

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

2011-2184-F

# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.**

---

**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Draft Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

---

**OA/ID Number:** 13504  
**Folder ID Number:** 13504-003

---

**Folder Title:**  
Toast - U.N. Heads of State Dinner 9/25/89 [OA 3538]

---

**Stack:**

**Row:**

**Section:**

**Shelf:**

**Position:**

---

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/19/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR UN HEADS OF STATE DINNER

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Wednesday, September 20, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

*nc*

**RESPONSE:**

89 SEP 21 11:18

James W. Cicconi  
 Assistant to the President  
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
 Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)  
September 19, 1989, 2:00 p.m.  
Draft Two (B:UNTOAST)

09 SEP 19 P2:32  
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART  
NEW YORK CITY  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, the quest for beauty and truth and freedom.

Barbara and I have a special affinity for the United Nations. Our service here came during a time that was a political and international coming of age, not only for ourselves, but for our country.

On the day I was sworn in as Permanent Representative, President Nixon made three predictions. All three have since been proven true. He predicted that, first, in the next

generation, the United Nations alone could never solve all the world's problems. Second, he predicted that, nevertheless, the world would be safer, and a better place to live, because of the dedicated work of those who serve the UN.

And his third prediction? In 1971, President Nixon was the first person to publicly predict that his new UN Ambassador might one day be elected President of the United States. [[PAUSE]] But don't think they let it go to my head. Any U.S. ambassador who forgot that his job was to carry out policy, not to create it, was due for a 24-hour crash course -- taught by Professor Henry Kissinger. [[PAUSE]]

Since that time, since my service in the UN, there have been many changes in the world. Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by political means has become the rule throughout the world. And here in the UN, **serious negotiation has replaced strident debate.**

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

UN peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts. In places like the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia -- and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia -- these operations have demonstrated the importance of

the UN in resolving regional conflicts. And here we would like to pay special tribute to all of you who have helped contribute to these recent UN successes. [[PAUSE]]

But the UN itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach negotiated settlements.

There is also a growing realization that many problems -- such as environmental destruction, terrorism, and drug trafficking and abuse -- respect no borders.

We have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the UN. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.

But economic and political reform go hand in hand. Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.

There is also a growing awareness that openness to other nations is essential for both economic and political development. While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.

We have come a long way in protecting human rights, and we are pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in the UN and many other international forums.

Unfortunately, much remains to be done: in Cuba, in Bulgaria, in Albania, in Romania, in Iran and in all places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

The UN is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the UN was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man and woman must be our ultimate objective.

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

In a nationwide address the day before I became UN Ambassador, President Nixon described what it would take to reach this objective, a formula as sound today as it was 18 years ago. He said: "Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting."

Let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the UN, all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

# # #

FILE

REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART  
NEW YORK CITY  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS:

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE AND PRIVILEGE TO WELCOME YOU  
TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART THIS EVENING.

MORE THAN A CENTURY AGO, ON THE DAY THE MUSEUM'S  
DOORS WERE FIRST OPENED, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES STEPPED  
DOWN FROM HIS CARRIAGE JUST A FEW YARDS FROM WHERE WE  
STAND.

- 2 -

HE BECAME THE FIRST -- AND, UNTIL TODAY, THE LAST --  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO VISIT THE MUSEUM  
WHILE IN OFFICE.

WE ARE ESPECIALLY PLEASED TO RENEW THE TRADITION  
BECAUSE, UNLIKE 1880, TODAY THE COUNTRIES AND CULTURES  
OF EVERY ONE OF YOU ARE REPRESENTED IN THE COLLECTIONS  
AROUND US. WITHIN THESE WALLS ARE FOUND TWO MILLION  
WORKS OF ART SPANNING FIVE CONTINENTS AND FIVE  
MILLENNIA.

EACH ONE IS AN ELOQUENT REMINDER THAT THERE ARE DREAMS AND QUESTS COMMON TO ALL PEOPLES AND ALL TIMES, THE QUEST FOR BEAUTY AND TRUTH AND FREEDOM.

BARBARA AND I ARE PROUD TO WELCOME ALL OF YOU TO THIS SPLENDID MUSEUM. YOU HONOR US BY YOUR PRESENCE, AND WE ARE MOVED BY THE DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATION FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

SINCE MY SERVICE IN THE U.N. IN THE EARLY 70'S, THERE HAVE BEEN MANY CHANGES IN THE WORLD, AND IN THE U.N. ITSELF. CHANGES FOR THE BETTER.

THERE IS A NEW COMMITMENT TO WORKING TOGETHER TO FOSTER THE POSITIVE TRENDS TAKING PLACE, AND TO ENSURE THE WELL-BEING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. THE RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS BY NON-VIOLENT, POLITICAL MEANS HAS NOW TAKEN CENTER STAGE. AND THE U.N. IS LEADING THE WAY.

- 5 -

**THIS HAS NOT ONLY ENHANCED THE CREDIBILITY OF THE ORGANIZATION, BUT HAS ALSO HAD A DIRECT AND POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.**

**BUT THE U.N. ITSELF CANNOT IMPOSE SOLUTIONS AND CANNOT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POLITICAL WILL OF THE PARTIES TO REACH NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENTS.**

- 6 -

**THERE IS ALSO A GROWING REALIZATION THAT MANY PROBLEMS -- SUCH AS ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION, TERRORISM, AND DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE -- RESPECT NO BORDERS.**

**WE HAVE SEEN A DISTINCT CHANGE IN BOTH THE TONE AND SUBSTANCE OF THE DIALOGUE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES SINCE MY DAYS AT THE U.N.**

THERE IS A GROWING SENSE THAT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MUST SHARE IN THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR OWN ECONOMIC DESTINIES AND UNDERTAKE FUNDAMENTAL MARKET-ORIENTED REFORMS TO RETURN TO THE PATH OF ECONOMIC GROWTH.

BUT ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REFORM GO HAND IN HAND. DEVELOPMENT HEIGHTENS DEMAND FOR DEMOCRACY, AND WITHOUT DEMOCRACY, ECONOMIC PROGRESS CANNOT BE SUSTAINED.

THERE IS ALSO A GROWING AWARENESS THAT OPENNESS TO OTHER NATIONS IS ESSENTIAL FOR BOTH ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. WHILE DEMOCRATIC VALUES ARE TAKING HOLD, WE MUST CONTINUE TO CHAMPION THOSE WHO WOULD PROTECT AND ADVANCE THOSE VALUES.

WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS, AND WE ARE PLEASED TO SEE THAT HUMAN RIGHTS HAVE BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DISCUSSIONS IN THE U.N. AND MANY OTHER INTERNATIONAL FORUMS.

UNFORTUNATELY, MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE, IN THE MANY PLACES WHERE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS ARE NOT RESPECTED.

THE U.N. IS NOT JUST ABOUT RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES. THE BASIC IDEALS ON WHICH THE U.N. WAS FOUNDED CONCERN PEOPLE, NOT POLITICS. PROTECTING THE HEALTH, WELFARE, AND HUMAN DIGNITY OF EACH MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD MUST BE OUR ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE.

FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL JUDGE OUR EFFORTS HERE, NOT BY THE PASSION OF OUR SPEECHES OR THE NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS WE PASS, BUT BY HOW WE DEAL WITH REAL ISSUES, SOLVE REAL PROBLEMS, AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE ON THIS PLANET.

- 11 -

SO, LET US RAISE OUR GLASSES TO THE COMMUNITY OF  
HUMANKIND, AND OUR MUTUAL HOPE THAT, WITH THE HELP OF  
INSTITUTIONS LIKE THE U.N., ALL MAY ENJOY A FUTURE OF  
PEACE, PROSPERITY AND FREEDOM.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *CW*  
FROM:               EDWARD McNALLY *EM*  
SUBJECT:            TOAST FOR THE HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
                      AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART IN NEW YORK

I.    SUMMARY

Attached for your consideration and review is a draft text for Monday night's toast for the dinner you and the First Lady are hosting at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

II.   DISCUSSION

On the evening of Monday, September 25, 1989, you are scheduled to attend two events, sponsored by the United States, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

At 7:25 p.m., you and Mrs. Bush are scheduled to arrive at the Great Hall to host a one-hour reception for approximately 400 persons, including all U.N. Permanent Representatives and your guests for the subsequent dinner. (No remarks are scheduled for this event.)

Following the reception, you are scheduled to proceed to the Charles Engelhard Court (in the American Wing) to host a U.S. dinner for visiting heads of state. All of the approximately 150 in attendance will be officials holding the rank of foreign minister and above.

No formal "acknowledgements" have been included in this draft. Both NSC and the Protocol Office at State have recommended that, due to the presence of approximately six heads of state (representing Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, Paraguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia), as well as numerous heads of government (Dominica, Malta and Norway) and foreign ministers, individual acknowledgements would present many possible complications. (The final guest list is not yet complete.)

(McNally/Simon)  
September 21, 1989, 11:30 a.m.  
Draft Three (B:TOAST.UN)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART  
NEW YORK CITY  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

Distinguished friends:

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, the quest for beauty and truth and freedom.

Barbara and I are proud to welcome all of you to this splendid museum. You honor us by your presence, and we are moved by the distinguished representation from all over the globe.

On the day I was sworn in as Permanent Representative, President Nixon made three predictions. All three have come true. First, he predicted that in the next generation, the

United Nations alone could never solve all the world's problems. Second, he predicted that, nevertheless, the world would be safer, and a better place to live, because of the dedicated work of those who serve the U.N.

And his third prediction? Eighteen years ago, President Nixon was the first person to publicly predict that his new U.N. Ambassador might one day be elected President of the United States. [[PAUSE]] Eighteen years sounds like a long time. But that's only if you've never listened to some of the speeches in the General Assembly. [[PAUSE]]

Since my service in the U.N. in the early '70's, there have been many changes in the world, and in the U.N. itself. Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by non-violent, political means has become the rule throughout most of the world. And here in the U.N., **serious negotiation is taking the place of strident debate.**

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

U.N. peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts. In places like the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia -- and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia -- these operations have demonstrated the

importance of the U.N. in resolving regional conflicts. And here we would like to pay special tribute to all of you who have helped contribute to these recent U.N. successes. [[PAUSE]]

But the U.N. itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach negotiated settlements.

There is also a growing realization that many problems -- such as environmental destruction, terrorism, and drug trafficking and abuse -- respect no borders.

We have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the U.N. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.

**But economic and political reform go hand in hand.** Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.

There is also a growing awareness that openness to other nations is essential for both economic and political development. While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.

We have come a long way in protecting human rights, and we are pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in the U.N. and many other international forums.

Unfortunately, much remains to be done, in the many places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

The U.N. is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the U.N. was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man, woman and child must be our ultimate objective.

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

In a nationwide address the day before I became U.N. Ambassador, President Nixon described what it would take to reach this objective, a formula as sound today as it was 18 years ago. He said: "Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting."

Let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the U.N., all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

9/19/89

9/20/89 NOON

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR UN HEADS OF STATE DINNER

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE <i>N/C phone</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT <i>msg.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER <i>N/C phone</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES <i>N/C phone</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Wednesday, September 20, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

*1:50*

RESPONSE:

89 SEP 19 P 3: 11

James W. Cicconi  
 Assistant to the President  
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
 Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)  
September 19, 1989, 2:00 p.m.  
Draft Two (B:UNTOAST)

09 SEP 19 P2:32  
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART  
NEW YORK CITY  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, the quest for beauty and truth and freedom.

~~Barbara and I have a special affinity for the United Nations. Our service here came during a time that was a political and international coming of age, not only for ourselves, but for our country.~~

On the day I was sworn in as Permanent Representative, President Nixon made three predictions. All three have <sup>come</sup> since been proven true. <sup>Just,</sup> He predicted that, ~~first,~~ in the next

*are proud to welcome you all of you to this splendid museum. You honor us by your presence and I am moved by the distinguished representation from all over the globe.*

generation, the United Nations alone could never solve all the world's problems. Second, he predicted that, nevertheless, the world would be safer, and a better place to live, because of the dedicated work of those who serve the UN.

And his third prediction? In 1971, President Nixon was the first person to publicly predict that his new UN Ambassador might one day be elected President of the United States. [[PAUSE]]

*Budge*  
~~But don't think they let it go to my head. Any U.S. ambassador who forgot that his job was to carry out policy, not to create it, was due for a 24-hour crash course -- taught by Professor Henry Kissinger. [[PAUSE]]~~

Since ~~that time, since~~ my service in the UN, <sup>in the early 70's</sup> there have been many changes in the world. <sup>and in the UN itself.</sup> Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by <sup>non-violent</sup> political means has become the rule throughout <sup>most of</sup> the world. And here in the UN, <sup>is taking the place of</sup> serious negotiation ~~has replaced~~ strident debate.

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

UN peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts. In places like the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia -- and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia -- these operations have demonstrated the importance of

the UN in resolving regional conflicts. And here we would like to pay special tribute to all of you who have helped contribute to these recent UN successes. [[PAUSE]]

But the UN itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach negotiated settlements.

There is also a growing realization that many problems -- such as environmental destruction, terrorism, and drug trafficking and abuse -- respect no borders.

We have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the UN. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.

But economic and political reform go hand in hand. Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.

There is also a growing awareness that openness to other nations is essential for both economic and political development. While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.

We have come a long way in protecting human rights, and we are pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in the UN and many other international forums.

Unfortunately, much remains to be done: ~~in Cuba, in Bulgaria, in Albania, in Romania, in Iran and~~ <sup>the many</sup> in all places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

The UN is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the UN was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man, <sup>and child</sup> and woman must be our ultimate objective.

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

In a nationwide address the day before I became UN Ambassador, President Nixon described what it would take to reach this objective, a formula as sound today as it was 18 years ago. He said: "Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting."

Let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the UN, all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/21/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR UN HEADS OF STATE DINNER

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

89 SEP 21 P 3: 50

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

SEP 21 P2: 17  
September 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRIS WILSON

FROM: EDWARD McNALLY *EW*

SUBJECT: TOAST FOR THE HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART IN NEW YORK

I. SUMMARY

Attached for your consideration and review is a draft text for Monday night's toast for the dinner you and the First Lady are hosting at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

II. DISCUSSION

On the evening of Monday, September 25, 1989, you are scheduled to attend two events, sponsored by the United States, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

At 7:25 p.m., you and Mrs. Bush are scheduled to arrive at the Great Hall to host a one-hour reception for approximately 400 persons, including all U.N. Permanent Representatives and your guests for the subsequent dinner. (No remarks are scheduled for this event.)

Following the reception, you are scheduled to proceed to the Charles Engelhard Court (in the American Wing) to host a U.S. dinner for visiting heads of state. All of the approximately 150 in attendance will be officials holding the rank of foreign minister and above.

No formal "acknowledgements" have been included in this draft. Both NSC and the Protocol Office at State have recommended that, due to the presence of approximately six heads of state (representing Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, Paraguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia), as well as numerous heads of government (Dominica, Malta and Norway) and foreign ministers, individual acknowledgements would present many possible complications. (The final guest list is not yet complete.)

(McNally/Simon)

September 21, 1989, 11:30 a.m.  
Draft Title (B:TOAST.UN)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEATS OF STATE DINNER  
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART  
NEW YORK CITY  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

Distinguished friends:

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, the quest for beauty and truth and freedom.

Barbara and I are proud to welcome all of you to this splendid museum. You honor us by your presence, and we are moved by the distinguished representation from all over the globe.

On the day I was sworn in as Permanent Representative, President Nixon made three predictions. All three have come true. First, he predicted that in the next generation, the

United Nations alone could never solve all the world's problems. Second, he predicted that, nevertheless, the world would be safer, and a better place to live, because of the dedicated work of those who serve the U.N.

And his third prediction? Eighteen years ago, President Nixon was the first person to publicly predict that his new U.N. Ambassador might one day be elected President of the United States. [[PAUSE]] Eighteen years sounds like a long time. But that's only if you've never listened to some of the speeches in the General Assembly. [[PAUSE]]

Since my service in the U.N. in the early 70's, there have been many changes in the world, and in the U.N. itself. Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by non-violent, political means has become the rule throughout most of the world. And here in the U.N., serious negotiation is taking the place of student debate.

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

U.N. peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts. In places like the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia -- and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia -- these operations have demonstrated the

importance of the U.N. in resolving regional conflicts. And here we would like to pay special tribute to all of you who have helped contribute to these recent U.N. successes. [[PAUSE]]

But the U.N. itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach negotiated settlements.

There is also a growing realization that many problems -- such as environmental destruction, terrorism, and drug trafficking and abuse -- respect no borders.

We have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the U.N. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.

But economic and political reform go hand in hand. Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.

There is also a growing awareness that openness to other nations is essential for both economic and political development. While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.

We have come a long way in protecting human rights, and we are pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in the U.N. and many other international forums.

Unfortunately, much remains to be done, in the many places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

The U.N. is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the U.N. was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man, woman and child must be our ultimate objective.

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

In a nationwide address the day before I became U.N. Ambassador, President Nixon described what it would take to reach this objective, a formula as sound today as it was 18 years ago. He said: "Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting."

Let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the U.N., all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

# # #

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

9/19/89

9/20/89 NOON

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR UN HEADS OF STATE DINNER

	ACTION		FYI			ACTION		FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Wednesday, September 20, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

September 20, 1989

TO: CHRISS WINSTON

The NSC concurs with changes as indicated on the attached.

  
Brent Scowcroft

**James W. Cicconi**  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

cc: James Cicconi

89 SEP 19 P 3: 38

(McNally/Simon)  
September 19, 1989, 2:00 p.m.  
Draft Two (B:UNTOAST)

09 SEP 19 P2:32  
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART  
NEW YORK CITY  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, the quest for beauty and truth and freedom.

Barbara and I have a special affinity for the United Nations. Our service here came during a time that was a political and international coming of age, not only for ourselves, but for our country. ??

On the day I was sworn in as Permanent Representative, President Nixon made three predictions. All three have since been proven true. He predicted that, first, in the next

*Barbara & I  
we are proud to welcome all of you to this  
splendid museum. You honor us by your presence,  
and I am moved by such a gathering of the distinguished  
representation from all over the globe.*

We are really the family of nations here tonight, and of course ~~the it is the biggest~~ we are all here because the family of nations -- the United Nations -- is meeting for the 44th UN General Assembly.

generation, the United Nations alone could never solve all the world's problems. Second, he predicted that, nevertheless, the world would be safer, and a better place to live, because of the dedicated work of those who serve the UN.

And his third prediction? In 1971, President Nixon was the first person to publicly predict that his new UN Ambassador might one day be elected President of the United States. [[PAUSE]]

But don't think they let it go to my head. Any U.S. ambassador who forgot that his job was to carry out policy, not to create it, was due for a 24-hour crash course -- taught by Professor Henry Kissinger. [[PAUSE]]

Since that time, since <sup>at the UN</sup> my service in the UN, there have been many changes <sup>in the early 70's</sup> in the world. Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by political means has become the rule throughout the world. And here in the UN, serious negotiation <sup>is taking the place of</sup> has replaced strident debate.

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

UN peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts. In places like the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia -- and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia -- these operations have demonstrated the importance of

Unfortunately, much remains to be done: ~~(in Cuba, in Bulgaria, in Albania, in Romania, in Iran and)~~ in <sup>the many</sup> [all] places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

The UN is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the UN was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man, <sup>and child</sup> and woman, must be our ultimate objective.

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

In a nationwide address the day before I became UN Ambassador, President Nixon described what it would take to reach this objective, a formula as sound today as it was 18 years ago. He said: "Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting."

Let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the UN, all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

# # #

## THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(New York, New York)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE  
UNTIL 8:45 P.M. EDT  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

TOAST BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT UNITED NATIONS HEADS OF STATE DINNER

American Wing Courtyard  
Metropolitan Museum of Art  
New York, New York

Monday, September 25, 1989

Distinguished friends:

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, the quest for beauty and truth and freedom.

Barbara and I are proud to welcome all of you to this splendid museum. You honor us by your presence, and we are moved by the distinguished representation from all over the globe.

Since my service in the U.N. in the early 70's, there have been many changes in the world, and in the U.N. itself. Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. The resolution of conflicts by non-violent, political means has now taken center stage. And the U.N. is leading the way.

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

But the U.N. itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach negotiated settlements.

There is also a growing realization that many problems -- such as environmental destruction, terrorism, and drug trafficking and abuse -- respect no borders.

We have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the U.N. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.

But economic and political reform go hand in hand. Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.

There is also a growing awareness that openness to other nations is essential for both economic and political development. While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.

We have come a long way in protecting human rights, and we are pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in the U.N. and many other international fora.

Unfortunately, much remains to be done in the many places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

The U.N. is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the U.N. was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man, woman and child must be our ultimate objective.

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

So, let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the U.N., all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Toast For UN Heads of  
State Dinner

Nice job on these remarks. We have no suggested changes from a policy standpoint and approve of the draft in its present form.

cc: James W. Cicconi

89 SEP 20 P5:29

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/19/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR UN HEADS OF STATE DINNER

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Wednesday, September 20, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

ok.

**RESPONSE:**

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)  
September 19, 1989, 2:00 p.m.  
Draft Two (B:UNTOAST)

09 SEP 19 P2:32  
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART  
NEW YORK CITY  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, the quest for beauty and truth and freedom.

Barbara and I have a special affinity for the United Nations. Our service here came during a time that was a political and international coming of age, not only for ourselves, but for our country.

On the day I was sworn in as Permanent Representative, President Nixon made three predictions. All three have since been proven true. He predicted that, first, in the next

generation, the United Nations alone could never solve all the world's problems. Second, he predicted that, nevertheless, the world would be safer, and a better place to live, because of the dedicated work of those who serve the UN.

And his third prediction? In 1971, President Nixon was the first person to publicly predict that his new UN Ambassador might one day be elected President of the United States. [[PAUSE]] But don't think they let it go to my head. Any U.S. ambassador who forgot that his job was to carry out policy, not to create it, was due for a 24-hour crash course -- taught by Professor Henry Kissinger. [[PAUSE]]

Since that time, since my service in the UN, there have been many changes in the world. Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by political means has become the rule throughout the world. And here in the UN, **serious negotiation has replaced strident debate.**

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

UN peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts. In places like the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia -- and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia -- these operations have demonstrated the importance of

Unfortunately, much remains to be done: in Cuba, in Bulgaria, in Albania, in Romania, in Iran and in all places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

The UN is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the UN was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man and woman must be our ultimate objective.

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

In a nationwide address the day before I became UN Ambassador, President Nixon described what it would take to reach this objective, a formula as sound today as it was 18 years ago. He said: "Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting."

Let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the UN, all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

# # #

the UN in resolving regional conflicts. And here we would like to pay special tribute to all of you who have helped contribute to these recent UN successes. [[PAUSE]]

But the UN itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach negotiated settlements.

There is also a growing realization that many problems -- such as environmental destruction, terrorism, and drug trafficking and abuse -- respect no borders.

We have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the UN. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.

But economic and political reform go hand in hand. Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.

There is also a growing awareness that openness to other nations is essential for both economic and political development. While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.

We have come a long way in protecting human rights, and we are pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in the UN and many other international forums.

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

9/19/89

9/20/89 NOON

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR UN HEADS OF STATE DINNER

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Wednesday, September 20, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

*No comments*  
*9/20/89*

89 SEP 20 P 2:11

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

**NOTICE:**

Enclosed are comments from staff members of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Such comments do not necessarily represent the official position of the Director of OMB or of the Office of Management and Budget. If you wish to have the Director's personal comments, please let me know -- and contact me if you have any questions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David J. Haun".

David J. Haun  
Executive Assistant  
to the Director

89 SEP 20 PM 12:27

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/19/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR UN HEADS OF STATE DINNER

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Wednesday, September 20, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

*See comments*

James W. Cicconi  
 Assistant to the President  
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
 Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)  
September 19, 1989, 2:00 p.m.  
Draft Two (B:UNTOAST)

09 SEP 19 P2:32

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART  
NEW YORK CITY  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, ~~the quest~~ for beauty and truth and freedom.

Molins  
x3060

Barbara and I have a special <sup>regard (or) fondness (or) affection?</sup> ~~affinity~~ for the United Nations. Our service here came during a time that was a political and international coming of age, not only for ourselves, but for our country.

Molins  
x3060

Molins  
x3060

On the day I was sworn in as Permanent Representative, President Nixon made three predictions. All three have <sup>come</sup> ~~since~~ been proven true. He predicted that ~~first,~~ in the next

Molins

etc 7

generation, the United Nations alone could never solve all the world's problems. Second, he predicted that, nevertheless, the world would be safer, and a better place to live, because of the dedicated work of those who serve the UN.

And his third prediction? In 1971, President Nixon was the first person to publicly predict that his new UN Ambassador might one day be elected President of the United States. [[PAUSE]]  
 But don't think <sup>that I</sup> ~~they~~ let it go to my head. Any U.S. ambassador who forgot that his job was to carry out policy, not to create it, was due for a 24-hour crash course -- taught by Professor Henry Kissinger. [[PAUSE]]

Since that time, since my service in the UN, there have been many changes in the world. Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by political means has become the rule throughout <sup>most of</sup> the world. And here in the UN, **serious negotiation has replaced strident debate.**

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

UN peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts. In places like the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia -- and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia -- these operations have demonstrated the importance of

the UN in resolving regional conflicts. And here we would like to pay special tribute to all of you who have helped contribute to these recent UN successes. [[PAUSE]]

But the UN itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach negotiated settlements.

There is also a growing realization that many problems -- such as environmental destruction, terrorism, and drug trafficking and abuse -- respect no borders.

We have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the UN. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.

But economic and political reform go hand in hand. Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.

There is also a growing awareness that openness to other nations is essential for both economic and political development. While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.

We have come a long way in protecting human rights, and we are pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in the UN and many other international forums.

Unfortunately, much remains to be done: in Cuba, in Bulgaria, in Albania, in Romania, in Iran, and in all places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

*Moller*  
*X3060*

The UN is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the UN was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man <sup>and child</sup> and woman <sup>and child</sup> must be our ultimate objective.

*Moller*  
*X3060*

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

In a nationwide address the day before I became UN Ambassador, President Nixon described what it would take to reach this objective, a formula as sound today as it was 18 years ago. He said: "Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting."

Let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the UN, all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 19, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: STEPHEN G. RADEMAKER *SR*  
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Toast for U.N. Heads of  
State Dinner

Pursuant to James Cicconi's request, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced matter and has no objection to the Presidential Remarks as drafted.

Thank you for bring this matter to our attention.

cc: James W. Cicconi

89 SEP 19 5:28

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1989

Memorandum to Chriss Winston

From:

Jim Pinkerton 

Subject:

Toast for UN Heads of State Dinner

-----

In this otherwise good draft, the references to President Nixon are, we believe, ill-advised. While the President is respected among international leaders, the effect on the domestic audience may well be different. If there is nothing to be gained by invoking the former President, then it does not seem worth inviting the potential criticism.

In particular, the joke at pg. 2, para. 2, lines 1-3, in addition to continuing the Nixon motif, risks: a) sounding a bit demeaning to President Bush -- as if he were kowtowing to Nixon and Kissinger, and b) sounding like the President is bragging about Nixon's prediction of his attaining the Presidency.

2,4,3 "We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by political means has become the rule throughout the world."

This statement is a bit too sweeping in its optimism, even for a toast. If we are saying that resolving conflicts by non-violent means has become the rule, then we are asking to be refuted not only by recent history but by the next armed conflict that comes along.

Also, the structure of the sentence will recall to this diplomatic audience Clausewitz's "War is the continuation of politics by other means." But "political means" can include war. Therefore, by using the phrase "political" to mean "non-violent", we risk an inconsistency.

###

11:21 PM 20 SEP 89

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/19/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR UN HEADS OF STATE DINNER

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Wednesday, September 20, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

James W. Cicconi  
 Assistant to the President  
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
 Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)  
September 19, 1989, 2:00 p.m.  
Draft Two (B:UNTOAST)

09 SEP 19 P2:32  
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART  
NEW YORK CITY  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, the quest for beauty and truth and freedom.

Barbara and I have a special affinity for the United Nations. Our service here came during a time that was a political and international coming of age, not only for ourselves, but for our country.

On the day I was sworn in as Permanent Representative, President Nixon made three predictions. All three have since been proven true. He predicted that, first, in the next

generation, the United Nations alone could never solve all the world's problems. Second, he predicted that, nevertheless, the world would be safer, and a better place to live, because of the dedicated work of those who serve the UN.

And his third prediction? In 1971, President Nixon was the first person to publicly predict that his new UN Ambassador might one day be elected President of the United States. [[PAUSE]] But don't think they let it go to my head. Any U.S. ambassador who forgot that his job was to carry out policy, not to create it, was due for a 24-hour crash course -- taught by Professor Henry Kissinger. [[PAUSE]]

Since that time, since my service in the UN, there have been many changes in the world. Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by political means has become the rule throughout the world. And here in the UN, **serious negotiation has replaced strident debate.**

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

UN peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts. In places like the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia -- and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia -- these operations have demonstrated the importance of

Unfortunately, much remains to be done: in Cuba, in Bulgaria, in Albania, in Romania, in Iran and in all places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

The UN is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the UN was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man and woman must be our ultimate objective.

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

In a nationwide address the day before I became UN Ambassador, President Nixon described what it would take to reach this objective, a formula as sound today as it was 18 years ago. He said: "Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting."

Let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the UN, all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

# # #

the UN in resolving regional conflicts. And here we would like to pay special tribute to all of you who have helped contribute to these recent UN successes. [[PAUSE]]

But the UN itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach negotiated settlements.

There is also a growing realization that many problems -- such as environmental destruction, terrorism, and drug trafficking and abuse -- respect no borders.

We have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the UN. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.

But economic and political reform go hand in hand. Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.

There is also a growing awareness that openness to other nations is essential for both economic and political development. While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.

We have come a long way in protecting human rights, and we are pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in the UN and many other international forums.

(McNally/Simon)  
September 19, 1989, 2:00 p.m.  
Draft Two (B:UNTOAST)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT U.N. HEADS OF STATE DINNER  
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART  
NEW YORK CITY  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

It is a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Metropolitan Museum of Art this evening.

More than a century ago, on the day the museum's doors were first opened, Rutherford B. Hayes stepped down from his carriage just a few yards from where we stand. He became the first -- and, until today, the last -- President of the United States to visit the museum while in office.

We are especially pleased to renew the tradition because, unlike 1880, today the countries and cultures of every one of you are represented in the collections around us. Within these walls are found two million works of art spanning five continents and five millennia. Each one is an eloquent reminder that there are dreams and quests common to all peoples and all times, the quest for beauty and truth and freedom.

Barbara and I have a special affinity for the United Nations. Our service here came during a time that was a political and international coming of age, not only for ourselves, but for our country.

On the day I was sworn in as Permanent Representative, President Nixon made three predictions. All three have since been proven true. He predicted that, first, in the next

generation, the United Nations alone could never solve all the world's problems. Second, he predicted that, nevertheless, the world would be safer, and a better place to live, because of the dedicated work of those who serve the UN.

And his third prediction? In 1971, President Nixon was the first person to publicly predict that his new UN Ambassador might one day be elected President of the United States. [[PAUSE]] But don't think they let it go to my head. Any U.S. ambassador who forgot that his job was to carry out policy, not to create it, was due for a 24-hour crash course -- taught by Professor Henry Kissinger. [[PAUSE]]

Since that time, since my service in the UN, there have been many changes in the world. Changes for the better.

There is a new commitment to working together to foster the positive trends taking place, and to ensure the well-being of the international community. We have moved to a new stage, in which the resolution of conflicts by political means has become the rule throughout the world. And here in the UN, **serious negotiation has replaced strident debate.**

This has not only enhanced the credibility of the organization, but has also had a direct and positive impact on the lives of millions of people.

UN peacekeeping missions have come to play a prominent role in our peace-making efforts. In places like the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Namibia -- and soon in Central America and possibly Cambodia -- these operations have demonstrated the importance of

the UN in resolving regional conflicts. And here we would like to pay special tribute to all of you who have helped contribute to these recent UN successes. [[PAUSE]]

But the UN itself cannot impose solutions and cannot substitute for the political will of the parties to reach negotiated settlements.

There is also a growing realization that many problems -- such as environmental destruction, terrorism, and drug trafficking and abuse -- respect no borders.

We have seen a distinct change in both the tone and substance of the dialogue on international economic issues since my days at the UN. There is a growing sense that developing countries must share in the responsibility for their own economic destinies and undertake fundamental market-oriented reforms to return to the path of economic growth.

But economic and political reform go hand in hand. Development heightens demand for democracy, and without democracy, economic progress cannot be sustained.

There is also a growing awareness that openness to other nations is essential for both economic and political development. While democratic values are taking hold, we must continue to champion those who would protect and advance those values.

We have come a long way in protecting human rights, and we are pleased to see that human rights have become an integral part of the discussions in the UN and many other international forums.

Unfortunately, much remains to be done: in Cuba, in Bulgaria, in Albania, in Romania, in Iran and in all places where fundamental human rights are not respected.

The UN is not just about relations between states. The basic ideals on which the UN was founded concern people, not politics. Protecting the health, welfare, and human dignity of each man and woman must be our ultimate objective.

Future generations will judge our efforts here, not by the passion of our speeches or the number of resolutions we pass, but by how we deal with real issues, solve real problems, and improve the quality of life on this planet.

In a nationwide address the day before I became UN Ambassador, President Nixon described what it would take to reach this objective, a formula as sound today as it was 18 years ago. He said: "Peace for the next generation depends on our ability to make certain that each nation has a share in its shaping, and that every nation has a stake in its lasting."

Let us raise our glasses to the community of humankind, and our mutual hope that, with the help of institutions like the UN, all may enjoy a future of peace, prosperity and freedom.

[[PAUSE -- RAISE TOAST]]

# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/19/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR UN HEADS OF STATE DINNER

		ACTION	FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**REMARKS:**

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Wednesday, September 20, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

*No comments 9/20*  
 89 SEP 21 4:42

**James W. Cicconi**  
 Assistant to the President  
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
 Ext. 2702