



5-12-2015

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Recommended Citation

Hoyt, Kory. (2015). A New Presidential Genre: Analyzing the United Nations Addresses from Truman to Obama. In *BSU Honors Program Theses and Projects*. Item 88. Available at: http://vc.bridgew.edu/honors_proj/88
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A New Presidential Genre:
Analyzing the United Nations Addresses from Truman to Obama

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Submitted in Partial Completion of the
Requirements for Departmental Honors in Communication Studies

Bridgewater State University

May 12, 2015

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Abstract

This article explores American presidential rhetoric at the opening general assembly of the United Nations. An exploratory study was conducted by examining addresses made by all United States Presidents that spoke at the United Nations General Assembly (1946-2014). It is argued that this semi-annual speech, which has been made almost every year since the presidency of Harry Truman, can be considered a distinct presidential genre. Using a genre (generic) criticism as a framework it was found that these characteristics are consistent across the speeches of all of the Presidents. These characteristics are: (1) international meditation on values, (2) assessing relations among nations, and (3) international policy and organizational recommendations. The analysis of the United Nations Addresses, from 1946-2014, is the launching point to establishing the characteristics for this new genre.

The United Nations was founded in 1945 with the lofty aspirations of maintaining international peace and security, dealing friendly relations among nations, promoting social progress, living standards, and human rights throughout the world. Developing cooperative global policy has been a long-term goal of the organization. Unfortunately, these lofty aspirations were primarily cast aside in the midst of the Cold War as the United States and the Soviet Union relegated it to a second-tier organization to promote their own agendas and not necessarily the interests of the global community. These interests have been traditionally represented by America's permanent Ambassador to the United Nations. American presidents thought so much of the organization that they only chose to speak six times at the U.N. up until 1982.

However, in 1982 President Ronald Reagan received an invitation to address the opening of the United Nations General Assembly. In that address, Reagan's (1982) rhetoric suggested a reformulation of America's relationship with the United Nations. Certainly Reagan promoted American interests and Cold War politics entered his address, but his discourse articulated a broader policy agenda (e.g. fighting famine conditions in Ethiopia and sub-Saharan Africa) where the United Nations would be instrumental in assisting in implementing those policies. Since 1982, every president in every year has spoken at the opening of the United Nations

General Assembly. The United Nations became an important rhetorical site for the president to explicate the challenges and opportunities facing American foreign policy but within the confines of issues facing the international community.

The United Nations General Assembly address can be viewed as the initial international discussion between world leaders in a rhetorical period to establish peace through democracy in an international community. Each United States presidential address is unique and specific to the time period due to the political affiliations, specific goals, and background of the president delivering the address, but through interpretation of each address similarities arise. In trying to understand the similarities in the addresses has limitations, but rather they can present overarching similarities. The close examination of all of the United Nations General Assembly addresses reveals trends throughout all of the addresses even with presidents of differing backgrounds and political affiliations.

United States presidential United Nations General Assembly addresses has the potential to be limited when criticized through a rhetorical criticism due to the inept ability to interpret the text as a whole or as specific parts. The interpretation of a genre like United Nations addresses conceptualizes the importance of interpreting each part of the address to better understand it address as a whole. According to Campbell and Jamieson (2008):

That a concept of genre is necessary to any critical consideration of any object, process, or event can easily be demonstrated: if one tries to think about a poem or a political speech without using any terms that refer to kind or relationship to other items, one's thoughts quickly grind to an unpleasant halt. To deal with anything at all without classifying or typing it, without remarking on its similarities or dissimilarities to other like or unlike things, is simply no possible (p 14).

The interpretation of key components of an address allows for the listeners/readers to understand the president's specific mission or purpose in that time frame for delivering the address and speaking of matters of importance to them. An address individually applies to each time period and the context of the time frame, but the importance of the rhetorical criticism is in essence finding the patterns to connect the purpose of the United Nations addresses with the goals of all presidents speaking at the United Nations over the years.

Examining presidential rhetoric at the United Nations is important for a few reasons. First, understanding presidential genres provides a means to appreciate the evolution of the presidency. Campbell and Jamieson (2008) assert the presidency is fundamentally a rhetorical institution. Constitutionally, the president is mandated to speak on certain issues (e.g. the State of the Union, the Veto Address, and War Messages). As the presidency has increasingly become a global institution understanding what he has to say on international issues becomes an important aspect of an ever-evolving presidency. Because the president has spoken at the United Nations every year for the past thirty years certainly rhetorical commonplaces have been developed. Discovering what the characteristics and functions of this address are can yield valuable insights into how the president attempts to mix national interests and an international agenda that serves the global community.

Furthermore, American presidents face more global issues today than ever. Issues such as terrorism, rogue states, climate change, resource conflicts, arms control, civil war and other issues affect the United States and the global community. Coordinated efforts and strategies must be developed to combat these issues. A president's address at the United Nations can articulate the agenda of the United States when dealing with global issues, but also how strategies might be developed and implemented.

Another reason to examine the president's United Nations address is that the United Nations is an extremely important international institution. As the former Secretary of State Madeline Albright (2003) noted, "the United Nations' ongoing relevance is evident in the work of the more than two dozen organizations comprising the U.N. system" (p. 17). Despite that work the United Nations does, which affects the lives of millions of Americans directly and indirectly, little to nothing is known about the United Nations. The United Nations is the stage where U.S. leadership can most be recognized and notable. The president's address provides direct insight into matters of U.S. foreign policy and relations with the larger international community; insight that can be used to understand the motives of U.S. foreign policy.

Finally, the president's address to the United Nations is one of the only, if not the only, consistent address where the president focuses solely on international issues. Most studies of presidential rhetoric focus on the domestic sphere. When scholars do study presidential rhetoric dealing with the international side of the American presidency those studies are primarily dedicated to subjects like military intervention, not global issues facing the U.S. Moreover, there has been little study on presidential rhetoric at the United Nations. I could find only one study that examined any specific president addressing the United Nations. Put all of these reasons together and a study exploring the generic characteristics and functions of the president's United Nations addresses is warranted and needed.

The United Nations General Assembly address does not only speak to citizens of the united states of that time period, but citizens of the world living or yet to be born in the international community. The president of the United States has a direct forum to adapt the world thought a public address to other world leaders, and in recent years being televised for all to see on this yearly basis. Because of presidents yearly pilgrimage to the United Nations one can

surmise this speech has risen in stature to the point of becoming an important part of the presidency. As such, the president of the United States' address to the United Nations General Assembly is the subject of this thesis. Furthermore, I argue that the United Nations address constitutes a distinct presidential genre that should be studied further.

Literature Review

The President of the United States is the most important political actor in the American political system. In the American political sphere, the President speaks on behalf of every American's interests and values as the only nationally elected representative of our democratic system. In that system, he engages in many different roles including chief of state, chief diplomat, legislator-in-chief, pastor-in-chief, chief administrator, and chief magistrate (Pika, 2002). In the realm of foreign policy, the president is constitutionally mandated to be "commander-in-chief." In his role as commander-in-chief, the president is the primary face and voice of U.S. foreign affairs. He will often communicate America's principles, policies, and positions through his use of language. According to Edwards (2008), in foreign policy, presidents use rhetoric as a principle tool of governance to shape the public's perception on subjects and try to win support for various principles, policies, and positions" (p. 2). The study of presidential rhetoric is central to the field of political communication for good reason: presidents exist in the public imagination largely through their words. Truly, communicating with the public is one of the central functions—some would say the central function—of the modern presidency. To study these moments of articulation is to gain insight into the confluence of such forces during a particular historical era. This insight of the particular era allows for those not living within the time frame to better understand the reasoning for a decision or a statement

(Coe & Neumann, 2011). To that end, presidential rhetoric functions in a variety of ways, two of which are the most important to U.S. international relations.

First, presidential rhetoric can shape the reality of foreign affairs. According to Murray Edelman (1988), “people do not experience specific events, but the language of events” (p. 104). For example, most Americans did not directly experience the events of September 11th, 2001. Rather, they experienced the news reporting of those events. They received their knowledge of what was happening through language. Similarly, presidents help construct the happenings of international affairs through language and shape our understanding of the world around us. According to Dudash (2007);

However, genre theory is helpful to a critic. First, it is an organizing principle that helps the critic sort through the text. Second, once the critic is able to look at the text, after all parts have been categorized into the genre, the disregarded text can be examined and utilized for further exploration of the text. Third, by acknowledging that the situational constraints that led to certain generic elements may have changed or shifted over time, critics learn more about the text under examination. Finally, genre theory helps the critic by providing a starting point and a lens, but need not act as a set of blinders (p. 50).

The framework of genre theory provides the context for better understanding the purpose of a genre study. The understanding of the international community over the years through an analysis of text provides the context of understanding the literature and addresses as a whole not as a specific case unrelated to others similar to it.

According to Edwards (2008), the president can help shape and define reality of foreign affairs in three areas: defining specific situations, setting the agenda for foreign affairs, and articulating overarching principles for U.S. international relations. First, presidential rhetoric sets

the parameters for how a specific situation should be viewed and how the United States responds to that situation. Second, presidents set America's foreign policy agenda through rhetoric. The president's discourse can set the policy priorities for the United States and what issues Americans will be discussing in foreign affairs. Certainly, outside forces could thrust a situation into the limelight where a president needs to speak on an issue. According to Peake (2001), however, those words still set the agenda for how the public, Congress, and possibly other nations will come to understand America's intentions and actions. Finally, the president constructs foreign policy reality through overarching foreign policy principles. Edwards (2008) asserted presidents often offer broad visions for America's place in the world, the enemies we face, and the instruments Americans use to achieve those principles. The means of international relations are formed based off the interactions between, primarily, political figures. The communication that takes place between the American politicians, like the president, and other world leaders is the tool for the broad visions of how we can interact with others.

The second function of presidential rhetoric is to educate the public on the international environment, situations, and policies that face the United States in international affairs. Education of the public offers a stronger knowledge base of the topics being discussed in his rhetoric, allowing the president to fulfill his responsibility of representing his nation as well as being able to provide a foundational understanding of the intentions for their means of advocating for foreign policies.

These functions can be communicated through the genres of presidential rhetoric. According to Campbell and Jamieson (1978), a genre is "composed of a constellation of recognizable forms bound together by an internal dynamic" (p. 7). That internal dynamic can be made of substantive, stylistic, and strategic characteristics of the genre. In the context of the

purpose of the genres, Edwards (2010) stated: “Moreover, that genre can have a specific purpose or function that it performs” (p.60). In other words, speeches that are characterized as part of a genre have specific characteristics and perform a specific function for the president. Examining presidential genres can provide us several rhetorical insights. First, it provides an understanding of how the presidency has evolved into a rhetorical institution. Presidents often perform their office through their words. For example, a president will not lead America directly into war on the battlefield, but he will provide the reasons for why we go to war and provide a constant reaffirmation of the justness of our cause. Presidential deeds are done in words. Second, presidential genres can help understand how national values are created, change, and evolve over time. The president of the United States is an embodiment of the American people. What he says, like it or not, is a representation and an embodiment of national political culture. But like all cultures things change over time. Examining genres of presidential rhetoric supply an understanding of how national values may grow, be sustained, change, and/or be discarded.

Scholarship on presidential genres has been a staple of rhetorical studies for decades. Scholars have approached presidential rhetoric from a generic perspective in examining and discovering new genres that focus on concession speeches, succession speeches, inaugural addresses, national eulogies, and natural disasters (see Campbell and Jamieson, 2008; Corcoran, 1994; Dudash, 2007; McClure, 2012; Shepard, 2013; Sigelman, 1993; Vigil, 2014). The most prominent work on presidential genres is Karlyn Kohrs Campbell and Kathleen Hall Jamieson’s (2008) book, *Presidents Creating the Presidency: Deeds Done in Words*. In this work, Campbell and Jamieson establish nine genres within presidential rhetoric (1) Inaugural Addresses, (2) National Eulogies, (3) Pardoning Rhetoric, (4) State of the Union Addresses, (5) Veto Messages,

(6) Presidential War Rhetoric, (7) Presidential Rhetoric of Self Defense, (8) The Rhetoric of Impeachment, and (9) Farewell Addresses.

Perhaps the most studied presidential genre has been the inaugural address. Rhetorical scholars have examined individual inaugurals, like Lincoln's first and second inaugural, because the rhetoric is timeless and deservedly studied on its own. Or they have studied the specific characteristics of the genre (e.g. Campbell and Jamieson (2008)) and then attempted to refine it (Beasley (2001); Dudash (2007); Sigelman (1996); Vigil (2013)). The generic framework brought to study this address demonstrates its importance for the continuity of American democracy because the address functions to symbolically reconstitute the American people, discuss values that he will use to guide his presidency, outline principles that will guide his presidency, and offer the requirements and limitations of the executive functions of the president. The Inaugural Address characteristics demonstrate the purpose and structure of this type of address.

Another important genre is the State of the Union address. It is a speech that is constitutionally mandated. In Article 2, Section 3 of the Constitution, it states that the president of the United States will update the Congress and the American people on the State of the Union. It has become the most important policy speech of the year because it provides the blueprint that the president uses to guide the nation per his legislative goals for said year. Campbell and Jamieson (2008) argue that three characteristics are fairly consistent among most, if not all, State of the Union addresses. Those characteristics are: 1) public meditation on values, (2) assessment of information and issues, (3) and policy recommendations. These characteristics function to publicize the President's legislative initiatives for the upcoming year. The first characteristic, public mediations on values, in the State of the Union Address is the basis of speaking to one

audience not many audiences by uniting the people as one; taking the collective and creating one entity. This characteristic has a focus on the history of the United States that allows for the comparison of the work of previous presidents to be a launching point to establish change for the current state of topic presented by the president. The second characteristic, assessments of information and issues, is the linking of the current presidency to those of past and future presidencies. Once the information on previous addresses at the State of the Union is known, the effectiveness for change can be established with tactics and approaches that will work based on the foundation of what does not work. The president establishes the necessity for change by talking about the current issues and speaking about the how times have changed. The third characteristic, policy recommendations, is the implementation based on the second characteristic. This characteristic focus on how the United States can be better with a change through the proposed legislation. The collections of genres established in the presidential rhetoric field by Campbell and Jamieson are examples of scholarship that provide a blueprint for conducting a larger analysis of addresses at the United Nations. The United Nations Address is similar in many respects to the State of the Union Address, but the differences outweigh the similarities, which necessitate the purpose of this study to establish a new genre in presidential rhetoric.

Method

Considering this study is about discovering the characteristics and functions of the presidential United Nations address genre criticism became the rhetorical method used for this thesis. According to Foss (2009):

Generic criticism is rooted in the assumption that certain types of situations provoke similar needs and expectations in audiences and thus call for particular kinds of rhetoric.

Rather than seeking to discover how one situation affects one particular rhetorical act, the

generic critic seeks to discover commonalities in rhetorical patterns across recurring situations (p. 137).

This study is not the analysis of one United Nations address but the collection of addresses from 1946-2014; additionally the purpose of this study is to discover characteristics fitting to all United Nations addresses. According to Campbell (2008), “In this book we argue that the discourses so labeled can be viewed as genres defined by their pragmatic ends and typified by their substantive, stylistic, and strategic similarities” (p. 8). Campbell and Jamieson are addressing the conceptualization that the categorization of presidential addresses by the public (i.e. Statue of the Union addresses, inaugural addresses, farewell addresses, etc.) prompts the framework of the genres. This study is a continuation of this generic framework by furthering the depths of the presidential rhetoric field with another well know and categorical segment through a similar process. According to Foss (2009), there are four steps in conducting a genre criticism to allow for the genre to be formed: 1) observing similarities in rhetorical responses to particular situations, 2) collecting artifacts that occur in similar situations, 3) analyzing the artifacts to discover if they share characteristics, and 4) formulating the organizing principle of the genre.

Each step of this style develops with the study itself. This study originated with from the works of a previous study. The previous study was an Adrian Tinsley Program study that analyzed the addresses United Nations addresses of George W. Bush and Barack Obama from 2001 to 2013. The purpose of the study was to conduct a genre (generic) criticism of the thirteen addresses to find characteristics that are consistent across the addresses of Bush and Obama. The works of this study were the framework for further developing this study to confirm that the characteristics discovered for the year of 2001-2013 were consistent for all of the Untied Nations addresses from 1946-2014. The expansion of the analysis allowed for a more in depth analysis of

the characteristics being established and the content of all of the addresses. All of the possible U.N. addresses for this study were collected from the American Presidency Project website, printed, and then read in their entirety. This study's collections of the artifacts are then analyzed to discover the characteristics. The collected artifacts are not only the addresses delivered at the General Assembly, but the literature relating to this topic. For example, the books *The United Nations and Changing World Politics* by Thomas G. Weiss (2010) and *To Create A New World? American Presidents & the United Nations* by John Allphin Moore, Jr. (1999) assist in developing the characteristics with a better understanding of the content for this study. Through the readings and notes of the literature, the formation of the literature review arose. The first step of the study was to actively read all addresses and literature relating to the United Nations addresses, the United Nations and United States Presidents relationship, and the U.S. presidents and international relations. This step was performed through highlighting and note taking on important information within the address, texts, and articles. After completing the active reading of the related documentation, the important information was broadly categorized into different sections to provide the some basic clustering of information that could lead to developing characteristics. After clustering information based on similarities in content, the next step was to reread the addresses to see if clustered information was all relevant and important to the study. This step revealed that there was a similar structure to all of the United Nations addresses, which provided a sense of validity to the thesis of this study of establish characteristics based on the similarities in addresses. After establish this section of the study, the next step was writing a document related to the steps of study and finding overall. Once the writing process began, re-reading the addresses to see if match finalized characteristics in the genre. The final step of this study is to final the work through the writing of the study.

Analysis

The United Nations began at the end of the Second World War and consisted primarily of the Allies from the war. Woodrow Wilson tried to establish an organization similar to the United Nations with his attempt with the League of Nations. The purpose of the United Nations was an organization where nations come together to discuss issues and information to avoid the potential for another world war as well as creating a better world for future generations. Similar to the mission of the United Nations, the President of the United States delivers an address every year to the General Assembly with the intent of speaking to other world leaders (on behalf of U.S. citizens) to impact lives and make the world a better place through discussion and then collective action.

The United Nations is an international organization founded by countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights. This organization began at the end of the Second World War in 1945 and has met at the General Assembly almost every year. Moore (1999) stated “The United Nations, in addition to serving as a place where realist diplomacy is played out, is a modern expression of an age-old American creed: a belief that human beings and states can create a new world, a world based on the American principles of democracy, representative government, human rights, the rule of law, and justice rather than on raw might and force” (p. 345). The organization strives to accomplish its goals by meeting annually at the General Assembly. The General Assembly is when the leaders of the world that are members of the United Nations gather in September to discuss matters of foreign policy. The United Nations is a large organization with committees and the material discussed in those committees are reported at this assembly.

The President of the United States is one of few individuals who speak annually for the United Nations General Assembly that is held in most cases during September. The United States' president was one of the speakers at the general assembly due to the advocacy for the group at the formation back in 1945 as well as the impact of having the "leader of the free world" speak on matters pertaining to the mission of the United Nations of attaining world peace through discussion, not war. Presidential addresses at the United Nations assembly have been important for the Presidents to discuss matters of foreign policy and leadership as the world changes.

The first general assembly was in 1946 with President Truman being the first president to address this audience. From 1946 to 1982, the address was not given yearly; instead it was up to the discretion of the president whether they deemed this address necessary or important enough to deliver to the general assembly. The inconsistency in those years does not impact the establishment of the characteristics for this address because each address still consisted of the same basic materials for addressing this audience. There are currently forty-four United Nations General Assembly addresses delivered by the president of the United States, thirty-three of which have been delivered consecutively. Since 1982 the president has spoken every year at the general assembly to discuss global issues and over time they have evolved into a stable rhetorical genre that consists of three characteristics: (1) international meditation on values, (2) assessing relations among nations, and (3) international policy and organizational recommendations. The United Nations addresses from 1946 to 2014 all share these characteristics and there is a similar structure throughout all of the addresses, too.

The structure of the United Nations General Assembly addresses can be seen through the development of the characteristics. As each characteristic was discovered, it became apparent

that the order in which each characteristic became visible in the addresses was consistent. First was the international mediation on values to create a foundation or common ground amongst all in attendance at the United Nations. Next came the assessing relations among nations to provide context and current issues that should matter when ensuring international peace. Finally, the international organizational and policy recommendations were proposed to provide potential solutions or direction to better the international community through diplomatic means. The three characteristics overlap within the addresses to allow for multiple ideologies to be presented at a time, but the overarching theme of the progression of the characteristics is consistent. Logically, it is unwise to present a policy change without providing a common goal and evidence necessitating the change. The discovery of the structure of the addresses coincided with the formation of the characteristics themselves. The characteristics are as a summation follows the same suit of the purpose of the United Nations as a whole of protecting and bettering the international community through peaceful means. Over the next few pages, I will provide a discussion of the characteristics of the genre, how they have evolved, and what it means for the United States foreign policy and the United Nations. The examples below are not the only instances in which the characteristic is supported, but rather generic exemplars to demonstrate how the president's U.N. General Assembly addresses has evolved over time.

International Meditation on Values

The first characteristics focuses on how presidents argue that world leaders and nations have a variety of commonalties that bind them together. The president primarily conveyed these values through a discussion of topics like peace, human rights, and children; discussing the larger purpose of the United Nations also reinforces these topics.

Harry Truman was the first American President to deliver a United Nations General Assembly address, and throughout his address he demonstrates many examples of international mediations on values, but the following is the best example in the address in relation to peace. President Truman (1946) stated, “We regard freedom of expression and freedom to receive information—the right of the people to know—as among the most important of those human rights and fundamental freedoms to which we are pledged under the United Nations Charter” (para. 68). Truman addresses the members of the United Nations about the freedom of individuals to have access to information and to further themselves through a better means of the individuals in their nations. With the end of the Second World War and the necessity to reshape and rebuild the world, the United Nations was the perfect forum for Truman to pledge a sense of peace begins with the world leaders allowing their people to have rights based on the values the United Nations was formed upon. Truman fostered a trend in 1946 by addressing peace for everyone and it can be seen again in 1984 with Ronald Reagan’s address. Reagan (1984) said:

And if we’re to make realities of the two great goals of the United Nations Charter- the dream of peace and human dignity- we must take to heart these words of Ignatius Loyola; we must pause long enough to contemplate the gifts received from Him who made us: the gift of life, the gift of this world, the gift of each other- and the gift of the present. (para. 63)

Reagan spoke to the means of embracing all that the world had to offer by listening and working with other nations to achieve the common goal of peace. As the world was in the midst of the cold war, Reagan was looking to establish a means of international peace through his address by speaking to other world leaders about the importance of unity and collaboration. The international community was strengthened through the belief that there was a means of bettering

the world that using the actions of war but rather the actions of words. The creation of peace through annual addresses can be seen with the vocalization of Truman and Reagan advocating for peace on an international scale through the collaboration of all world leaders.

The focus on international peace through diplomatic means and not international wars was and still is one of the primary goals of the United Nations, but another important aspect to the organization was reflected through the addresses is human rights. Harry Truman in 1946 addressed the member of the United Nations with an exemplar definition of human rights with the context of the international community. According to Truman (1946), “In these constructive tasks which concern directly the lives and welfare of human beings throughout the world, humanity and self-interest alike demand of all of us the fullest cooperation” (para. 55). Truman in this excerpt addressed the United Nations by speaking of the impact an individual can have on a nation. The importance that every individual embraced the initiatives set forth at the United Nations allowed for the rights of every individual to be encompassed and appreciated. A collective effort after the Second World War to better the world was what Truman advocates for in this instance. The push for international human rights in the United Nations addresses does not end with the efforts of Truman in 1946, but continued throughout the years and can be seen in 1969 with Richard Nixon’s United Nations address. According to Nixon (1969):

But we know that there are at least five areas in particular of great concern to everyone here with regard to which there should be no national difference, in which our interests are common and on which there should be unanimity. They are these:

- securing the safety of international air travel,
- encouraging international voluntary service,
- fostering economic development, population control

protecting our threatened environment,
exploring the frontiers of space (70-75).

Nixon was advocating for every nation should have the same right to each of the above concepts. The human right to choice was important in this context with the implications of an individual not being able to pursue safe travel or feeling safe at home. In 1969, those aspects of life were important to establish in order for the world to act civility and encourage others to have the same rights. The international meditation on values characteristic embodies the human rights individuals should have, including the right to pursue space exploration. The international community is bettered though the establishment of human rights for all citizens of the world.

The discussion of children was a value in which any world leader would find important to protect, which was why throughout the United Nations general assembly addresses, the presidents speak to the members about the importance of bettering the world for the children of today and of tomorrow. The concept that leaders of the world come together at the United Nations General Assembly to create a diplomatic peace can be seen through the words spoken by Clinton in 1995, this organization made advancements to better the world. Bill Clinton (1995) addressed the United Nations membership about the importance of international child care by stating:

The value of the United Nations can be seen the world over in the nourished bodies of once-starving children; in the full lives of those immunized against disease; in the eyes of students eager to learn; in the environment sustained, the refugees saved, the peace kept; and most recently, in standing up for the human rights and human possibilities of women and children at the Beijing conference. The United Nations is in the product of faith and knowledge. (para. 1-2)

The members of the United Nations received a better sense of the implications of their actions (or lack there of) when it came to the care of children. Clinton addressed this concept through the clustering of other important matters to contextualize to the audience the importance of caring for the next generation. The advancements before this address were important to be noted, but there was always room for growth and that was what Clinton was advocating for in this address. The unity of the members through the value of children and investing in the future allowed for the membership to listen to what the presidents said in their addresses. Through the collective efforts of the world leaders, the lives of people from around the globe have been altered, saved, or advanced with the initiatives presented at these conferences. In 2014, Barack Obama spoke about the value of children and what everyone can learn from their behavior when he asserted:

No children are born hating, and no children anywhere should be educated to hate other people. There should be no more tolerance of so-called clerics who call upon people to harm innocents because they're Jewish or because they're Christian or because they're Muslim. (para. 30)

The innocence of the youth should be a model for who we become as adults in a world where the future of all of mankind is dependent on how we treat one another was the message Obama was eluding to the concept that the differences in religion should not matter. The international meditation on values has a derived focus on the unity of nations through a mission for a better future left for the children of tomorrow that what was presented to the people of today. Through advocating for a shift in cognitive perspective, Obama was embodying the fullest reaches of the international meditation on values.

The international meditation on values characteristic was further supported throughout the addresses when the presidents spoke of the purpose of the United Nations. The reaffirmation

of the purpose of the United Nations reminded the members of the significance of their presence at the assembly and how they, as representative leaders of their nations, could better not only themselves but also others around them. Obama (2010) stated, “Each of us comes here with our own problems and priorities. But there are also challenges that we share in common as leaders and as nations” (para. 2). The establishment that each nation had a variation in the specifics of attending the United Nations, but everyone was looking for a similar outcome was important for the president in establishing a base with the audience to allow for the development of relationships to be fostered and critiqued and then the potential for changes to take place. Obama allowed for the event over the past seventy years to be a base for making a claim about the reasons why nations attend the United Nations, but overall he could establish a base where others in the assembly could understand what he was saying because the other nations know where he was coming from in his address.

Similar to the reaffirmation of values when addressing the purpose of the United Nations, reaffirming the reasoning for nations to be involved with the United Nations by the United States presidents throughout years of addresses established not only a stronger membership but also a sense of unity amongst all members. George W. Bush (2008) contributed to establishing the international value when he stated, “Today the world is engaged in another period of great challenge. And by continuing to work together, that unshakable unity of determination will be ours. Together, we confront and defeat the evil of terrorism” (para. 32). A primary goal of the United Nations is to establish peace without having to resort to the violence of another World War. The context of this quote was based on the United States affairs in the Middle East since the attack on September 11th, 2001. Bush was advocating that through the unity of all nations at the general assembly that the evil of the world seen through terrorism can be diminished. The

values that each leader in this address should be representative of the people of their nations; Bush was not advocating to go to war physically, but joining forces diplomatically to end the damage presented by terrorists. The fear of being the only nation to stand up against the defined wrongness in the world was a concept that Bush was contributing to ensuring that the other nations will continue to work together in the future. This example provides the sense of peace to the international community in knowing that nations bound together through the unity of the United Nations was better than not being a part of it at all.

Assessing Relations Among Nations

The second characteristic is assessing relations among nations. This characteristic is where the presidents speaks about the current matters and issues during a specific time frame that could strengthen the relationships between countries, whether there was a current conflict or peace. Topics including terrorism, conflicts and attacks, United Nations actions and challenges, global issues, United States progress, and democracy abroad are discussed through the addresses over the years to develop the second characteristic. Each of these topics contribute to how the presidents approach view their community and how they can better it thought addressing and assessing the relationships.

A large portion of this characteristic can be seen thought the lens of global issues as a primary focus. A focal point of global issues provided the framework for the assessment of international relations to be developed. A changing world could foster growth which could be seen when president Carter (1977) argued:

Last year the nations of the world spent more than 60 times as much—60 times as much—equipping each soldier as we spent educating each child. The industrial nations

spent the most money, but the rate of growth in military spending is faster in the developing worlds. (para. 37)

As Carter addresses this matter, the importance of the youth in the discussion of this characteristic cannot be undermined. When establishing international relations, it would be mindful to educate the citizens of the world more than funding the weaponry that this organization aims to eliminate. The future success of any agreements or relationships established, in order to have true diplomatic peace, would need to include the incorporation of educated youth that understand the importance of peace in the first place. The context of the phrase uttered by Carter above was to address the importance of creating a solid foundation to structure the not only the image that this statistic reveals, but the meaning of the statistic as well. This large of a variation in the spending of the budgets could be better implemented to help the citizens of the world. President Carter addressed an important matter that would alter the way nations looked at how the world should become more invested in education than military power.

William Clinton in 1993 addressed the potential that the world had issues and these global issues contributed to the focus of specific action that needed to be taken to ensure that every person could be treated with respect and have peace. Clinton (1993) said:

Thus, as we marvel at this era's promise of new peace, we must also recognize that serious threats remain. Bloody ethnic, religious, and civil wars rage from Angola to the Caucasus to Kashmir. As weapons of mass destruction fall into more hands, even small conflicts can threaten to take on murderous proportions. Hunger and disease continue to take a tragic toll, especially among the world's children. The malignant neglect of our global environment threatens our children's health and their very security (para. 9).

Even when there was not a world war, the actions of an individual or a group of individuals with the mission of causing others harm or misfortune through an attack or further conflicts caused a disheartening amount of distress on the international scale. The success of the organization, when looking at assessing relations among nations, was difficult to evaluate due to the always-impending shift and potential for conflict. Clinton specifically was looking to accomplish his goal of improving U.S. foreign policy by working in collaboration with other world leaders at the United Nations. The achievements of this organization and the president became visible as the organization became more of a guide and place to advocate for conflict rather than direct attacks. The words spoken by Clinton (1993) were to address the matters that still affect the time period to bring awareness to the importance of the work to be accomplished in the upcoming years. Addressing the conflicts and attacks that took place around the world greatly impacted the international relations.

The presidents, in their United Nations addresses, outlined the changes that took place at the United Nations for this characteristic. The U.S. presidents outlined the changes that should take place within the United Nations to the people who could work with the president in pursuing said changes, other world leaders. George W. Bush (2005) noted, “the United Nations has taken the first steps toward reform. The process will continue in the General Assembly this fall, and the United States will join with others to lead the effort” (para. 30). The changes to the United Nations were in relation to the direction in which the organization were looking to follow. Bush was speaking specifically to the initiatives of the United Nations and how a reform in the organization would allow for the world leaders to better support their people. Each nation contributing to their own nation with the support of other world leaders that could also contribute was a goal the United Nations actively pursued and the change advocated for as an initiative.

The international community does not always see eye to eye on every topic, which has caused conflicts and even has led to attacks in some situations. As the time has passed, there are examples of conflicts and attacks within the addresses. This large aspect to the characteristic can best be seen through the words of Ronald Reagan (1985) amongst the depths of the cold war. “All of these conflicts- some of them underway for a decade- originate in local disputes, but they share a common characteristic: They are the consequence of an ideology imposed from without, dividing nations and creating regimes that are, almost from the day they take power, at war with their own people” (para. 17). Reagan was addressing the membership about the communism and how the United Nations could facilitate a more peaceful and just world. In an attempt to better the world, Reagan was advocating for the world leaders to identify and then take action against their local disputes to ensure they do not take on a multinational or international scale, essentially stopping communism from spreading. This hope was in fear of an international arms race that would ultimately kill millions of people because one nation was afraid of another one; the international scale of fear instead of a discussion about the necessity of weapons with the potential for mass causality being unnecessary. This instance provided an example of the words spoken by many presidents through the years at the United Nations to better address countries not meeting on similar planes of the discussion but looking for a solution.

One of the most controversial topics of presidential U.N. addresses in recent years is the subject of terrorism. Having been attacked on September 11th, American presidents had led the charge at the U.N. to get the world more involved in the fight against terrorism. For example, George W. Bush (2001) discussed the overall effect of the September 11th attacks when he asserted:

The suffering of September the 11th was inflicted on people of many faiths and many nations. All of the victims, including Muslims, were killed with equal indifference and equal satisfaction by the terrorist leaders. The terrorists are violating the tenets of every religion, including the one they invoke. (para. 5)

Bush addressed the fact that terrorist could be anybody, not one specific group of people and that the loss of an innocent life could be of any religion. That loss of life does not have to be of a specific belief for it to still be wrong. A few lines later, Bush (2001) continues by stating, “Every nation has a stake in this cause. As we meet, the terrorists are planning more murder- perhaps in my country, or perhaps in yours.” (para. 9). Bush transitioned his language to become more inclusive of every nation there to allow for the message that it was not just the events that impacted the American people, but rather the potential for it to impact other nations specifically. The words spoken in the 2001 address are ones of great passion for the United States as well as the actions that should be taken to ensure that an attack of this caliber does not take place again anywhere. Bush in 2001 addressed the religious beliefs of individuals to ensure that the world community was not impacted by the beliefs of some individuals belonging to a faith many share. The conflict resolution was separated on this specific instance to allow for the simultaneous implementation of international meditation on values. This dual implementation of characteristics is important throughout many of the addresses to ensure that in each address, the message become clear and the meaning of speaking outlined the actions individuals should begin to consider. Throughout the addresses, terrorism could be seen, but more specifically in the era of war on terror. The presidents aimed to focus not only on the horrific events that had taken place to the United States and the world, but also the progress countries made over the decades.

The characteristic of assessing relations amongst nations includes the topic of the advancements and progression United States at the United Nations. Ronald Reagan (1984) spoke about the United States progress when he stated:

In addition to emphasizing this tie between the advocacy of human rights and the prevention of war, the United States has taken important steps, as I mentioned earlier, to prevent world conflict. The starting point and cornerstone of our foreign policy is our alliance and partnership with our fellow democracies. (para. 19)

Reagan in 1984 was seeking to address the concept that in the process of preventing world conflict, a healthy relationship between democracies would allow for nations to come together in an organized and eased fashion. The later implementation of foreign policy could take place, but first the relationship needs to be created and fostered. This form of international relations fostered a diplomatic approach to conflict resolution in comparison to a disagreement to take place and the start a war.

In these presidential U.N. addresses, we can see how U.S. foreign policy evolved on a number of subjects. For example, the U.S. had certainly evolved its stance on arms control. President Kennedy (1963) told the U.N., “two years ago I told this body that the United States had proposed, and was willing to sign, a limited test ban treaty. Today the treaty has been signed” (para. 49). This quote was within the address that was discussion the matters of relations with the Soviet Union and tried to create peace through legislation. The United States was greatly interested in pursuing a peaceful means of diminishing the potential for the loss of life on a mass scale with the weapons of great proportions. In that quotation Kennedy spoke about how the U.S. had signed one of the first agreements to limit the testing of nuclear weapons. It was a

small step forward, but a step towards diminishing the destruction these weapons could have amongst all nations.

International Policy and Organizational Recommendations

The third characteristic, international policy and organizational recommendations, is where the president articulates specific policies, principles, and/or causes the world should adopt or specific changes the United Nations should make to improve the organization. Throughout the addresses by the Presidents, they speak of the potential for the future through new policies. This characteristic establishes the importance of establishing change while at the United Nations; restating the values everyone should have and explaining the complexities of international relationships are important, but without a plan for changing either of those, the United Nations would be rendered useless. The United Nations was built upon the changes in legislation and structure; therefore potentially the most significant aspect of the United Nations addresses are that the president of the United States can propose new legislation and structure in his general assembly addresses.

The main focus within this third characteristic is change. Change, for presidents, is either a specific change in policy held by the organization or ideological stance. For example, Obama (2009) stated:

The time has come to realize that the old habits, the old arguments, are irrelevant to the challenges faced by our people. They lead nations to act in opposition to the very goals that they claim to pursue and to vote –often in this body – against the interests of their own people. They build up walls between us and the future that our people seek, and the time has come for those walls to come down. Together, we must build new coalitions that

bridge old divides, coalitions of different faiths and creeds, of north and south, east, west, Black, White, and Brown. (para. 20)

As the world changed, the organization made changes to best accommodate the citizens of the world. Obama was looking to better the organization in representing the views of the people of the world by advocating for individuals to see through a new lens of inclusion of everyone's differences. A change in the perspective of the citizens of the world, starting with the leaders of the world, would allow for a stronger representation of diversity and inclusion in correspondence with well-rounded international relations.

One president that only spoke once at the United Nations General Assembly was Jimmy Carter in 1977 but a few words he uttered in his address were pertinent to the initiative of change in the international community. Carter (1977) stated:

To this end, the United States will be advancing proposals aimed at meeting the basic human needs of the developing world and helping them to increase their productive capacity. I have asked Congress to provide \$7 ½ billion of foreign assistance in the coming year, and I will work to endure sustained American assistance as the process of global economic development continues. (para. 46)

The cooperation of all citizens in the United States allowed for the collaboration with other nations to be eased. The proposal of a budget to assist other nations to become stable and contributing member to the world was important because it allowed for the organization to grow. This address demonstrated mean of communication and the initiatives of change throughout the years of dedication to the Untied Nations.

A supporting factor contributing to the characteristic as a whole was the change in United Nations structure. The United Nations is a large organization that needs to change with the times

and adapt structurally in order to best serve its customers, the world leaders and the citizens of the world. George Bush (1992) exemplified that the organization as a whole had to make strides towards changing as an organization when he stated;

Working with our Congress, I will propose a top-to-bottom overhaul of our institutions that plan and administer foreign assistance, drastically reducing the bureaucracy that has built up around Government-based programs, streamlining our delivery systems; and strengthening support for private sector development and economic reform. (para. 43)

Bush was addressing the fact that the United Nations was no longer contributing to the world leaders or the citizens of the world in the manner that it should with parts of the organization not utilizing its resources, people, or time appropriately. The reformation of a department within the organization allowed for the focus of the organization to be better defined for the time period and advances of the people. The United States looked to adapt its own governmental structure to better cooperate with other nations and it looked to strengthen the relationships by changing the structure of the United Nations as well. The change in structure allowed for the world to be standardized and have one system of structure. The changes to the United Nations structure, as stated by Bush, will better the people and the economies around the globe. A complete restructuring of the organization was an ambitious proposal presented by President Bush. This example and others throughout the addresses are directly related to the characteristic by proposing the organizational recommendations that should take place.

George W. Bush continued with the pattern of addressing the membership of the United Nations General Assembly by talking about change the United Nations needed to endure to better itself for the people of the world. Bush (2007) stated;

The United States is committed to a strong and vibrant United Nations, yet the American people are disappointed by the failures of the Human Rights Council. This body has been silent on repression by regimes from Havana to Caracas to Pyongyang and Tehran, while focusing its criticism excessively on Israel. To be credible on human rights in the world, the United Nations must reform its own Human Rights Council. (para. 26-27)

The restructuring of the Human Rights Council, according to Bush, would be in the best interest of the United Nations so it can better represent the matters of the world that should be addressed and focused on rather than matters that have been going on for decades. The advocacy for change amongst the United Nations was to better the citizens of the world and allow for a direct program to be implemented thinking of the world on a larger scale than it currently does. This concept embodies the characteristic in more ways than one.

The differing addresses contribute to the contextual variations and anomalies that take place amongst this characteristic. There are not specific years that new programs, treaties, or changes need to take place, but as a characteristic as a whole, they can be seen in every address. The variation in focus provides the means by which a president can formulate the appropriate address to better not only the United States but also all nations.

The documentation of declarations and treaties provide the paper by which the governing officials know as the world leaders follow in leading their nations. The United States Presidents pursue the proposal or discuss the initiation of these documentations throughout many years in the United Nations assembly addresses. Ronald Reagan (1988) demonstrated the pursuit towards declaration and treaties when he stated;

Moving now to the arms reduction agenda, I have mentioned the importance of the INF Treaty and the momentum developed in the START negotiations. The draft START

treaty is a lengthy document, filled with bracketed language designating sections of disagreement between the two sides. But thorough this summer in Geneva, those brackets have diminished. (para. 29)

This aspect of the characteristic addresses the nature of policy recommendations that set the parameters to change the rules of international affairs. In this instance, the START treaty was a step to better international relations as well as embody the values that everyone at the United Nations general assembly shares. At the time period, it was vital to enact policies that will reduce the arms race because if the policies are not implemented, then the alternatives are not as peaceful or diplomatic. The proposed treaty above was presented with the intentions of meeting in the middle ground on both sides of the argument, which allowed for a proactive discussion to take place. This adaptation to the United Nations contributeed directly to the mission of the characteristic.

Another form of documentation proposed or initiated by the Presidents in this address are warfare policies. The characteristic is defined further with this focus on warfare policies because the United Nations is aiming to take steps away from war and provide peaceful solutions; the warfare policies allowed for this transition to take place gradually over the years. According to Kennedy (1961);

But to halt the spread of these terrible weapons, to halt the contamination for the air, to halt the spiraling nuclear arms race, we remain ready to seek new avenues of agreement, our new Disarmament Program thus includes the following proposals:

First, signing the test-ban treaty by all nations. This can be done now. Test ban negotiations need not and should not await general disarmament.

Second, stopping the production of fissionable materials for use in weapons, and preventing their transfer to any nation now lacking in nuclear weapons.

Third, prohibiting the transfer of control over nuclear weapons to states that do not own them.

Fourth, keeping nuclear weapons from seeding new battlegrounds in outer space.

Fifth, gradually destroying existing nuclear weapons and converting their materials to peaceful uses; and

Finally, halting the unlimited testing and production of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, and gradually destroying them as well (para. 30-36).

This characteristic was addressing the warfare policies that impact the world. Moving forwards with a discussion of the Disarmament Program at that time was prevalent to the success and safety of all nations. The implementations of the warfare policies are a peaceful solution to a potentially violent situation. President Kennedy was addressing the potential for nuclear warfare, which would be detrimental to not only the citizens of the nation, but also citizens of the world if an act of nuclear warfare began. The proposal of this program and the steps was a specific example of the positive ability of a president to propose a solution to an international conflict. The program showed an adaptation in the world and the dedication to change. The United Nations did not only engage in warfare policies that have to do with disarmament, but also those to ensure peace in general.

One of the biggest policy recommendations presidents have suggested is a reduction in nuclear arms. For example, earlier we noted that President Kennedy spoke to the United Nations about the nuclear test ban treaty that was supported by the U.N. American presidents went further with their advocacy of reducing nuclear arms. For example, President Ronald Reagan

discussed the international relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and then Obama in both 2009 and 2011 addressed issues in relation to leadership in developing a solution to the international relations with nuclear weaponry.

Reagan addressed warfare policies in 1982 within the discussion about relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Tensions at that point were still high being in the depths of the cold war. Reagan (1982) stated:

The United States is also looking forward to beginning negotiations on strategic arms reductions with the Soviet Union in less than 2 weeks. We will work hard to make these talks an opportunity for real progress in our quest for peace (para. 29).

This specific instance was present throughout many years of the United Nations addresses because as war takes time, so does peace. The initiation of peace was a delicate balance of force and grace that if there was too much of one or the other, then it is not attained between the two nations. The warfare policies that were pursued in this instance were amongst those that ensure the least amount of collateral damage to either nation, which was difficult but attainable. The initiation of new programs and leadership could assist in the initiation of new policies.

A contributing solution within the international organizational and policy recommendations characteristic was the program and leadership topic. This topic is part of the change that takes place to further the involvement of nations in the United Nations and to provide the opportunities to the individuals who were best fit and most educated in specific areas of study. In relation to nuclear weapons, Barack Obama (2009) exemplified his pursuits towards the characteristic when he stated:

At the Conference on Disarmament, we agreed on a work plan to negotiate an end to the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons. And this week, my Secretary of State

will become the first senior American representative to the annual Members Conference of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty” (para. 10).

Obama was informing the international world leaders about this step forward in programs and leadership because he was assessing the needs of his nation and the needs of the world, providing a solution, and looking to inspire other nations to follow through with a similar pattern. This instance contributed to the leadership that was necessary throughout all nations and all years, delegation of tasks and responsibilities allowed for a leader to focus on other matters. Assigning the Secretary of State to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty demonstrated that Obama was ensuring responsibilities of his own and of his nation was taken seriously. This type of leadership is visible throughout the addresses with the appointment of individuals into leadership positions, many of which were in relation to international relations with nuclear weapons.

Another example was in 2011 when Barack Obama spoke of declarations and treaties leadership in relation to the advancement of nations as a whole by stating,

And no country can realize its potential if half its population cannot reach theirs. This week, the United States signed a new Declaration on Women’s Participation. Next year, we should each announce the steps we are taking to break down the economic and political barriers that stand in the way of women and girls (para. 50).

The international acceptance of all people without race or sexual orientation being a contributing factor was one that the United States, throughout the years at the United Nations, has come to accept and grow on an international scale. This instance was outlining the acceptance and documentation of women in the leadership and decision making for the United States. This initiative was amongst other changes in the United States, but the international scale of this decision-making was in the hopes that other world leaders follow a similar path of acceptance of

all human beings. The acceptance of all citizens of a nation allowed for the world leaders to advocate for all of their people, not just some. This specific instance outlined parts of all three characteristics, but primarily the third characteristic with the declaration of women's participation.

The differing addresses contributed to the contextual variations and anomalies that took place amongst this characteristic. There are not specific years that new programs, treaties, or changes need to take place, but as a characteristic as a whole, they could be seen in every address.

The findings of this study were establishing three overlying characteristics that could be found throughout each United Nations general Assembly address delivered by the President of the United States. The characteristics each reveal an important aspect to the formation of the addresses and the genre as a whole. The international meditation on values focused on the shared interest of all members of the United Nations coming together to better the world through shared values. The assessing relation among nations brought forth the necessity of fostering healthy and productive relationships with other nations while actively trying to manage differences diplomatically. The international organization and policy recommendations characteristic aimed to implement guidelines through policies and treaties to better the organization based off of the interactions that came from the first and second characteristic. Each characteristic contributed to the overall establishment of the genre. The characteristics are the skeleton of the addresses, and once the characteristics are understood, then it becomes easier for the audience to know what they should be listening to as far as the content of the addresses. There are only three chosen characteristics for this genre on the basis that each characteristics are established with factors that

contribute to them, but those supporting sub-characteristics would not be enough to stand on their own as a separate characteristic.

The irregularity of the addresses until Ronald Reagan did not impact the overall culmination of characteristics, if anything it became easier to identify the characteristics because the presidents came to the United Nations with a clearly stated purpose as to what they were looking to accomplish by the end of their address. The rhetorical style of each president also made it important to focus on the underlying meaning of words to directly correlate the statements made by each individual president. The time period and the instances surrounding the addresses greatly influence what the presidents will address during their speeches. The addresses changed as the presidents did, matters become more important or the overall mission of differing presidents were outlined and structured. The characteristics establish the means to understanding those differences within the genre.

The culmination of the three characteristics established the necessity of the United Nations General Assembly addresses as a genre. These addresses provide a means for each president to clearly and objectively speak to other world leaders not only on behalf of the United States, but as a citizen of the world advocating for a world of peace through diplomacy and conversation.

Conclusion

The three characteristics: (1) international meditation on values, (2) assessing relations among nations, and (3) international policy and organizational recommendations are the foundation of which the United States Presidents use for their United Nations Addresses. The characteristics also provide the means for necessitating the establishing of United Nations Address as a new genre within the field of Presidential Rhetoric. Each characteristic has its own

unique concepts which reflect the possible perspectives and approaches for the presentation of information to be presented or proposed for this annual address to world leaders. The culmination of this study is presented through the structure and contextualization of the works surrounding the addresses.

The study of the United Nations Addresses reflects the importance of this address, both for those in the field as well as any other individual. For those in the field, it reveals important similarities but yet differing characteristics to other genres in presidential rhetoric. The establishment of this address as a new genre broadens the insight of this address to further research and opposing perspectives. As previously stated by Campbell and Jamieson (2008), “in this book we argue that the discourses so labeled can be viewed as genres defined by their pragmatic ends and typified by their substantive, stylistic, and strategic similarities” (p. 8). The addresses themselves provide the foundation for the study to be culminated; this study is the organization of that foundation to provide the tools to build the genre. For others not in the field, the implications of this study reach the everyday person through the president discusses his intentions on an international scale for matters of foreign policy and relations. The better people of the world comprehend this address, the more likely they engage in conversations or pass foreign policy initiatives presented by the President.

Future research on this topic can be pursued due to the abundance of possible addresses to analyze to clarify if the characteristics found in this study are conclusive with all United Nations Addresses. This study establishes the groundbreaking foundations for a comparison of United Nations Addresses to those of other genres. The further works could also be done to see if the other addresses at the United Nations, not by the United States Presidents, encompass similar characteristics of those of the ones in this study. This study opens the door to a plethora of

potential future studies. Another advancement which this study presents is the insight into the presidency. The study grasps at better understanding the entirety of the presidential responsibilities while establishing the characteristic because the categorization of topics into characteristics simplifies the material so all can comprehend. The United Nations Addresses are a platform for establishing the implications of foreign policy and leadership roles. The roles of the President are demonstrated through the addresses and demonstrate the potential for the future possibilities and insight into the President's initiatives.

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