

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT OBAMA TO THE 70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ESSENTIAL REMARKS PART II

Paris, Washington DC, New York, 30.09.2015, 05:48 Time

USPA NEWS - The President Obama spoke for 40 minutes, before the 70th General Assembly of the UN, recalling the historical moment of the celebration of the birth 70 years ago this international institution. The Head of State American, speak before this audience of heads of state and governments worldwide.

REPRESSION CANNOT FORGE THE SOCIAL COHESION FOR NATIONS TO SUCCEED-----

President Obama insists that the measure of strength is no longer defined by the control of territory. The repressions imposed by the terrorists can not replace the development of civilisation, by a backward prone by the attackers. "Just as force alone cannot impose order internationally, I believe in my core that repression cannot forge the social cohesion for nations to succeed. The history of the last two decades proves that in today's world, dictatorships are unstable. The strongmen of today become the spark of revolution tomorrow. You can jail your opponents, but you can't imprison ideas" Indeed, I believe that in today's world, the measure of strength is no longer defined by the control of territory. "¶ Says President Obama.-----

-----President Obama called the situation in Ukraine conflict calling it a new "Cold War", a term taken over by US Politicians and Commentators. The American President has managed a deft transition to Russia just before Putin takes the floor after him, recalling the situation of the Ukrainian conflict. This transition was clearly made and noticed by everyone, by the direct audience or that of viewers captivated by his eloquence and good oral tactics of "Boss". A kind of weapon of his diplomatic tact very firm and coherent. He recalled the background before the audience not to forget that Russia is an important element of the fight against ISIL, while it is always in conflict with Ukraine. "Not because we want to isolate Russia -- we don't -- but because we want a strong Russia that's invested in working with us to strengthen the international system as a whole."¶ Obama stressed.

"DIPLOMACY IS HARD BUT IS AN OBLIGATION OF TAKING RISKS" SAID PRESIDENT OBAMA GIVING THE EXAMPLE OF CUBA'S SUCCESS-----

"I say this, recognizing that diplomacy is hard; that the outcomes are sometimes unsatisfying; that it's rarely politically popular. But I believe that leaders of large nations, in particular, have an obligation to take these risks -- precisely because we are strong enough to protect our interests if, and when, diplomacy fails. I also believe that to move forward in this new era, we have to be strong enough to acknowledge when what you're doing is not working. For 50 years, the United States pursued a Cuba policy that failed to improve the lives of the Cuban people. We changed that. We continue to have differences with the Cuban government. We will continue to stand up for human rights. But we address these issues through diplomatic relations, and increased commerce, and people-to-people ties. As these contacts yield progress, I'm confident that our Congress will inevitably lift an embargo that should not be in place anymore. (Applause.) Change won't come overnight to Cuba, but I'm confident that openness, not coercion, will support the reforms and better the life the Cuban people deserve, just as I believe that Cuba will find its success if it pursues cooperation with other nations."¶-----

The American President concludes on an optimistic note as was the case in his speech of introduction about the very principle of democracy. "I recognize that democracy is going to take different forms in different parts of the world. The very idea of a people governing themselves depends upon government giving expression to their unique culture, their unique history, their unique experiences."¶-----

This idea was all so dear and so difficult to establish in these troubled times worldwide. He recalled the universal values he describes as "some universal truths are self-evident." And ends by quoting historical heroes such as George Washington and Nelson Mandela.-----

"That's why our strongest leaders -- from George Washington to Nelson Mandela -- have elevated the importance of building strong, democratic institutions over a thirst for perpetual power. I understand democracy is frustrating. Democracy in the United States is certainly imperfect. At times, it can even be dysfunctional. But democracy -- the constant struggle to extend rights to more of our people, to give more people a voice -- is what allowed us to become the most powerful nation in the world. (Applause.)"¶ finished President Obama.

Article online:

<https://www.uspa24.com/bericht-5560/speech-of-president-obama-to-the-70th-general-assembly-of-the-united-nations.html>

Editorial office and responsibility:

V.i.S.d.P. & Sect. 6 MDSStV (German Interstate Media Services Agreement): Rahma Sophia Rachdi

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