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**KISSINGER, AT U.N.,
SAYS AIM IS PEACE,
NOT UNEASY TRUCE**

**In First Talk as Secretary,
He Stresses U.S. Hope for
'Comprehensive' Accord**

ASSEMBLY IS CROWDED

**World Parley on Food and
Permanent Council Seat
for Japan Are Urged**

By **ROBERT ALDEN**

Special to The New York Times

**UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,
Sept. 24**—Secretary of State Kissinger said today that the United States would never be satisfied "with a world of uneasy truces, of offsetting blocs, of accommodations of convenience."

In a broad statement of principles in his first speech as Secretary of State, Mr. Kis-

*Text of Kissinger speech
is printed on Page 18.*

singer told a packed session of the General Assembly that the United States looked "beyond the bilateral diplomacy, the pragmatic agreements and the dramatic steps of recent years."

Rather, he said, his country envisages "a comprehensive, institutionalized peace" that the United Nations is "uniquely situated to foster and to anchor in the hearts of men."

Among concrete proposals by Mr. Kissinger was a renewed request that Japan be made a permanent member of the Security Council and a call for a world food conference next year to deal with the crisis in supplies. He also pledged that the United States would seek to improve the peace-keeping ability of the United Nations.

Little Seen but Well Known

Before Mr. Kissinger began his statement the Assembly hall was vibrant with excitement in a way it has rarely been in recent years. Although his face had rarely been seen in diplomatic circles here, he is well known to the delegates, mostly for his accomplishments in big-power bilateral diplomacy.

His designation by President Nixon to succeed William P. Rogers as Secretary of State had aroused some trepidation here, particularly among representatives of the smaller countries, since there is a prevailing fear that the United Nations will be bypassed as the major powers concentrate on accommodation.

In speaking for the first time in the Secretaryship to which he was sworn on Saturday, Mr. Kissinger, a former Harvard professor of political science who has been viewed as a 20th-century advocate of the balance-of-power diplomacy of the 19th, adopted a somewhat loftier tone than has been his custom.

His remarks, carefully and forcefully delivered, were received enthusiastically by all but a handful—the Cubans, the Chinese and some among the Arabs. Prepared copies of the text were snapped up so quick-

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ly that they were gone in minutes.

Attired in a dark pin-striped suit with a white shirt and a blue polka-dot tie, Mr. Kissinger stepped to the podium and, with his hands clasped behind his back in an unusual pose for a speaker before the Assembly, read his statement.

He said that despite disappointments with the United Nations, the United States remained "committed to the goal of a world community" and that "we will continue to work in this parliament of man to make it a reality."

He pledged that the United States would move immediately to improve the peace-keeping capability of the United Nations. "The time has come," he said, "to agree on peace-keeping guidelines so that this organization can act swiftly, confidently and effectively in future crises."

In unequivocal terms the Secretary of State pledged to the 134 other members that the United States would eschew big-power politics at their expense.

"We know that power can enforce a resigned passivity, but only a sense of justice can enlist consensus," he said. "We strive for a peace whose stability rests not merely on a balance of forces but on shared aspirations. We are convinced that a structure which ignores humane values will prove cold and empty and unfulfilling to most of mankind."

The United States deeply believes, he said, that truth is universal and not the peculiar possession of a single people or group or ideology. "In this spirit," he added, "we ask the Assembly to move with us from detente among the big powers to cooperation among all nations, from coexistence to community."

Vision on Shortsightedness

In his widely distributed prepared text Mr. Kissinger criticized the United Nations by saying that although there had been substantial achievements too often empty resolutions have poured forth as if words were the only reality and "the anguish, the turmoil and the promise of the real world have frequently been obscured by rhetoric and distorted by slogans."

This criticism was deleted in delivery, but he did say that "it

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets at 10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M. Listed to speak are Mauritania, Canada, the Soviet Union, Greece, Guyana, Japan, Ethiopia, Lebanon and Iran.

Economic and Financial Committee—10:30 A.M.

Social, Humanitarian and

Cultural Committee—10:30 A.M.

Legal Committee—10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Committee on Apartheid—3 P.M.

Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations Headquarters. Tours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

would be idle to deny that the American people, like many others, have sometimes been disappointed because this organization has not been more successful in translating the hopes for universal peace into concrete accomplishments."

Despite the shortcoming, he went on, the only choice is whether the world envisioned by the United Nations Charter will come about "as the result of our vision or of a catastrophe invited by our shortsightedness." The United States had made its choice, he added, seeking "true peace, not simply an armistice."

Mr. Kissinger told the Assembly which is holding its 28th annual meeting that although many cold-war confrontations had ended, "even in this room, the vocabulary of suspicion persists."

"Relaxation of tensions is justified by some as merely a tactical interlude before renewed struggle, he said. "Others suspect the emergence of a two-power condominium."

At this point he made direct reference to a voting bloc that is becoming a dominant factor in United Nations politics:

"And as tension between the two original blocs has eased, a third grouping increasingly assumes the characteristics of a bloc of its own—the alignment of the nonaligned."

"So the world is uneasily suspended between old slogans and new realities, between a view of peace as but a pause in an unending struggle and a vision of peace as a promise of global cooperation," he commented.

Domination Ruled Out

As a fundamental principle guiding policy, Mr. Kissinger pledged that the United States had no desire for domination and would oppose any nation that chose to achieve it. He also pledged that the United States would reject any request for partnership in a plan for domination.

The United States will work for peace both through the United Nations and through its bilateral relationships, he said.

Mr. Kissinger offered no specific proposal to settle the conflict in the Middle East although he said that as a permanent member of the Security Council the United States recognized a special obligation to assist in the search for just solutions.

"While we cannot substitute for the efforts 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," he said.

In his proposal for a world food conference in 1974, the Secretary said it should "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."

While stressing the need for a search for imaginative approaches to the problems of underdeveloped countries, Mr. Kissinger warned: "Our search must be candid and realistic, but it must also be free of pre-emptory demands, antagonistic propositions, ideological confrontation or propagandistic rhetoric—or we will surely fail."

Among those who attended the session were Mr. Kissinger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kissinger of New York, and President Nixon's daughter, Tricia Nixon Cox.