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United Nations General Assembly Address 10/1/90 [OA 5377] [2]

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And throughout those 10 years -- and beginning now -- the U.N. has a new and vital role in building towards that partnership. Last year's General Assembly showed how we can make greater progress towards a more pragmatic and successful U.N. And for the first time, the U.N. Security Council is beginning to work as it was designed to work.

We have shown that the U.N. can count on the collective strength of the international community. We have shown that the U.N. can rise to the challenge of aggression as its founders hoped it would. And now in this time of testing, we must also show that the U.N. is the place to build international support and consensus for meeting the other challenges we face.

The world remains a dangerous place. And our security and well-being often depends, in part, on events occurring far away. We need serious international cooperative efforts to make headway on threats to the environment, on terrorism, on managing the debt burden, on fighting the scourge of international drug trafficking, and on peace-keeping efforts around the world.

But the world also remains a hopeful place. Calls for democracy and human rights are being reborn everywhere. These calls are an expression of support for the values enshrined in the U.N. Charter. They encourage our hopes for a more stable, more peaceful, more prosperous world.

Free elections are the foundation of democratic government, and can produce dramatic successes, as we have seen in Namibia and Nicaragua. **And the time has come to structure the U.N. role in such efforts more formally. And so today, I propose that the**

United Nations establish a Special Coordinator for Electoral Assistance, to be assisted by a U.N. Electoral Commission comprised of distinguished experts from around the world.

As with free elections, we also believe that universal U.N. membership for all States is central to the future of this Organization, and to the new partnership we've discussed. In support of this principle, and in conjunction with U.N. efforts to reduce regional tensions, the United States fully supports U.N. membership for the Republic of Korea. We do so without prejudice to the ultimate objective of reunification of the Korean peninsula, and without opposition to simultaneous membership for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Building on these and other initiatives...

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 177903

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/26/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00 p.m. 09/27

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(09/26 draft four)

	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
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HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 4:00 p.m., 09/27, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

no comment

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

CLOSE HOLD

90 SEP 26 PM 5:30

McNally/Simon
September 26, 1990
Draft Four (B:UN)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK CITY
MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1990

Mr. President. Mr. Secretary-General. Distinguished
delegates of the United Nations:

It is a great privilege to greet you today as we begin what marks a new and historic Session of the General Assembly. And on a personal note, I want to say that, having witnessed the unprecedented unity and cooperation of the past two months, I have never been prouder to have once served within your ranks, and never been prouder that the U.S. is host to the U.N. \\\

45 years ago, while the fires of an epic war still raged across two oceans and two continents, a small group of men and women began a search for hope amid the ruins. They gathered in San Francisco, stepping back from the haze and the horror to try to shape a new structure that might support an ancient dream.

Intensely idealistic, and yet tempered by war, they sought to build a new kind of bridge, a bridge between nations, a bridge that might help carry humankind from its darkest hour to its brightest day. \\\

The founding of the United Nations embodied our deepest hopes for a peaceful world. And during the past year, we have come closer than ever before to realizing those hopes. We've seen a century sundered by barbed threats and barbed wire give way to a new era of peace, cooperation, and freedom.

The Revolution of '89 swept the world almost with a life of

its own, a new breeze of freedom that transformed the political climate from Central Europe to Central America, and touched almost every corner of the globe.

That breeze has been sustained by a now almost universal recognition of a simple, fundamental truth: **The human spirit can't be locked up forever.** The truth is, people everywhere are motivated in much the same ways. And people everywhere want much the same things: The chance to live a life -- the chance to choose a life -- in which they and their children can learn, grow healthy, worship freely, and prosper through the work of their hands, their hearts and their heads.

We're not talking about the power of nations, but the power of individuals. The power to choose, the power to risk, the power to succeed. \\\

This is a new and different world. Not since 1945 have we seen the real possibility of using the United Nations as it was designed -- as a center for international collective security.

The changes in the Soviet Union's attitude toward foreign policy and the United Nations have been critical. **Working together, the United States and the Soviet Union have moved from the peril of mutually assured destruction, to the promise of mutually shared understanding.** \\\

It is fitting that it is here, at the United Nations, that we should declare an end to the Cold War, the long twilight struggle that for 45 years has divided Europe, our two nations, and much of the world. For we meet, as Lincoln said of Gettys-

burg, on a great battlefield of that war -- the battlefield of ideas.

It was here at the United Nations that some of the most divisive, ideological battles of the past four decades were fought. And, as at Gettysburg -- the battlefield that marks America's own most costly and divisive war -- it is time to bury the past and move on to a time of healing. Time to bury not each other -- but the Cold War itself.

When the Soviet Union joined with us, here in the United Nations, to condemn the aggression of a former ally, then I knew, at long last, we can put 45 years of history behind us. \\\

No longer will the machinery of the United Nations be frozen by the Cold War. At long last, we can build new bridges, and tear down old walls. At long last: The Cold War is over. \\\

Two days from now, many of you will be there when the Cold War is formally buried in Berlin. And in this time of testing, a fundamental question must be asked. A question not for any one nation -- but for the United Nations. And the question is this: Can we work together in a new partnership of nations? Can the collective strength of the world community, expressed by the United Nations, unite to deter aggression?

Because the Cold War's battle of ideas is not the last epic battle of this century.

Two months ago, in the waning weeks of one of the world's most hopeful summers, the vast, still beauty of the peaceful Kuwaiti desert was fouled by the stench of diesel and the roar of

iron tanks. Once again the sound of distant thunder echoed across a cloudless sky. And once again the world awoke to face the guns of August. \\\

But this time, the world was ready. The U.N. Security Council's response to Iraq's unprovoked aggression has been nothing less than historic. Since the invasion on August 2nd, the Council has passed eight major resolutions setting the terms for a solution of the crisis.

The Iraqi regime has yet to face the facts. But as I said last month: The annexation of Kuwait will not be permitted to stand. What the regime is up against is not only the law of nations -- but also the law of mathematics. The numbers are against them. Today it is not Iraq versus Kuwait, but Iraq against the world. And you know what they say: When it's you against the world -- bet on the world.

Through the U.N. Security Council, Iraq has been judged by a jury of its peers -- the very nations of the Earth. Today, the regime stands isolated and out of step with the times, separated from the civilized world not by space, but by centuries.

Iraq's unprovoked aggression is a throw-back to another era, a dark relic from a dark time. It has plundered Kuwait, terrorized innocent civilians, and held even diplomats hostage. In the past 10 years, Iraq's leadership has initiated wars of aggression against not one but two of their neighbors, in violation of international treaties. Thousands of Iraqis have been executed on political and religious grounds, and a genocidal, poison gas

war waged against Iraq's own Kurdish villagers.

Today, on the anniversary of the convictions at Nuremberg, the lessons of another era provide names for these barbarous acts: "War Crimes." "Crimes Against Peace." And "Crimes Against Humanity."

All three are punishable crimes under the principles adopted by the Allies in 1945, and unanimously reaffirmed by the United Nations in 1950. And the bottom line is this: Heads of state can be held responsible for crimes against world law -- and crimes against world law are liable to punishment. The stakes are high, the cause is just -- and here at the U.N. -- the authority is real.

But the U.N. can do more than just deter the use of inhuman weapons like mustard and nerve gas. The weapons themselves must be eliminated. That is why, one year ago, I came to the General Assembly with new proposals to banish these terrible weapons from the face of the Earth.

I promised the United States would destroy over 98 percent of its stockpile in the first eight years of a chemical weapons ban treaty, and 100 percent -- all of them -- in 10 years, if all chemical weapons-capable nations sign the treaty.

We've stood by those promises. In June, the U.S. and the Soviet Union signed a landmark agreement to halt production, and to destroy the vast majority of our stockpiles. Today, U.S. chemical weapons are being destroyed, even as we meet.

But time is running out. This is not a merely bilateral concern. The Gulf crisis proves how important it is to act together -- and to act now -- to conclude an absolute, worldwide ban on these weapons.

The United Nations can help bring about a new day, a day when these kinds of terrible weapons -- and the terrible despots who would use them -- are both a thing of the past.

Thanks to U.N. solidarity, Iraq is cut off by land, sea, and now air -- and becoming more isolated, and more alone, all the time. And I can see a time when this regime may be little more than a footnote, the catalyst that helped cap a historic movement towards a new world order and a long era of peace.

We have a vision of a new partnership of nations that transcends the Cold War. A partnership based on consultation, cooperation and collective action, especially through international and regional organizations. A partnership united by principle and the Rule of Law, and supported by an equitable sharing of both cost and commitment. A partnership whose goals are to increase democracy, increase prosperity, increase the peace -- and reduce arms.

And as we look to the future, the calendar offers up a convenient milestone, a signpost by which to measure our progress as a community of nations.

The Year 2000 marks a turning point, beginning not only the turn of the decade, not only the turn of the century, but also the turn of the millennium.

And 10 years from now, as the 55th Session of the General Assembly begins, you will again find many of us in this Hall, our hair a bit more gray, perhaps a bit less spring in our walk. But you will not find us with any less hope or idealism, or any less confidence in the ultimate triumph of humankind. \\\

I see a world of open borders, open trade, and -- most importantly -- open minds. A world that celebrates the common heritage that belongs to all the world's people, taking pride not just in hometown or homeland but in humanity itself. \\\

I see a world touched by a spirit like that of the Olympics: Based not on competition that's driven by fear, but sought out of joy and exhilaration and a true quest for excellence. \\\

I see a world where democracy continues to win new friends and convert old foes, and where the Americas can provide a model for the future for all humankind -- the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. \\\

And I see a world building on the emerging new model of European unity. Not just Europe, but the whole world -- "whole and free." \\\

This is precisely why the present aggression in the Gulf is a menace not only to one region's security, but to the entire world's vision of our future. It threatens to turn our dream of a new international order into a grim nightmare of anarchy, in which the law of the jungle supplants the law of nations.

That is why the United Nations reacted with such historic unity and resolve. And that is why this challenge is a test we

cannot afford to fail.

The opportunity is truly historic. At the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates -- where civilization began -- civilization can begin anew.

I am confident we will prevail. Success, too, will have lasting consequences -- reinforcing civilized standards of international conduct, setting a new precedent in international cooperation, brightening the prospects for our vision of the future.

There are 10 more years until the century is out.

10 more years to put the struggles of the 20th century permanently behind us.

10 more years to help launch a new partnership of nations.

And during those 10 years -- and beginning now -- we can and must build towards that new partnership by turning to the many other issues on today's common agenda. The scourge of drug abuse must be vanquished, led by international cooperation such as the Cartagena Summit earlier this year. The needs of refugees must be met, providing relief for the suffering of all victims of disasters, whether natural or man-made. State-sponsored terrorism must be stopped. And all the world's hostages -- wherever they are -- must be freed. \\\

We seek a world not only of shared peace, but also shared prosperity. We will work together to eliminate the protectionism that endangers the world trading system, building on the efforts of the Houston Summit and the ongoing talks of the Uruguay Round

of GATT. We will battle also the growing debt problem, seeking new cooperation and new ideas, like the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative we launched earlier this year.

A thousand years ago, as the first Millennium approached, some feared destruction of the Earth by act of God or nature. Today, as we approach the Year 2000, many fear destruction of our planet not by act of God but by act of Man; not by act of nature but by acts against nature. I've said it before: Environmental destruction knows no borders. And one of our first priorities has to be protecting the environment -- but without endangering economic growth.

The crisis in the Gulf also serves to remind us of other unresolved regional conflicts that require U.N. mediation. One promising model is Cambodia. This troubled land has suffered a generation of war and upheaval, including the nightmare of the killing fields under the Khmer Rouge. Now for the first time we are on the brink of a settlement we hope can bring real peace. We salute the Cambodian parties for their acceptance of the U.N. framework, and we salute our Perm Five colleagues for their partnership in this unique and promising new peace initiative.

In all these endeavors, as with the partnership of nations which we hope will evolve, the role of the U.N. must be strengthened and perfected. And so let me today suggest two new proposals -- two principles, really -- that we believe will help strengthen the U.N.

First, the U.N. is being called on increasingly to support

new elections in the world's emerging democracies. Free elections are the foundation of representative government, and can produce dramatic successes, as we have seen in Namibia and Nicaragua. And there are many other situations in which the U.N.'s services in holding elections are being requested or considered.

The time has come to structure the United Nations response to such requests more formally. And so today, I propose that the United Nations establish a Special Coordinator for Electoral Assistance, to be assisted by a U.N. Electoral Commission comprised of distinguished experts from around the world.

Second, we have long been advocates of the principle of universality. In support of this principle, and in conjunction with U.N. efforts to reduce regional tensions, the United States fully supports U.N. membership for the Republic of Korea. We do so without prejudice to the ultimate objective of reunification of the Korean peninsula, and without opposition to simultaneous membership for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Building on these and other initiatives, we must join together in a new compact -- all of us -- to bring the United Nations into the 21st Century. And I call today for a major, long-term effort to do this. It would be built around the search for a new Secretary-General, instituting programs of change and revision as he or she assumes office. It should be based on a major legacy that will be left to us all for promoting the efficiency and effectiveness of the U.N. -- the serious studies

of my old friend and colleague, **Javier Perez de Cuellar**. \\\

The United States is committed to playing its part. We offer our continuing leadership, helping to maintain global security, promoting democracy and prosperity. My Administration is fully committed to supporting the United Nations, and to paying what we are obliged to pay by our commitment to the Charter. International peace and security -- and international freedom and prosperity -- require not a penny less. \\\

The world must know and understand: From this hour, from this day, from this hall -- we step forth with a new sense of purpose, a new sense of possibilities. We stand together, prepared to swim upstream, to march uphill, to tackle the tough challenges as they come -- not only as the United Nations -- but as the nations of the world united. \\\

Let it be said of the final decade of the 20th Century: This was a time when humankind came into its own. When we emerged from the grit and the smoke of the industrial age to bring about a revolution of the spirit and of the mind, and began a journey into a new day, a new age, and a new partnership of nations.

The U.N. is now fulfilling its promise as the world's parliament of peace. I congratulate you. I support you. And I wish you Godspeed in the challenges ahead.

Thank you.

#

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Document No. 177903

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

90 SEP 28 9:31

DATE: 09/26/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00 p.m. 09/27

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(09/26 draft four)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
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REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 4:00 p.m., 09/27, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

*no comment
9/27*

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

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RESPONSE:

see comments
JW

CLOSE HOLD

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

90 SEP 26 PM 5:30

McNally/Simon
September 26, 1990
Draft Four (B:UN)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK CITY
MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1990

Mr. President. Mr. Secretary-General. Distinguished
delegates of the United Nations:

It is a great privilege to greet you today as we begin what
marks a new and historic Session of the General Assembly. And on
a personal note, I want to say that, having witnessed the
unprecedented unity and cooperation of the past two months, I
have never been prouder to have once served within your ranks,
and never been prouder that the U.S. is host to the U.N. \\\

45 years ago, while the fires of an epic war still raged
across two oceans and two continents, a small group of men and
women began a search for hope amid the ruins. They gathered in
San Francisco, stepping back from the haze and the horror to try
to shape a new structure that might support an ancient dream.

Intensely idealistic, and yet tempered by war, they sought
to build a new kind of bridge, a bridge between nations, a bridge
that might help carry humankind from its darkest hour to its
brightest day. \\\

The founding of the United Nations embodied our deepest
hopes for a peaceful world. And during the past year, we have
come closer than ever before to realizing those hopes. We've
seen a century sundered by barbed threats and barbed wire give
way to a new era of peace, cooperation, and freedom.

The Revolution of '89 swept the world almost with a life of

It was carried by ²
its own, a new breeze of freedom that transformed the political climate from Central Europe to Central America, and touched almost every corner of the globe.

That breeze has been sustained by ~~a now almost universal~~ ^{the} recognition of a simple, fundamental truth: The human spirit can't be locked up forever. The truth is, people everywhere are motivated in much the same ways. And people everywhere want much the same things: The chance to live a life ^{of adventure and purpose} the chance to ~~choose~~ ^{to} a life ~~in which they and their children can learn, grow~~ ^{and opportunity, a life} healthy, worship freely, and prosper through the ^{learn, grow} work of ~~their hands, their hearts and their heads.~~

We're not talking about the power of nations, but the power of individuals. The power to choose, the power to risk, the power to succeed. \\\

This is a new and different world. Not since 1945 have we seen the real possibility of using the United Nations as it was designed -- as a center for international collective security.

The changes in the Soviet Union's attitude toward foreign policy and the United Nations have been critical. Working together, the United States and the Soviet Union have moved from the peril of mutually assured destruction, to the promise of mutually shared understanding. \\\

It is fitting that it is here, at the United Nations, that we should declare an end to the Cold War, the long twilight struggle that for 45 years has divided Europe, our two nations, and much of the world. For we meet, as Lincoln said of Gettys- ^{Abraham}

iron tanks. Once again the sound of distant thunder echoed across a cloudless sky. And once again the world awoke to face the guns of August. \\\

But this time, the world was ready. The U.N. Security Council's response to Iraq's unprovoked aggression has been ^{resolute} ~~nothing less than historic~~. Since the invasion on August 2nd, the Council has passed eight major resolutions setting the terms for a solution of the crisis.

The Iraqi regime has yet to face the facts. But as I said last month: The annexation of Kuwait will not be permitted to stand. ~~What the regime is up against is not only the law of nations -- but also the law of mathematics. The numbers are against them.~~ Today it is not Iraq versus Kuwait, but Iraq against the world. ~~And you know what they say: When it's you against the world -- bet on the world.~~

Through the U.N. Security Council, Iraq has been judged by a jury of its peers -- the very nations of the Earth. Today, the regime stands isolated and out of step with the times, separated from the civilized world not by space, but by centuries.

Iraq's unprovoked aggression is a throw-back to another era, a dark relic from a dark time. It has plundered Kuwait, terrorized innocent civilians, and held even diplomats hostage. In the past 10 years, Iraq's leadership has initiated wars of aggression against not one but two of their neighbors, in violation of international treaties. Thousands of Iraqis have been executed on political and religious grounds, and a genocidal, poison gas

war waged against Iraq's own Kurdish villagers.

Today, on the anniversary of the convictions at Nuremberg, the lessons of another era provide names for these barbarous acts: "War Crimes." "Crimes Against Peace." And "Crimes Against Humanity."

All three are punishable crimes under the principles adopted by the Allies in 1945, and unanimously reaffirmed by the United Nations in 1950. And the bottom line is this: Heads of state can be held responsible for crimes against world law -- and crimes against world law are liable to punishment. The stakes are high, the cause is just -- and here at the U.N. -- the authority is real.

~~But~~ the U.N. can do more than just deter the use of inhuman weapons like mustard and nerve gas. The weapons themselves must be eliminated. That is why, one year ago, I came to the General Assembly with new proposals to banish these terrible weapons from the face of the Earth.

I promised the United States would destroy over 98 percent of its stockpile in the first eight years of a chemical weapons ban treaty, and 100 percent -- all of them -- in 10 years, if all chemical weapons-capable nations sign the treaty.

We've stood by those promises. In June, the U.S. and the Soviet Union signed a landmark agreement to halt production, and to destroy the vast majority of our stockpiles. Today, U.S. chemical weapons are being destroyed, even as we meet.

But time is running out. This is not a merely bilateral concern. The Gulf crisis proves how important it is to act together -- and to act now -- to conclude an absolute, worldwide ban on these weapons.

The United Nations can help bring about a new day, a day when these kinds of terrible weapons -- and the terrible despots who would use them -- are both a thing of the past.

Thanks to U.N. solidarity, Iraq is cut off by land, sea, and now air -- and becoming more isolated; and more alone, all the time. And I can see a time when this regime may be little more than a footnote, the catalyst that helped cap a historic movement towards a new world order and a long era of peace.

We have a vision of a new partnership of nations that transcends the Cold War. A partnership based on consultation, cooperation and collective action, especially through international and regional organizations. A partnership united by principle and the Rule of Law, and supported by an equitable sharing of both cost and commitment. A partnership whose goals are to increase democracy, increase prosperity, increase the peace -- and reduce arms.

And as we look to the future, the calendar offers up a convenient milestone, a signpost by which to measure our progress as a community of nations.

The Year 2000 marks a turning point, beginning not only the turn of the decade, not only the turn of the century, but also the turn of the millennium.

7

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I see a world where democracy continues to win new friends and convert old foes, and where the Americas can provide a model for the future for all humankind -- the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. \\\

And I see a world building on the emerging new model of European unity. Not just Europe, but the whole world -- "whole and free." \\\

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That is why the United Nations reacted with such historic unity and resolve. And that is why this challenge is a test we

cannot afford to fail.

The opportunity is truly historic. At the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates -- where civilization began -- civilization can begin anew.

I am confident we will prevail. Success, too, will have lasting consequences -- reinforcing civilized standards of international conduct, setting a new precedent in international cooperation, brightening the prospects for our vision of the future.

There are 10 more years until the century is out.

10 more years to put the struggles of the 20th century permanently behind us.

10 more years to help launch a new partnership of nations.

And during those 10 years -- and beginning now -- we can and must build towards that new partnership by turning to the many other issues on today's common agenda. The scourge of drug abuse must be vanquished, led by international cooperation such as the Cartagena Summit earlier this year. The needs of refugees must be met, providing relief for the suffering of all victims of disasters, whether natural or man-made. State-sponsored terrorism must be stopped. And all the world's hostages -- wherever they are -- must be freed. \\\

We seek a world not only of shared peace, but also shared prosperity. We will work together to eliminate the protectionism that endangers the world trading system, building on the efforts of the Houston Summit and the ongoing talks of the Uruguay Round

of GATT. We will battle also the growing debt problem, seeking new cooperation and new ideas, like the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative we launched earlier this year.

A thousand years ago, as the first Millennium approached, some feared destruction of the Earth by act of God or nature. Today, as we approach the Year 2000, many fear destruction of our planet not by act of God but by act of Man; not by act of nature but by acts against nature. I've said it before: Environmental destruction knows no borders. And one of our first priorities has to be protecting the environment -- but without endangering economic growth.

The crisis in the Gulf also serves to remind us of other unresolved regional conflicts that require U.N. mediation. One promising model is Cambodia. This troubled land has suffered a generation of war and upheaval, including the nightmare of the killing fields under the Khmer Rouge. Now for the first time we are on the brink of a settlement we hope can bring real peace. We salute the Cambodian parties for their acceptance of the U.N. framework, and we salute our Perm Five colleagues for their partnership in this unique and promising new peace initiative.

In all these endeavors, as with the partnership of nations which we hope will evolve, the role of the U.N. must be strengthened and perfected. And so let me today suggest two new proposals -- two principles, really -- that we believe will help strengthen the U.N.

First, the U.N. is being called on increasingly to support

new elections in the world's emerging democracies. Free elections are the foundation of representative government, and can produce dramatic successes, as we have seen in Namibia and Nicaragua. And there are many other situations in which the U.N.'s services in holding elections are being requested or considered.

The time has come to structure the United Nations response to such requests more formally. And so today, I propose that the United Nations establish a Special Coordinator for Electoral Assistance, to be assisted by a U.N. Electoral Commission comprised of distinguished experts from around the world.

Second, we have long been advocates of the principle of universality. In support of this principle, and in conjunction with U.N. efforts to reduce regional tensions, the United States fully supports U.N. membership for the Republic of Korea. We do so without prejudice to the ultimate objective of reunification of the Korean peninsula, and without opposition to simultaneous membership for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Building on these and other initiatives, we must join together in a new compact -- all of us -- to bring the United Nations into the 21st Century. And I call today for a major, long-term effort to do this. It would be built around the search for a new Secretary-General, instituting programs of change and revision as he or she assumes office. It should be based on a major legacy that will be left to us all for promoting the efficiency and effectiveness of the U.N. -- the serious studies

of my old friend and colleague, Javier Perez de Cuellar. \\\

The United States is committed to playing its part. We offer our continuing leadership, helping to maintain global security, promoting democracy and prosperity. My Administration is fully committed to supporting the United Nations, and to paying what we are obliged to pay by our commitment to the Charter. International peace and security -- and international freedom and prosperity -- require not a penny less. \\\

The world must know and understand: From this hour, from this day, from this hall -- we step forth with a new sense of purpose, a new sense of possibilities. We stand together, prepared to swim upstream, to march uphill, to tackle the tough challenges as they come -- not only as the United Nations -- but as the nations of the world united. \\\

Let it be said of the final decade of the 20th Century: This was a time when humankind came into its own. When we emerged from the grit and the smoke of the industrial age to bring about a revolution of the spirit and of the mind, and began a journey into a new day, a new age, and a new partnership of nations.

The U.N. is now fulfilling its promise as the world's parliament of peace. I congratulate you. I support you. And I wish you Godspeed in the challenges ahead.

Thank you.

#

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 177903

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/26/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00 p.m. 09/27

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(09/26 draft four)

	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
GRAY	<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"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 4:00 p.m., 09/27, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

NO COMMENTS. THANKS.

HOLLY WILLIAMSON
9-27-90

PS: 34
12-27-90
James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

CLOSE HOLD

Liceo / Gardner, ditto

90 SEP 26 PM 5:30
90 SEP 27 P2:26

McNally/Simon
September 26, 1990
Draft Four (B:UN)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK CITY
MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1990

Mr. President. Mr. Secretary-General. Distinguished
delegates ^{to} ~~of~~ the United Nations:

It is a great privilege to greet you today as we begin what marks a new and historic Session of the General Assembly. And on a personal note, I want to say that, having witnessed the unprecedented unity and cooperation of the past two months, I have never been prouder to have once served within your ranks, and never been prouder that the U.S. is host to the U.N. \\\

45 years ago, while the fires of an epic war still raged across two oceans and two continents, a small group of men and women began a search for hope amid the ruins. They gathered in San Francisco, stepping back from the haze and the horror to try to shape a new structure that might support an ancient dream.

Intensely idealistic, and yet tempered by war, they sought to build a new kind of bridge, a bridge between nations, a bridge that might help carry humankind from its darkest hour to its brightest day. \\\

The founding of the United Nations embodied our deepest hopes for a peaceful world. And during the past year, we have come closer than ever before to realizing those hopes. We've seen a century sundered by barbed threats and barbed wire give way to a new era of peace, cooperation, and freedom.

The Revolution of '89 swept the world almost with a life of

its own, a new breeze of freedom that transformed the political climate from Central Europe to Central America, and touched almost every corner of the globe.

That breeze has been sustained by a now almost universal recognition of a simple, fundamental truth: **The human spirit can't be locked up forever.** The truth is, people everywhere are motivated in much the same ways. And people everywhere want much the same things: The chance to live a life -- the chance to choose a life -- in which they and their children can learn, grow healthy, worship freely, and prosper through the work of their hands, their hearts and their heads.

We're not talking about the power of nations, but the power of individuals. The power to choose, the power to risk, the power to succeed. \\\

This is a new and different world. Not since 1945 have we seen the real possibility of using the United Nations as it was designed -- as a center for international collective security.

The changes in the Soviet Union's attitude toward foreign policy and the United Nations have been critical. Working together, the United States and the Soviet Union have moved from the peril of mutually assured destruction, to the promise of mutually shared understanding. \\\

It is fitting that it is here, at the United Nations, that we should declare an end to the Cold War, the long twilight struggle that for 45 years has divided Europe, our two nations, and much of the world. For we meet, as Lincoln said of Gettys-

burg, on a great battlefield of that war -- the battlefield of ideas.

It was here at the United Nations that some of the most divisive, ideological battles of the past four decades were fought. And, as at Gettysburg -- the battlefield that marks America's own most costly and divisive war -- it is time to bury the past and move on to a time of healing. Time to bury not each other -- but the Cold War itself. *(there was no room for doubt that, **

When the Soviet Union joined with us, here in the United Nations, to condemn the aggression of a former ally, ~~then I knew,~~ at long last, we can put 45 years of history behind us. ///

No longer will the machinery of the United Nations be frozen by the Cold War. At long last, we can build new bridges, and tear down old walls. At long last: The Cold War is over. ////

Two days from now, many of you will be there when the Cold War is formally buried in Berlin. And in this time of testing, a fundamental question must be asked. A question not for any one nation -- but for the United Nations. And the question is this: Can we work together in a new partnership of nations? Can the collective strength of the world community, expressed by the United Nations, unite to deter aggression?

Because the Cold War's battle of ideas is not the last epic battle of this century.

Two months ago, in the waning weeks of one of the world's most hopeful summers, the vast, still beauty of the peaceful Kuwaiti desert was fouled by the stench of diesel and the roar of

* or "no one could doubt that"
or "there could be no doubt that"
— suggested McNally edits

This struck JC as overly dramatic. Did the really have to wait this long to know?

iron tanks. Once again the sound of distant thunder echoed across a cloudless sky. And once again the world awoke to face the guns of August. \\\

But this time, the world was ready. The U.N. Security Council's response to Iraq's unprovoked aggression has been nothing less than historic. Since the invasion on August 2nd, the Council has passed eight major resolutions setting the terms for a solution of the crisis.

The Iraqi regime has yet to face the facts. But as I said last month: The annexation of Kuwait will not be permitted to stand. What the regime is up against is not only the law of nations -- but also the law of mathematics. The numbers are against them. Today it is not Iraq versus Kuwait, but Iraq against the world. And you know what they say: When it's you against the world -- bet on the world.

Through the U.N. Security Council, Iraq has been judged by a jury of its peers -- the very nations of the Earth. Today, the regime stands isolated and out of step with the times, separated from the civilized world not by space, but by centuries.

Iraq's unprovoked aggression is a throw-back to another era, a dark relic from a dark time. It has plundered Kuwait, terrorized innocent civilians, and held even diplomats hostage. In the past 10 years, Iraq's leadership has initiated wars of aggression against not one but two of their neighbors, in violation of international treaties. Thousands of Iraqis have been executed on political and religious grounds, and a genocidal, poison gas

war waged against Iraq's own Kurdish villagers.

Today, on the anniversary of the convictions at Nuremberg, the lessons of another era provide names for these barbarous acts: "War Crimes." "Crimes Against Peace." And "Crimes Against Humanity."

All three are punishable crimes under the principles adopted by the Allies in 1945, and unanimously reaffirmed by the United Nations in 1950. And the bottom line is this: Heads of state can be held responsible for crimes against world law -- and crimes against world law are liable to punishment. The stakes are high, the cause is just -- and here at the U.N. -- the authority is real.

But the U.N. can do more than just deter the use of inhuman weapons like mustard and nerve gas. The weapons themselves must be eliminated. That is why, one year ago, I came to the General Assembly with new proposals to banish these terrible weapons from the face of the Earth.

I promised the United States would destroy over 98 percent of its stockpile in the first eight years of a chemical weapons ban treaty, and 100 percent -- all of them -- in 10 years, if all chemical weapons-capable nations sign the treaty.

We've stood by those promises. In June, the U.S. and the Soviet Union signed a landmark agreement to halt production, and to destroy the vast majority of our stockpiles. Today, U.S. chemical weapons are being destroyed, even as we meet.

But time is running out. This is not a merely bilateral concern. The Gulf crisis proves how important it is to act together -- and to act now -- to conclude an absolute, worldwide ban on these weapons.

The United Nations can help bring about a new day, a day when these kinds of terrible weapons -- and the terrible despots who would use them -- are both a thing of the past.

Thanks to U.N. solidarity, Iraq is cut off by land, sea, and now air -- and becoming more isolated, and more alone, all the time. And I can see a time when this regime may be little more than a footnote, the catalyst that helped cap a historic movement towards a new world order and a long era of peace.

We have a vision of a new partnership of nations that transcends the Cold War. A partnership based on consultation, cooperation and collective action, especially through international and regional organizations. A partnership united by principle and the Rule of Law, and supported by an equitable sharing of both cost and commitment. A partnership whose goals are to increase democracy, increase prosperity, increase the peace -- and reduce arms.

And as we look to the future, the calendar offers up a convenient milestone, a signpost by which to measure our progress as a community of nations.

The Year 2000 marks a turning point, beginning not only the turn of the decade, not only the turn of the century, but also the turn of the millennium.

And 10 years from now, as the 55th Session of the General Assembly begins, you will again find many of us in this Hall, our hair a bit more gray, perhaps a bit less spring in our walk. But you will not find us with any less hope or idealism, or any less confidence in the ultimate triumph of humankind. \\\

I see a world of open borders, open trade, and -- most importantly -- open minds. A world that celebrates the common heritage that belongs to all the world's people, taking pride not just in hometown or homeland but in humanity itself. \\\

I see a world touched by a spirit like that of the Olympics: Based not on competition that's driven by fear, but sought out of joy and exhilaration and a true quest for excellence. \\\

I see a world where democracy continues to win new friends and convert old foes, and where the Americas can provide a model for the future for all humankind -- the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. \\\

And I see a world building on the emerging new model of European unity. Not just Europe, but the whole world -- "whole and free." \\\

This is precisely why the present aggression in the Gulf is a menace not only to one region's security, but to the entire world's vision of our future. It threatens to turn our dream of a new international order into a grim nightmare of anarchy, in which the law of the jungle supplants the law of nations.

That is why the United Nations reacted with such historic unity and resolve. And that is why this challenge is a test we

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new elections in the world's emerging democracies. Free elections are the foundation of representative government, and can produce dramatic successes, as we have seen in Namibia and Nicaragua. And there are many other situations in which the U.N.'s services in holding elections are being requested or considered.

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Thank you.

#

Simon ✓

McNally/Simon
September 26, 1990
Draft Four (B:UN)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK CITY
MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1990
11:40 a.m.

Mr. President. Mr. Secretary-General. Distinguished
delegates of the United Nations:

It is a great privilege to greet you today as we begin what marks a new and historic Session of the General Assembly. And on a personal note, I want to say that, having witnessed the unprecedented unity and cooperation of the past two months, I have never been prouder to have once served within your ranks, and never been prouder that the U.S. is host to the U.N. \\

45 years ago, while the fires of an epic war still raged across two oceans and two continents, a small group of men and women began a search for hope amid the ruins. They gathered in San Francisco, stepping back from the haze and the horror to try to shape a new structure that might support an ancient dream.

**Intensely idealistic, and yet tempered by war, they sought to build a new kind of bridge, a bridge between nations, a bridge that might help carry humankind from its darkest hour to its brightest day. **

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its own, a new breeze of freedom that transformed the political climate from Central Europe to Central America, and touched almost every corner of the globe.

That breeze has been sustained by a now almost universal recognition of a simple, fundamental truth: **The human spirit can't be locked up forever.** The truth is, people everywhere are motivated in much the same ways. And people everywhere want much the same things: The chance to live a life -- the chance to choose a life -- in which they and their children can learn, grow healthy, worship freely, and prosper through the work of their hands, their hearts and their heads.

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This is a new and different world. Not since 1945 have we seen the real possibility of using the United Nations as it was designed -- as a center for international collective security.

The changes in the Soviet Union's attitude toward foreign policy and the United Nations have been critical. **Working together, the United States and the Soviet Union have moved from the peril of mutually assured destruction, to the promise of mutually shared understanding.** \\\

It is fitting that it is here, at the United Nations, that we should declare an end to the Cold War, the long twilight struggle that for 45 years has divided Europe, our two nations, and much of the world. For we meet, as Lincoln said of Gettys-

burg, on a great battlefield of that war -- the battlefield of ideas.

It was here at the United Nations that some of the most divisive, ideological battles of the past four decades were fought. And, as at Gettysburg -- the battlefield that marks America's own most costly and divisive war -- it is time to bury the past and move on to a time of healing. Time to bury not each other -- but the Cold War itself.

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But this time, the world was ready. The U.N. Security Council's response to Iraq's unprovoked aggression has been nothing less than historic. Since the invasion on August 2nd, the Council has passed eight major resolutions setting the terms for a solution of the crisis.

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war waged against Iraq's own Kurdish villagers.

Today, on the anniversary of the convictions at Nuremberg, the lessons of another era provide names for these barbarous acts: "War Crimes." "Crimes Against Peace." And "Crimes Against Humanity."

All three are punishable crimes under the principles adopted by the Allies in 1945, and unanimously reaffirmed by the United Nations in ^{1946 and codified by International Law Commission in 1950.} ~~1950~~. And the bottom line is this: Heads of state can be held responsible for crimes against world law -- and crimes against world law are liable to punishment. The stakes are high, the cause is just -- and here at the U.N. -- the authority is real.

But the U.N. can do more than just deter the use of inhuman weapons like mustard and nerve gas. The weapons themselves must be eliminated. That is why, one year ago, I came to the General Assembly with new proposals to banish these terrible weapons from the face of the Earth.

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But time is running out. This is not a merely bilateral concern. The Gulf crisis proves how important it is to act together -- and to act now -- to conclude an absolute, worldwide ban on these weapons.

The United Nations can help bring about a new day, a day when these kinds of terrible weapons -- and the terrible despots who would use them -- are both a thing of the past.

Thanks to U.N. solidarity, Iraq is cut off by land, sea, and now air -- and becoming more isolated, and more alone, all the time. And I can see a time when this regime may be little more than a footnote, the catalyst that helped cap a historic movement towards a new world order and a long era of peace.

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I see a world where democracy continues to win new friends and convert old foes, and where the Americas can provide a model for the future for all humankind -- the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. \\\

And I see a world building on the emerging new model of European unity. Not just Europe, but the whole world -- "whole and free." \\\

This is precisely why the present aggression in the Gulf is a menace not only to one region's security, but to the entire world's vision of our future. It threatens to turn our dream of a new international order into a grim nightmare of anarchy, in which the law of the jungle supplants the law of nations.

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10 more years to help launch a new partnership of nations.

And during those 10 years -- and beginning now -- we can and must build towards that new partnership by turning to the many other issues on today's common agenda. The scourge of drug abuse must be vanquished, led by international cooperation such as the Cartagena Summit earlier this year. The needs of refugees must be met, providing relief for the suffering of all victims of disasters, whether natural or man-made. State-sponsored terrorism must be stopped. **And all the world's hostages -- wherever they are -- must be freed.** \\\

We seek a world not only of shared peace, but also shared prosperity. We will work together to eliminate the protectionism that endangers the world trading system, building on the efforts of the Houston Summit and the ongoing talks of the Uruguay Round

of GATT. We will battle also the growing debt problem, seeking new cooperation and new ideas, like the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative we launched earlier this year.

A thousand years ago, as the first Millennium approached, some feared destruction of the Earth by act of God or nature. Today, as we approach the Year 2000, many fear destruction of our planet not by act of God, but by act of Man; not by act of nature, but by acts against nature. I've said it before: **Environmental destruction knows no borders.** And one of our first priorities has to be protecting the environment -- but without endangering economic growth. ✓

The crisis in the Gulf also serves to remind us of other unresolved regional conflicts that require U.N. mediation. One promising model is Cambodia. This troubled land has suffered a generation of war and upheaval, including the nightmare of the killing fields under the Khmer Rouge. Now for the first time we are on the brink of a settlement we hope can bring real peace. We salute the Cambodian parties for their acceptance of the U.N. framework, and we salute our Perm Five colleagues for their partnership in this unique and promising new peace initiative.

In all these endeavors, as with the partnership of nations which we hope will evolve, the role of the U.N. must be strengthened and perfected. And so let me today suggest two new proposals -- two principles, really -- that we believe will help strengthen the U.N.

First, the U.N. is being called on increasingly to support

new elections in the world's emerging democracies. Free elections are the foundation of representative government, and can produce dramatic successes, as we have seen in Namibia and Nicaragua. And there are many other situations in which the U.N.'s services in holding elections are being requested or considered.

The time has come to structure the United Nations response to such requests more formally. And so today, I propose that the United Nations establish a Special Coordinator for Electoral Assistance, to be assisted by a U.N. Electoral Commission comprised of distinguished experts from around the world.

Second, we have long been advocates of the principle of universality. In support of this principle, and in conjunction with U.N. efforts to reduce regional tensions, the United States fully supports U.N. membership for the Republic of Korea. We do so without prejudice to the ultimate objective of reunification of the Korean peninsula, and without opposition to simultaneous membership for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Building on these and other initiatives, we must join together in a new compact -- all of us -- to bring the United Nations into the 21st Century. And I call today for a major, long-term effort to do this. It would be built around the search for a new Secretary-General, instituting programs of change and revision as he or she assumes office. It should be based on a major legacy that will be left to us all for promoting the efficiency and effectiveness of the U.N. -- the serious studies

of my old friend and colleague, **Javier Perez de Cuellar**. \\\

The United States is committed to playing its part. We offer our continuing leadership, helping to maintain global security, promoting democracy and prosperity. My Administration is fully committed to supporting the United Nations, and to paying what we are obliged to pay by our commitment to the Charter. International peace and security -- and international freedom and prosperity -- require not a penny less. \\\

The world must know and understand: From this hour, from this day, from this hall -- we step forth with a new sense of purpose, a new sense of possibilities. We stand together, prepared to swim upstream, to march uphill, to tackle the tough challenges as they come -- not only as the United Nations -- but as the nations of the world united. \\\

Let it be said of the final decade of the 20th Century: This was a time when humankind came into its own. When we emerged from the grit and the smoke of the industrial age to bring about a revolution of the spirit and of the mind, and began a journey into a new day, a new age, and a new partnership of nations.

The U.N. is now fulfilling its promise as the world's parliament of peace. I congratulate you. I support you. And I wish you Godspeed in the challenges ahead.

Thank you.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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September 24, 1990

90 SEP 24 PM 2:24

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. CICCONI

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN *W*

SUBJECT: State Department Input for UNGA Speech

Attached are State Department themes for the President's speech to the UN General Assembly.

Attachment

Tab A State Department Themes for the President's
Speech to the UNGA

*JG -
Pls send to
Chris asap.
JG
9-24*



9019766
United States Department of State

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Washington, D.C. 20520

September 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

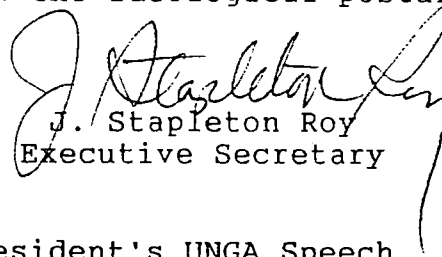
Subject: Themes for the President's Speech to the UN General Assembly

The President's speech to the General Assembly this year affords a well-timed opportunity to reflect on the efficacy of UN action on Iraq, the importance of firm support for the UN Charter and the Security Council, and the emergence on the world stage of the United Nations as effective instrument for peace. In particular, this speech to the UN also offers a good opportunity to stress the importance of pushing harder to prevent nuclear, chemical, biological and missile proliferation. The Gulf crisis brings into sharper focus the danger of such proliferation.

We also recommend the President review the "wave of democracy" sweeping the globe and recommend the establishment of a UN Special Coordinator for Electoral Assistance and a UN Electoral Commission to assist emerging democracies with the conduct of their elections.

The last twelve months have seen a number of UN successes in peacekeeping and conflict resolution; Namibia's birth as an independent nation and UN member this year is only one of these. We recommend a brief review of peacekeeping successes and challenges ahead.

We also recommend the President note the need for international cooperation in addressing transnational problems such as the environment, terrorism, and narcotics. We believe the President should also include a strong reiteration of our commitment to the UN, and a call for member states to approach the problems of the future through reasoned, workable approaches that eschew the ideological posturing that marred the UN of the past.


J. Stapleton Roy
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
Themes for the President's UNGA Speech

Themes for President Bush's Address to the UNGA

United UN Action Against Aggression

-- The United Nations was born in the ashes of a major world war. Its founding embodied our deepest hopes for a peaceful world. The founders were realists; they knew that it would take the collective strength of the world community, organized and expressed by the United Nations, to deter aggression. This collective strength of the world community was intended to stand between small states and more powerful neighbors.

-- There have been periods when the UN was not united enough to make the Charter an effective instrument for peace. The UN is now correcting its course. In the last month and a half we have seen impressive, unprecedented unanimity in support of the Charter against aggression. The Security Council, in particular, has proved that it can now execute the responsibility entrusted to it under the Charter, and that it can act against aggression quickly and effectively.

--The UN Security Council's response to the crisis in the Gulf has been nothing less than historic. Since the invasion occurred August 1, the Council swiftly passed seven major resolutions which have set the terms of reference for a solution to the crisis.

-- Small states in the developing world have been affected by Iraq's aggression even more than industrialized ones. While the dramatic increase in oil prices has been a burden on the whole world, small states have been very severely hit by this unforeseen but heavy burden. Industrialized states often have energy alternatives or at least a better ability to absorb the financial blow, but for many in the developing world this has been a bitter shock. We are attempting to assemble as much assistance as possible for those countries in severe economic difficulty as a result of the Iraqi invasion.

-- The effect of Iraqi aggression on developing nations is particularly evident in the plight of scores of thousands of innocent civilian foreigners trapped in the desert trying to flee Iraq. Their situation is desperate. The Jordanians and Turks are doing the best they can to care for them, but the numbers involved are overwhelming. We and the rest of the world community are helping through the UN.

-- The most serious impact of Iraq's invasion on small states may be the heightened sense of vulnerability they feel knowing that even in 1990, after the world has learned countless lessons about the need to resolve differences peacefully, there are powerful states who attack the weak to take their money and steal their land, that even in 1990 there are some for whom the law of the jungle is the highest law.

-- Well, we here in the UN have taught the opposite lesson to small states. We have shown that they can count on the collective strength of the international community. We have shown that the United Nations can rise to the challenge of aggression as its founders hoped it would. and we are showing that the economically powerful can help to lessen the impact on the economically vulnerable of the measures we need to take.

Peacekeeping:

-- The world in the last few years has seen the increasing value of United Nations peacekeeping operations. Thanks to the UN, the Namibian delegation is here with us today. The role of the UN has been indispensable in resolving conflicts in many other parts of the world. We have great hopes that it will bring peace to the Western Sahara, and encourage the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary General's efforts.

-- There are both limitations and opportunities for the UN in peacekeeping. As we saw in Namibia, there are certain factors in a situation which are essential to success--not every conflict situation is amenable to UN intervention. Certainly the UN cannot become involved without the full agreement of the parties, and their unreserved commitment to a peaceful situation.

-- Unfortunately, we still see conflicts in which these basic conditions for a UN role are not met.

Democracy/Elections:

-- We have entered a period of rebirth for democratic hopes and aspirations. Peoples around the world are demanding the right to democratic government and respect for human rights.

-- These calls for democracy are an expression of support for the values enshrined in the UN Charter. They encourage our hopes for more stable, more peaceful world. Authoritarian governments, history shows us, are more likely to aggress than democratic ones.

-- This wave of democracy is a positive development of fundamental importance, and we call upon the UN to encourage and support it. The key element in transition to democratic rule is a free and fair election. Electorates are demanding free elections, and increasingly governments want the legitimacy of international monitoring to prove that the elections they conduct have been free and fair.

-- The UN is being called upon increasingly to support electoral processes around the world. There have been some dramatic successes, as we have seen in Namibia and Nicaragua. There are many other situations in which the UN's services in holding elections are being requested or considered (Cambodia, Afghanistan, Western Sahara).

-- This suggests that UN support for electoral processes is becoming increasingly an essential part of conflict resolution, as useful as the more traditional measures we have seen used so well before. While election monitoring in non-conflict situations can be conducted by non-UN organizations or groups, bringing about free and fair elections in areas of dispute with international implications is a task uniquely suited to the UN.

-- We believe the time has come to structure the United Nations response to requests for such assistance more formally. We propose the establishment of a UN Special Coordinator for Electoral Assistance and the establishment of a UN Electoral Commission of eminent experts.

-- In addition we will suggest that the Security Council request the Secretary General to prepare a report setting out guidelines for future UN electoral missions.

-- Lastly, we suggest the establishment of the UN electoral assistance program, perhaps based in the UN Human Rights Centre in Geneva.

Cambodia

-- One bright spot on world's horizon is Cambodia. We salute the Cambodian parties for their acceptance of the Perm Five framework for a settlement to the conflict in taking the first step of creating a Supreme National Council.

Transnational Problems

-- Transnational problems are going to occupy more of our attention in the future. With human activities on our globe becoming more interdependent, our fates are becoming more interwoven. Our security and well-being depends in part on events occurring far away. We need serious international cooperative efforts to make headway on threats to the environment, on terrorism, on managing the burden of debt felt by many countries, and on fighting the scourge of international drug trafficking.

USG Commitment to the UN

-- We value the UN, and believe that its role in the modern world is vital and indispensable. We will support the UN to the full extent of our ability. We will become current in our assessments, and we will work for consensus within the UN on the key issues before us.

-- We call upon our fellow member states to do so as well. It is important that the UN continue to move away from the over-polarization and the obsession with ideological issues that has paralyzed the UN in the past. We call for pragmatism to replace polemic, and for reasoned, workable approaches to real problems to replace habitual ideological posturing. Many of the problems we face are difficult and demanding--they must be addressed on their merits, not as ideological pawns. Last year's General Assembly demonstrated that we have made greater progress towards a more pragmatic and successful UN. Let us work together in the coming months to be even more effective.

-- We must continue to find ways to make the UN's operations more efficient. The UN has made considerable progress in achieving financial reform, but we need to continue our efforts in this important area.

Korean UN Membership

-- In accordance with the principle of universality and with the UN's efforts to reduce regional tensions, the United States fully supports the membership of the Republic of Korea in the United Nations, without prejudice to the ultimate objective of reunification of the Korean peninsula. We would not oppose simultaneous membership for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Non-Proliferation

-- Last September, I stressed the importance of moving forward to limit -- and eliminate -- weapons of mass destruction. I proposed dramatic steps the U.S. would be willing to take to facilitate the achievement of a total ban on chemical weapons.

-- The USSR has accepted this proposal and, in addition, the two countries have also agreed not only to stop production of chemical weapons, but on a number of other significant measures with the intent of expediting the multilateral negotiations on a chemical weapons ban and of encouraging universal adherence.

-- The events in the Gulf only serve to heighten our serious concern about the destabilizing and dangerous effect of proliferation -- whether chemical, biological, nuclear, or that of missile technology. These events only underscore the urgency of concluding a multilateral ban on chemical weapons and of stemming dangerous weapons proliferation in all regions of the globe.

-- In the nuclear area, I am pleased with the strong reaffirmation of the importance of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the Review Conference just concluded in Geneva. But if a country like Iraq, a signatory to the NPT, may be able to develop a nuclear weapon we will have to do more to stop nuclear proliferation. An aggressor like Iraq cannot be allowed to acquire the means to engage in nuclear blackmail.

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