

Kissinger Seeks 'True Peace'

By Marilyn Berger

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UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 24—Henry A. Kissinger yesterday recommitted the United States to the original goals of the United Nations, saying, "my country seeks a true peace, not simply an armistice."

In his first formal speech as Secretary of State, Kissinger sought to globalize the detente he has been so instrumental in trying to establish among the superpowers.

It was a statement filled with the rhetoric of peace that so often resounds through the

General Assembly chamber. But it also faced the disappointments with past performance and sought new methods for future effectiveness. It brought no new initiatives, however, for solving the continuing crisis in the Middle East, perhaps the most burning issue before the U.N.

The new Secretary of State—who called himself "probably the world's most junior foreign minister"—called for new guidelines for peacekeeping, "so that this organization can act swiftly, confidently and effectively in future crises." He also put U.S.

support behind a world food conference in 1974, under U.N. auspices, "to discuss ways to maintain adequate food supplies, and to harness the efforts of all nations to meet the hunger and malnutrition resulting from natural disasters."

Aside from these concrete proposals, the Kissinger speech provided much that devotees of the United Nations would like to hear. "That President Nixon should ask me as my first official act to speak here for the United States," said Kissinger, "reaffirms the importance that my country

attaches to the values and ideals of the United Nations."

Thus began Kissinger's first foray into what the late Ambassador Adlai Stevenson called the world of "alcohol, protocol and geritol." In contrast to Kissinger's hard-driving arena of big-power diplomacy, the U.N. has become a forum for the world's have-nots, a place where the Maldives Islands has a vote equal to the United States or the Soviet Union. It is a world that has not figured greatly in Kissinger's past scale of priorities, but yesterday he sought to

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draw the entire membership into his orbit of detente.

"We strive for a peace whose stability rests not merely on a balance of forces, but on shared aspirations," he said.

"...in this spirit we ask the assembly to move with us from detente to cooperation, from cooperation to community."

Kissinger cited progress, including arms control measures taken with the Soviet Union and the end of "two decades of enstrangement between the United States and China. He gave credit to others—the two Germanys, the two Koreas and India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, which have moved toward reconciliation.

"Yet these achievements, solid as they are, have only made less precarious the dangers and divisions inherited from the postwar era," said Kissinger. He noted that, "the vocabulary of suspicion persists." And in a veiled reference to the recent speech by Soviet Party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev in Sofia, Bulgaria, he said pointedly: "Relaxation of tensions is justified by some as merely a tactical interlude before renewed struggle."

What Kissinger sought was the habit of detente based on shared needs in an increasingly interdependent world. "Are we prepared to accept the imperatives of a global society and infuse our labors with a new vision?" He asked toward the end of his speech. "Or shall we content ourselves with a temporary pause in the turmoil that has wracked our century?"

As he spoke, his parents, refugees with him from the Nazi holocaust, listened proudly from the sidelines. An unusual standing-room only crowd filled the halls.

In the understated style of the U.N., Kissinger refrained from charges against other



United Press International

Addressing standing-room-only audience at United Nations General Assembly, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger

calls for broadened peace efforts, pledging movement "detente to cooperation, cooperation to community."

countries but made several references to human rights, which the Soviet Union has been repeatedly accused of denying its citizens.

"We are convinced," said Kissinger, "that a structure which ignores human values will prove cold and empty and unfulfilling to most of mankind."

At another point, Kissinger

reaffirmed the deep belief held by the United States "that justice cannot be confined by national frontiers."

But there was no word beyond that to disturb the dinner he was to host in the evening for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who was seated in the audience listening to him.

In words clearly soothing to

Israeli concerns about a new U.S. push for a Middle East settlement, Kissinger added: "while we cannot substitute for the efforts of those most directly involved, we are prepared to use our influence to generate a spirit of accommodation and to urge the parties toward practical progress."

Israeli Ambassador Joseph Tekoah was obviously de-

lighted with the speech. "I have been here many years," said Tekoah. "This was one of the most impressive addresses I've ever heard. We welcome the statement of the U.S. desire to see practical progress made toward peace and the emphasis that the U.S. cannot substitute itself for the parties."

Jordanian Ambassador Abdul Hamid Sharaf was visibly disappointed, although he said he had expected a statement that was broadly philosophical. "We'll have to wait to understand more on the specific issues," he stated.

The Arabs have not welcomed Kissinger with open arms.