THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 17, 1987

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your right/wrong track review is the most recent draft of your Address before the United Nations General Assembly. We expect that major changes will have to be made early tomorrow to reflect the outcome of the Schulz/Shevardnadze meetings. The portion that will be substantially revised is bracketed (at page 7 through page 12).

We will have a new draft for your final review as soon as possible tomorrow. However, we thought you would want the chance to give us your thoughts on the draft as it stands now.

Rhett Dawson

I think there is too much anti-Soviet preaching in view of what we are trying to achieve right now.

Could we tone it down perhaps? It still sounds like my "Cromwell"—how quickly our differences would unite under the presidency of creatures from another planet should threaten this world. RA
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CLARK S. JUDGE
SPEECHWRITER TO THE PRESIDENT

RE: United Nations General Assembly Address

Please note the following changes, which were approved by all parties:

1. The tone regarding the Soviets has been adjusted per your instruction, not only in the Soviet section, but also in the Central America, Afghanistan, and Persian Gulf section.
   Also, please note page 8, paragraph 3, end of the paragraph, in brackets the words "get out." "Get out" is seen as more forceful and challenging than "leave" and was recommended. But you might want to tone it down to "leave." I was asked to give you this option.

2. Iran -- Please see page 7, first full paragraph: This is a direct challenge to the Iranian President. It is new and recommended by State.

3. South Africa -- Two passing references have been added. On page 6, first full paragraph, line 5: The series "one man, one party, etc." now includes "one race." On page 11, paragraph 3, sentence 1: "Freedom in..." -- the list of nations now includes South Africa.

4. Your Fantasy is included. Please see page 16, paragraph at the top of the page.
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1987

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, honored guests, distinguished delegates:

Let me first welcome the Secretary-General back from his pilgrimage for peace in the Middle East. Hundreds of thousands have already fallen in the bloody conflict between Iran and Iraq. All men and women of goodwill pray that the carnage can soon be stopped. We pray that the Secretary-General proves to be not only a pilgrim but also the architect of a lasting peace between those two nations. Mr. Secretary-General, the United States supports you. May God guide you in your labors ahead.

Like the Secretary-General, all of us here today are on a kind of pilgrimage. We come from every continent, every race, and most religions to this great hall of hope where, in the name of peace, we practice diplomacy. Now, diplomacy, of course, is a subtle and nuanced craft -- so much so that it is said that when one of the most wily diplomats of the 19th century passed away, other diplomats asked, on reports of his death, "What do you suppose the old fox meant by that?"

But true statesmanship requires not merely skill but something greater. Something we call vision -- a grasp of the present and of the possibilities of the future. I have come here today to map out for you my own vision of the world's future -- one, I believe, that, in its essential elements, is shared by all Americans. And I hope those who see things differently will not
common bond. I occasionally think how quickly our differences world-wide would vanish if creatures from another planet should enter this world. And yet, I ask you, is not an alien force already among us? What could be more foreign to the universal aspirations of our peoples than war and the threat of war?

Two centuries ago, in a hall much smaller than this one, in Philadelphia, Americans met to draft a Constitution. In the course of their debates, one of them said that the new government, if it was to rise high, must be built on the broadest base, the will and consent of the people. And so it was. And so it has been.

My message today is that the dreams of ordinary people reach to astonishing heights. If we diplomatic pilgrims are to achieve equal altitudes, we must build all we do on the full breadth of humanity's will and consent and the full expanse of the human heart.