconventional weapons; and
- promoting an open and global economy.

An important part of the activity of the NCAFP is Track I 1/2, and Track II diplomacy. Such closed-door and off-the-record endeavors provide unique opportunities for senior U.S. and foreign officials, think tank experts, and scholars to engage in discussions designed to defuse conflict, build confidence, and resolve problems.

Believing that an informed public is vital to a democratic society, the National Committee offers educational programs that address security challenges facing the United States and offers a variety of publications, including its bimonthly journal, American Foreign Policy Interests, that present keen analyses of all aspects of American foreign policy.

"American Foreign Policy Interests is an effective journal in the field of foreign affairs — and little is more vital for the enigmatic future than clear-headed discussions of America’s role in the world."

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.
When Professor Hans Morgenthau founded The National Committee on American Foreign Policy (NCAFP) in 1974, as an organization dedicated to promoting political realism in American foreign policy, he brought on board a young academic, Professor George Schwab. Dr. Schwab often quips of how, one day, Morgenthau told him “I am the Chairman, but you will do the work.” Over the course of the next forty years, Morgenthau’s prophecy came to fruition, as George Schwab devoted his distinguished career to growing and shaping this institution.

Almost from the start, the National Committee has followed two parallel approaches to reaching its foreign policy goals. First, as a forum for public programs, lectures and periodicals aimed at educating the public on key foreign policy issues. Second, as an organizer and host for off-the-record Track 1½ and Track 2 diplomatic meetings designed to ease tensions, mediate conflicts and solve problems.

In 1988, an important development occurred when Dr. Schwab met William J. Flynn, CEO of Mutual of America, who later moved the organization to its headquarters and became Chairman of the Board. Bill Flynn’s passionate commitment to achieving peace among the factions involved in the historic conflict in Northern Ireland spurred the organization into significant behind-the-scenes activity, including persuading President Clinton over the objections of the State Department to issue a 48-hour visa to Gerry Adams that would allow him to attend a conference in New York with other major players. The National Committee spent the subsequent years as a crucial venue for meetings between Irish Republicans and Unionists; a testament to the work of George Schwab and Bill Flynn.

Beyond Northern Ireland, the National Committee’s work through the tenure of George Schwab grew to encompass a wide array of issues facing U.S. foreign policy. Since 1995, the NCAFP has come to host the Forum on Asia-Pacific Security (FAPS), directed by Professor Donald S. Zagoria, a leading organizer of Track 1½ and Track II meetings. FAPS is internationally acclaimed as a useful and productive forum for discussing topics ranging from bilateral relations between the U.S. and China, the means to strengthen regional alliances with Japan and South Korea; quadrilateral cooperation between the region’s major powers; improving cross-strait relations between China and Taiwan; and denuclearizing the Korean peninsula.

Over the years, the NCAFP’s work has also included extensive projects relating to U.S. foreign policy interests in Transatlantic Relations, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. The Committee has hosted successful conferences on these areas in New York, Washington and abroad, published its findings prolifically, and participated in numerous fact-finding missions to Brussels, Belgium as well as to Astana and Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Now, as the National Committee bids a fond farewell to George Schwab, I am honored to introduce his successor: Ambassador Rosemary DiCarlo. Ambassador DiCarlo comes to us from a distinguished career in the Foreign Service, culminating in her position as U.S. Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Ambassador DiCarlo will continue the work of Dr. Schwab, but also lead the National Committee down new avenues to help keep it at the forefront of constructing informed foreign policy and scholarship.

What follows is a photographic ode to the accomplishments of the National Committee for the last forty years, and a testament to the work of its founders and principals. Let us take the lessons learned from the events and individuals depicted in the enclosed pages to forge a path that leads the NCAFP into another successful four decades.

Grace Kennan Warnecke
Chairman of the Board

“ No other foreign policy organization does a better job of leveraging its resources to simulate and inform the national debate on America’s role in the world.”

The Honorable Winston Lord
Former U.S. Ambassador to China
The National Committee on American Foreign Policy thanks Sheila Johnson Robbins, the George D. Schwab Family Fund, and the President’s Fund for supporting this publication.
HANS JOACHIM MORGENTHAU
FOUNDER (1904 – 1980)

Professor Morgenthau was born in Coburg, Germany, but left his homeland for Switzerland following Hitler’s accession to power in 1933. In Geneva, he did postgraduate work and completed his Ph.D. dissertation, which enabled him to teach at the university level. After spending time in Switzerland and Spain, he arrived in the United States in 1937, eventually becoming a professor at the University of Chicago.

With the publication of his book, Politics Among Nations, in 1948, Hans Morgenthau established himself as a founding father of the modern realist school of thought in international relations theory and international law. In numerous editions of this book and other publications, he advanced the concept that sovereign states are the critical actors in their interrelations. As such, sovereign nations have interests that they must articulate and defend — especially as they define interests in terms of power that override even moral and ethical considerations.

1. Political realism believes that politics, like society in general, is governed by objective laws that have their roots in human nature. In order to improve society, it is first necessary to understand the laws by which society lives. The operation of these laws being impervious to our preferences, men will challenge them only at the risk of failure.

2. The main signpost that helps political realism to find its way through the landscape of international politics is the concept of interest defined in terms of power. This concept provides the link between reason trying to understand international politics and the facts to be understood. It sees politics as an autonomous sphere of action and understanding apart from other spheres, such as economics (understood in terms of interest defined as wealth), ethics, aesthetics, or religion. Without such a concept, a theory of politics, international or domestic, would be altogether impossible, for without it we could not distinguish between political and nonpolitical facts, nor could we bring at least a measure of systematic order to the political sphere.

3. Realism assumes that its key concept of interest defined as power is an objective category which is universally valid, but it does not endow that concept with a meaning that is fixed once and for all. The idea of interest is, indeed, of the essence of politics and is unaffected by the circumstances of time and place. Thucydides’ statement, born of the experiences of ancient Greece, that “identity of interests is the surest of bonds whether between states or individuals” was taken up in the nineteenth century by Lord Salisbury’s remark that “the only bond of union that endures” among nations is “the absence of all clashing interests.”

4. Political realism is aware of the moral significance of political action. It is also aware of the ineluctable tension between the moral command and the requirements of successful political action. And it is unwilling to gloss over and obliterate that tension and thus to obfuscate both the moral and the political issue by making it appear as though the stark facts of politics were morally more satisfying than they actually are, and the moral law less exacting than it actually is.

5. Political realism refuses to identify the moral aspirations of a particular nation with the moral laws that govern the universe. As it distinguishes between truth and opinion, so it distinguishes between truth and idolatry. All nations are tempted — and few have been able to resist the temptation for long — to clothe their own particular aspirations and actions in the moral purposes of the universe. To know that nations are subject to the moral law is one thing, while to pretend to know with certainty what is good and evil in the relations among nations is quite another. There is a world of difference between the belief that all nations stand under the judgment of God, inscrutable to the human mind, and the blasphemous conviction that God is always on one’s side and that what one wills oneself cannot fail to be willed by God also.

6. The difference, then, between political realism and other schools of thought is real, and it is profound. However much the theory of political realism may have been misunderstood and misinterpreted, there is no gainsaying its distinctive intellectual and moral attitude to matters political.
Formed in 1974 to address and attempt to thwart the Soviet Union’s aggressive push toward global domination, the National Committee’s founders initially focused on three issues: détente, the “Year of Europe,” and Israel.

Détente: In the realm of ideology, East-West tensions had diminished in Central Europe following Chancellor Willy Brandt’s Ostpolitik. As confrontations in the Middle East and elsewhere did not abate, the question was asked: Is détente divisible? The NCAFP answer was “no,” and we materially contributed to derailing this highly controversial so-called policy of détente.

“The Year of Europe”: Coined by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger in 1973, the intention was to reinvigorate the relationship with our European friends and allies that had been neglected while the United States focused on Southeast Asia, the Yom Kippur War, the Arab oil embargo, and widespread anti-American sentiment in Europe. The NCAFP vigorously supported this endeavor.

Israel: The NCAFP took a strong position on U.S. policy toward Israel, a stable and like-minded country whose values were akin to those of the United States. Further, the country’s military capabilities, as demonstrated by how its defense forces had recently soundly defeated Soviet-supported Arab aggressors, made Israel a natural and strategic ally of the United States in this unpredictable part of the world.

THE OPEN SOCIETY BLOC

The disarray in our foreign policy was, in part, due to this so-called policy of détente and domestic turmoil — Vietnam, Watergate, Cambodia, student unrest, race riots, and much more. Western European countries were at odds over this so-called détente, necessitating the development of an overarching strategic concept on how best to move forward in foreign affairs. In the early 1980s, a number of think tanks in the United States — including the Council on Foreign Relations — Western Europe, and Canada addressed that question. The NCAFP was the first to do so in 1980.

With the focus on the Soviet Union’s short-term policies but long-term strategy intact, the question became how best to confront the Soviet challenge. Dr. Schwab articulated a unifying concept that he called “The Open Society Bloc.” Addressing liberal democratic countries existentially threatened by the Soviet Union, he called for the synchronization of their defense policies. Neutral countries could find ways to cooperate with the bloc, while authoritarian countries, not enchanted by Soviet Russia, might wish to gravitate toward the bloc without entering it but still be able to participate in the common defense.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT WORK

In 1980, upon the death of Dr. Morgenthau, Dr. Schwab took up the intellectual leadership and continued following the path of Morgenthau’s political realism, which promoted U.S. interests and values by means other than war. According to Morgenthau, “Diplomacy is the best means of preserving peace which a society of sovereign nations has to offer.”

The collapse of the Soviet Union and its empire in the early 1990s shattered the bipolar politics that had characterized the decades of the Cold War. A multi-polar world of sovereign states emerged, all with distinct national security interests.

GEORGE D. SCHWAB PRESIDENT (served from 1993 - 2014)

A co-founder of the NCAFP in 1974, Dr. Schwab has served as its president since 1993. In 1976, under Dr. Schwab’s editorship, the NCAFP began to publish the organization’s Newsletter. Subsequently it was renamed American Foreign Policy Interests, which ultimately became a bimonthly journal with the same name.

Dr. Schwab earned his Ph.D. from Columbia University. His teaching career began at Columbia, later moved to The City University of New York (City College [his alma mater] and Graduate Center). He is now Professor Emeritus.

Author, editor, and translator of numerous books and articles, his book, The Challenge of the Exception: An Introduction to the Political Ideas of Carl Schmitt between 1921 and 1936, has been translated into Chinese, Japanese, and Italian. This scholarly work on the controversial yet seminal German constitutional, legal, and political theorist was the first study to appear in English. It sparked the burgeoning of Schmitt studies in the English-speaking world and beyond.

Following the death of Professor Morgenthau in 1980, it fell on the shoulders of Dr. Schwab to guide the NCAFP’s course in the path set by Professor Morgenthau. A letter addressed to Dr. Schwab by the NCAFP’s Honorary Chairman, Ambassador George F. Kennan, stated, “Let me take this occasion to express once more my admiration for the way the Committee has pursued its chartered task and for the success it has had in that effort.”

For Dr. Schwab’s achievements, he was awarded the Order of the Three Stars of Latvia in 2002. The Ellis Island Medal of Honor, which recognizes outstanding contributions to our nation, was awarded to Dr. Schwab in 1998.
Originally under the guidance of the late Viola Herms Drath followed by the leadership of Dr. Bernard E. Brown, and, more recently, with the assistance of Ambassador Donald M. Blinken, the initial policy aim of the TR program following the collapse of the Soviet Union was to support U.S. endeavors to promote common values and strengthen political, economic, and cultural ties with former Soviet republics and former Warsaw Pact nations. In the face of the new political reality, and despite uncertainty about nuclear Russia’s course in the global arena of politics, an argument advanced was that NATO had lost its raison d’être and should be dissolved.

The NCAFP strenuously opposed the dismantling of NATO. In fact, the NCAFP argued that U.S. national security interests would best be served by the enlargement of NATO to include Poland, the Baltic States, and Hungary, among other European countries. Further, the NCAFP went on record on the need for NATO to be strengthened for it to be able to confront new threats emanating from out-of-area regions. Finally, the NCAFP expressed concern about the unwillingness of many NATO countries to properly fund NATO requirements, including support for research and development projects.
To better understand how best to advance U.S. national security interests in the volatile Arab Middle East, the NCAFP, under the guidance of the late Ambassador Fereydoun Hoveyda, embarked on a study in the 1990s of the Arab Muslim mindset. In addition to U.S. scholars, intellectuals and journalists of the region were also invited to participate in the investigation. Participants included, among others, Professors Ali Banuazizi, Peter Chelkowski, Bernard Haykel, Walid Phares, as well as Irshad Manji, Mona Eltahawi, Ghida Fakhry, and Amir Taheri. Conclusions reached and disseminated in NCAFP publications and the media include that for so long as the mindset of Arab Muslims remains anchored in the Middle Ages, no genuine peace can come to fruition between Arab Islam and the West.

Hence, the NCAFP went on record as recommending the need for reforming that mindset — bringing it into the twentieth century. This long-term process is to be accomplished by materially expanding and deepening U.S. soft power, including cultural and student exchange programs, economic aid and investments, and humanitarian assistance. For this approach to succeed, one of the conclusions reached was that Arab Muslim women would need to be mobilized to spearhead that transformation.

Under Ambassador Hoveyda’s directorship, the NCAFP also focused on regional issues affecting immediate U.S. security interests. This focus was continued by NCAFP senior fellow Amir Taheri. In the recent past, policy recommendations the NCAFP has advanced include promoting values the United States cherishes; supporting countries that are well-disposed toward U.S. security interests; preventing the emergence of a hegemon in the region; safeguarding the freedom of navigation; preventing Iran from developing a nuclear weapons capability; preventing the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons; destroying ISIS and al-Qaeda–linked forces; and promoting a peaceful two-state resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Because of material advances in technology, the hard power recommendations may be achieved without always committing boots on the ground.
William Flynn's devotion to and recognition by the Irish community are legendary. In 1994, he was named “Irish American of the Year” by Irish America Magazine; in 2008, the Irish America Heritage Series devoted an entire issue to his life and accomplishments.

Introduced to Dr. George D. Schwab by Dr. Carol Rittner of the Sisters of Mercy at a conference of Nobel laureates organized by President François Mitterand and Professor Elie Wiesel at the Elysée Palace in Paris in 1988, he expressed interest in the work of the National Committee. Back in New York, he became a member and, in 1993, the Committee’s chairman.

Under his guidance, the NCAFP became materially engaged in helping to resolve the conflict in Northern Ireland. At Track I and Track II meetings in New York, Belfast, Dublin, and London, he succeeded in bringing key players in the conflict to the table where, in the words of Gerry Adams, head of Sinn Fein, they outlined “their respective views and set out their way forward.”

For his extraordinary contributions to the peace process, Mr. Flynn, as noted, was awarded an honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in 2009. The NCAFP has honored him by establishing The William J. Flynn Initiative for Peace Award and by making him the first recipient of this award.
In the early and mid-1990s, convinced that Britain, our closest ally in Europe, would not for long be able to fulfill its commitments where they paralleled ours in relation to NATO, the Middle East, and elsewhere — because of the UK’s severe economic downturn in the early 1990s — the NCAFP, under the spirited leadership of its chairman, William J. Flynn, head of Mutual of America, sprang into action. The NCAFP argued that the $6–7 billion Britain spent annually in Northern Ireland on a population of fewer than 1.5 million people was unsustainable, thus, bringing peace was of utmost importance.

Accordingly, the NCAFP early in 1994 began Track I and Track II initiatives and public diplomacy programs that involved all parties to the conflict. At meetings in the drawn-out peace process in New York, the White House, Belfast, Dublin, the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and 10 Downing Street, the NCAFP materially contributed to Sinn Fein’s announcement of a complete cessation of hostilities in August 1994, which was followed by the Loyalist cease-fire in October. In the words of Henry Kissinger, “If it could happen in Ireland, with the history of Ireland, I’d like to think it could happen anywhere.”
Dear Paul:

Congratulations on being honored by the National Committee on American Foreign Policy with the George F. Kennan Award for Distinguished Public Service. This prestigious award is a fitting recognition of your dedication to serving the American people. As Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System from 1979 to 1987 and is credited with having played the leading role in ending a period of high and rising inflation and restoring a base for sustained growth.

In the course of his career, Paul Volcker worked in the federal government for almost 30 years, serving in numerous capacities, including as Undersecretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs and in that office under five presidents: John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard M. Nixon, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan.

On leaving Washington in 1987, he became Frederick H. Schultz Professor of Economic Policy (now emeritus) at Princeton University. In the recent past, while serving as an adviser to Pres. Barack Obama, Mr. Volcker’s name became associated with the Volcker Rule.

United States-China-Taiwan relations sparked the NCAFP’s involvement in East Asia. Fear of unforeseen consequences of tensions between China and Taiwan and the U.S. promise to help Taiwan if attacked prompted Beijing to invite a NCAFP fact-finding mission to East Asia. Dr. Schwab turned to Dr. Donald S. Zagoria in 1996 to head the U.S.-China Relations and the Question of Taiwan project.

Why the NCAFP? Because of its access to Washington, including the White House. The NCAFP had recently gained much publicity because of its role in the Northern Ireland peace process.

Innumerable Track I½ and Track II meetings and public forums in New York, Washington, Beijing, Shanghai, and Taipei continue to the present day.

The three capitals have confirmed that the NCAFP has played a significant role in defusing tensions. In the words of then President Chen Shui-bian of Taiwan, “The National Committee on American Foreign Policy’s program is the best track two effort that exists in contributing to the stability in the Taiwan Strait.”

The Forum of Asia-Pacific Security or FAPS — as it is now known — is also vigorously engaged in U.S.-China-Japan-South Korea relations, as well as with U.S. bilateral relations with Japan and South Korea.

FAPS has also played a critical role in the resumption of six-party talks with North Korea. For this success, it has “received what, in diplomatic circles, can only be called rave reviews,” according to the fall 2005 issue of the Carnegie Reporter.

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President Bill Clinton
Dr. Donald Zagoria (L) and Dr. Henry Kissinger welcome H.E. Kim Kyu Gwan, first vice minister of North Korea.

Ri Gun and his delegation being welcomed in New York by George Schwab.

Dr. John Delury (far right), 21st Century Leader Award recipient, speaking at a briefing in New York on inter-regional relations. Other participants, from left: Elizabeth Steffey, Nikita Desai, Sue Terry, and Stephen Noerper.

NCAFP members and guests at a panel discussion in New York.

At the highest levels of government in China and in Taiwan — a typical venue for NCAFP Track I½ talks.
The CA Project was formed in 2005 under the directorship of Dr. Michael Rywkin with the collaboration of Senior Vice President Donald S. Rice, Esq. The focus of the project was on U.S. national interests in the five post-Soviet republics of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) and to create a Track I-1/2 and Track II framework to facilitate dialogue and advance such interests.

Between 2005 and 2007, NCAFP representatives visited Kazakhstan three times as guests of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan — meeting with senior civilian and military officials and think tanks. Both before and after such meetings, NCAFP representatives were briefed and debriefed, respectively, by officials in the U.S. Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the National Security Council. In each case, the CA Project prepared a report with policy recommendations that were instrumental in informing foreign policy formulation and implementation.

In addition, since inception, the CA Project has hosted a number of Track I-1/2 and Track II roundtables in New York and Washington that included civilian and military officials from the United States, EU, Central Asia, and Caspian Sea Basin regional governments, former U.S. ambassadors to the region, academic experts, and businesspeople. In May 2009, the NCAFP, together with the Brookings Institute in Washington, organized a roundtable, “Strategic Assessment of the Caspian Sea Basin.” In 2010, the NCAFP hosted a roundtable at the Kennan Institute, “Central Asia: Strategic Context, Twenty Years After Independence.” And, in 2013, the NCAFP hosted a roundtable in Washington entitled, “Central Asia/Caspian Sea Basin Region After Withdrawal of U.S. and NATO Troops from Afghanistan,” with the assistance of the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA). After each of these conferences, a report with policy recommendations was produced and distributed to U.S. government policy makers, think tanks, and academic and business communities.
Between 1974 and 1990, the NCAFP viewed the continent of Africa as one of great interest to the Soviet Union. To counter Soviet ambitions, the NCAFP favored giving humanitarian assistance, enhancing free enterprise, and promoting democracy. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the NCAFP began to envision Africa as a future producer of wealth, as a growing trade and investment destination, and as an emerging continent of democratic transformation.

In the recent past, under the guidance of Dr. J. Peter Pham, followed by the directorship of Ambassador Herman J. Cohen, the AP is monitoring threats to U.S. national security interests in the Sahel region south of the Sahara, which keeps the AP in close touch with the U.S. military’s Africa Command (AFRICOM) and with academic and think tank experts on Islamic radicalization. The AP also continues to keep those involved in the foreign policy public abreast of the prospects of Africa emerging as a major player on the world economic scene.

In 2012, the NCAFP was awarded a multi-year grant for a project entitled, “Peace Dialogue for a Sustainably Stable Ethiopia.” The purpose of this project was to engage the contending parties in Ethiopia, principally the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), to meet and discuss means of peaceful solutions to what appeared to be intractable hostilities. Efforts to address the political issues involved were based on the use of Track 1½ and Track II diplomacy, including the time-honored Ethiopian tradition of Eldership.

This project falls under the umbrella of the overall Africa Program, but was under the directorship of Professor Ephraim Isaac, Chair of the Ethiopian Peace & Development Center and Chairman of the National Council of Ethiopian Elders. Dr. Isaac worked closely with the NCAFP to plan a series of “dialogues” among the various political groups in the region. Several important developments occurred behind the scenes, and the NCAFP is pleased that the Project Director and his staff were able to lay a strong foundation for peace between the OLF and the Government of Ethiopia.

Although the Ethiopia Project closed after one year, the NCAFP continues to look forward to future opportunities to promote peace and stability throughout the region.
In 2010, under the initiative of Trustee Edythe M. Holbrook, the NCAF established the Cybersecurity Project. The aim of the project is to study the challenges that cyber poses to U.S. security interests and explore how the government can best defend the sovereign interests of the country. With the aid of Senior Project Adviser Camino Kavanagh, and Program Director Elena Garofalo, the project has produced a number of programs, including three closed-door and off-the-record conferences, and several public programs. Summaries of policy recommendations made during conference proceedings have been widely disseminated to government, policy, academic, and business communities.
In 2011, under the guidance of NCAFP President George Schwab, the series was established to deepen public knowledge of innovative responses to traditional and new security challenges facing the United States. The series was inaugurated by Gen. David H. Petraeus and has featured Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Karl W. Eikenberry, former U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan; Capt. (USMC Ret.) Nathaniel Fick, founder and former CEO of the Center for a New American Security and currently the CEO of Endgame, Inc.; the Hon. John D. Negroponte, former director of national intelligence and former deputy secretary of state; and Gen. William “Kipp” Ward, former commander of USSOCOM.
In 2009, Trustees Grace Kennan Warnecke and Hatice Morrissey established the Young Leader Award, which, in its inaugural year, was given to Nathaniel Fick, Dr. John P. Delury, and Joshua Cooper Ramo. In 2010, Edythe M. Holbrook established the 21st Century Leaders Council and invited all previous award winners to join as its founding members. Members are encouraged to participate in NCAFP closed-door and off-the-record Track 1½ and Track II projects, in panel discussions, and in Salon events. As future decision makers, Council members are urged to cultivate their counterparts from around the world to begin long-term dialogues on the critical foreign policy issues that they anticipate facing in the future.
RICH AND VARIED PROGRAMS

Attentive members and guests listen to a panel discussion.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (left) speaking at a NCAFP luncheon on the challenges facing the UN.

Maurice R. Greenberg on receiving the Kennan Award.

Ambassador and Mrs. Donald M. Blinken discussing their just-published book, Vera and the Ambassador: Escape and Return, at a salon event at the home of George Schwab.

From left: Wendy R. Burnett, Dr. Mike Uretsky, and Christa Percopo.

RICH AND VARIED PROGRAMS

The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance on the occasion of receiving the George F. Kennan Award. The presentation was made in the presence of Mrs. Vance and the Honorable Henry A. Kissinger.

Partial view of a gala award dinner at the Plaza Hotel in New York.

2012 Gala Event: Mrs. Defne Kent and Mr. Muhtar Kent, CEO of The Coca-Cola Company and Global Business Leadership Award recipient.

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From left: Jet Vonk, Phyllis J. Lee, and Dr. Mike Uretsky following a panel discussion.

From left: Hon. Raymond W. Kelly, George F. Kennan Award recipient, Major General Zhang Jianguo, and John V. Connorton Jr., Esq.

Amb. Pickering (L), Hans J. Morgenthau Award recipient, and former Russian chess champion Garry Kasparov discussing Putin’s Russia at a salon event at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John French III.

David Rockefeller, Hans J. Morgenthau Award recipient, and Eleonora Schwab at a luncheon in honor of Ambassador Kennan on receiving the first George F. Kennan Award for Distinguished Public Service.

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Andrey Denisov, permanent representative of Russia to the United Nations, and George Schwab at a NCAFP luncheon briefing by John R. Bolton, U.S. ambassador to the U.N.

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The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance on the occasion of receiving the George F. Kennan Award. The presentation was made in the presence of Mrs. Vance and the Honorable Henry A. Kissinger.

Partial view of a gala award dinner at the Plaza Hotel in New York.

2012 Gala Event: Mrs. Defne Kent and Mr. Muhtar Kent, CEO of The Coca-Cola Company and Global Business Leadership Award recipient.

2012 Gala Event: Mrs. Ayse Bilgen, Consul General of Turkey Levent Bilgen, and Hatice Morrissey.

From left: Jet Vonk, Phyllis J. Lee, and Dr. Mike Uretsky following a panel discussion.

From left: Hon. Raymond W. Kelly, George F. Kennan Award recipient, Major General Zhang Jianguo, and John V. Connorton Jr., Esq.

Amb. Pickering (L), Hans J. Morgenthau Award recipient, and former Russian chess champion Garry Kasparov discussing Putin’s Russia at a salon event at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John French III.

David Rockefeller, Hans J. Morgenthau Award recipient, and Eleonora Schwab at a luncheon in honor of Ambassador Kennan on receiving the first George F. Kennan Award for Distinguished Public Service.

Ambassador and Mrs. Donald M. Blinken discussing their just-published book, Vera and the Ambassador: Escape and Return, at a salon event at the home of George Schwab.

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali speaking at a NCAFP luncheon on the challenges facing the UN.

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William R. Johnson (center), CEO of the H.J. Heinz Company, on the occasion of his receiving the Global Business Leadership Award. Pictured with his wife Mrs. Susie Johnson and the Hon. Richard Haass.

Professor Elie Wiesel on the occasion of receiving the Humanitarian and Peace Award. Presentation was made by George Schwab.

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell and Sheila Johnson Robbins on the occasion of the secretary receiving the Harry J. Frankel Award.

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell and Sheila Johnson Robbins on the occasion of the secretary receiving the Harry J. Frankel Award. Pictured with his wife Mrs. Susie Johnson and the Hon. Richard Haass.

From left: William Flynn, Marisa L. Porges, George Schwab, Dr. Nancy Wallbridge Collins, and Abraham M. Denmark.

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell and Sheila Johnson Robbins on the occasion of the secretary receiving the Harry J. Frankel Award. Pictured with his wife Mrs. Susie Johnson and the Hon. Richard Haass.

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From left: William Flynn, Hon. Paul A. Volcker, Dr. Paul E. Jacobs, President and CEO of Qualcomm, Inc. and Global Business Leadership Award recipient, and George Schwab.

From left: Dr. Carol Braitman, RSM, Ambassador Hosseini, Eleonora Schwab, and Clarence Schwab.


Amb. Karl W. Eikenberry and Mrs. Ching Eikenberry at an NCAFP gala event where Ambassador Eikenberry received the Kennan Award.


The NCAFP would like to thank all current and past staff members for their dedication and contributions to the organization over the past 40 years.
Hans J. Morgenthau Award
Established in 1981 to commemorate the seminal contributions made by Professor Hans J. Morgenthau to the theory and the practice of American foreign policy, the National Committee on American Foreign Policy presents the Hans J. Morgenthau Award. The purpose of the award is to honor a prominent individual whose intellectual attainments and/or practical contributions to United States foreign policy have been judged so exemplary in the tradition of Professor Morgenthau as to merit this singular award. Recipients include:
Honorable Angier Biddle Duke (1981)
Honorable Sol Linowitz (1982)
Honorable Henry A. Kissinger (1983)
Honorable Jean J. Kirkpatrick (1984)
Honorable George P. Shultz (1985)
David Rockefeller (1988)
Honorable James A. Baker III (1990)
Right Honourable Margaret Thatcher (1990)
Honorable Thomas R. Pickering (1993)
His Majesty King Hussein (1995)
Honorable Colin Powell (2002)
Honorable Martti Ahtisaari (2013)

Humanitarian and Peace Award
The Humanitarian and Peace Award was established in 1987 to especially honor Professor Elie Wiesel for his extraordinary commitment to advancing human rights and peace in the world.

George F. Kennan Award for Distinguished Public Service
This award, established in 1994 in honor of George F. Kennan, scholar, diplomat, and statesman, recognizes an American who has served the United States in an exemplary way and has made a seminal contribution to the theory and the practice of American foreign policy. Recipients include:
Honorable George F. Kennan (1994)
Honorable Cyrus R. Vance (1996)
Honorable Paul A. Volker (1997)
Honorable Richard C. Holbrooke (1998)
General David H. Petraeus (2009)
New York Police Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly (2011)
Honorable Karl W. Eikenberry (2012)

William J. Flynn Initiative for Peace Award
Established as the Initiative for Peace Award in 1997 in honor of William J. Flynn, NCAFp Chairman, for his decisive leadership and daring diplomacy in spurring two cease-fires and promoting the peace process in Northern Ireland. The Award, renamed in 2001, is presented to an individual who has worked tirelessly to resolve a conflict that has affected the national interests of the United States. Recipients include:
William J. Flynn (1997)
Honorable George J. Mitchell (1998)
Right Honourable Dr. Marjorie Mowlam (2001)
Viola Drath (2005)
Honorable Hugh L. Carey (2005)
Gerry Adams M.P. (2005)

21st Century Leader Award
The 21st Century Leader Award was created to recognize the achievements of individuals under the age of 40 who display a serious commitment to furthering the United States’ strategic policy interests in accord with the principles of political realism. Through their professional or personal pursuits, they make important contributions to the international dialogue and demonstrate a promising future in the realm of American foreign policy. Recipients include:
John Delury (2009)
Nathaniel Fick (2009)
Joshua Cooper Ramo (2009)
Professor Nancy Walbridge Collins (2011)
Abraham Denmark (2011)
Marissa Porges (2011)
Farhana Qazi (2012)
Ronan Farrow (2012)
Nicholas Thompson (2013)

Global Business Leadership Award
This award is presented by the National Committee on American Foreign Policy to honor a prominent business leader whose efforts have contributed to setting an unimpeachable standard for globally oriented corporate citizenship promoting the national interests of the United States. Recipients include:
Dr. Paul E. Jacobs, Qualcomm, Inc. (2011)
Muhtar Kent, The Coca-Cola Company (2012)

The NCAFp could not have pursued this plethora of activities in the past forty years without the generous support of Mutual of America, foundations, and other supporters including, among others, the Carnegie Corporation of New York; the Ford Foundation; the Ploughshares Fund; the US-Japan Foundation; the Japan Foundation-Center for Global Partnership; the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation; the Korea Foundation; the Rockefeller Foundation; the Sasakawa Peace Foundation; the China Energy Fund Committee; the C.P. Roe Slade Foundation; the Starr Foundation; the United States Department of State; the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); the Norwegian Foreign Ministry; the Smith Richardson Foundation; the Henry Luce Foundation; the United Nations Foundation; and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Security Series.

The NCAFp would also like to thank its devoted members and friends for their support. Many thanks also to members and friends who, in the recent past, have made distinctive financial and/or in-kind contributions:
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