

NYTimes SEP 25 1973
**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 un-
 easy truces, of offsetting blocs,
 of accommodations of conveni-
 ence."

In a broad statement of prin-
 ciples 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 re-
 newed request that Japan be
 made a permanent member of
 the Security Council and a
 call for a world food confer-
 ence 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 excite-
 ment 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 diplo-
 macy.

His designation by President
 Nixon to succeed William P.
 Rogers as Secretary of State
 had aroused some trepidation
 here, particularly among rep-
 resentatives of the smaller
 countries, since there is a pre-
 vailing 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 bal-
 ance-of-power diplomacy of the
 19th, adopted a somewhat
 loftier tone than has been his
 custom.

His remarks, carefully and
 forcefully delivered, were re-
 ceived 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 min-
 utes.

Attired in a dark pin-striped
 suit with a white shirt and a
 blue polka-dot tie, Mr. Kis-
 singer 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 disap-
 pointments with the United
 Nations, the United States re-
 mained "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 ex-
 pense.

"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 sta-
 bility 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 be-
 lieves, 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 na-
 tions, from coexistence to com-
 munity."

Vision on Shortsightedness

In his widely distributed pre-
 pared text Mr. Kissinger criti-
 cized 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 slo-
 gans."

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 So-
 viet 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 or-
 ganization 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 catas-
 trophe invited by our short-
 sightedness." The United States
 had made its choice, he added,
 seeking "true peace, not simply
 an armistice."

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

"Relaxation of tensions is
 justified by some as merely a
 tactical interlude before re-
 newed 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 align-
 ment of the nonaligned."

"So the world is uneasily sus-
 pended 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 com-
 mented.

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 spe-
 cific proposal to settle the con-
 flict in the Middle East
 although he said that as aper-
 manent member of the Securi-
 ty 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 di-
 rectly involved, we are pre-
 pared to use our influence to
 generate a spirit of accommoda-
 tion 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 "dis-
 cuss ways to maintain adequate
 food supplies and to harness
 the efforts of all nations to
 meet the hunger and malnutri-
 tion resulting from natural dis-
 asters."

While stressing the need for
 a search for imaginative ap-
 proaches 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 con-
 frontation 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.