

## Kissinger To U.N.:

# "The Strong Will Prevail"

*The following are excerpts from the speech given by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger before the United Nations General Assembly Sept. 30. The speech is a combination of Mr. Kissinger's boastful list of his accomplishments like "11 lynchings, 19 kidnappings, 42 armed attacks, and 112 bombings perpetrated by international terrorists" in the last year, and threats to the Third World:*

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, Foreign Ministers, Distinguished Delegates:

...The world has shrunk, but the nations of the world have not come closer together. Paradoxically, nationalism has been on the rise at the precise time when the most serious issues we all face can only be resolved through a recognition of our interdependence. The moral and political cohesion of our world may be eroding just when a sense of community has become indispensable.

Fragmentation has affected even this body. Nations have taken decisions on a bloc or regional basis by rigid ideologies, before even listening to the debate in these halls; on many issues positions have been predetermined by prior conferences containing more than half the membership of the United Nations. The tendency is widespread to come here for battle rather than negotiation. If these trends continue the hope for world community will dissipate and the moral influence of this Organization will progressively diminish...

Let us never forget that the United Nations benefits the smaller and weaker nations most of all. It is they that would suffer most from its failure. For without the rule of law, disputes will be settled as they have been all too frequently and painfully in history — by tests of strength. It is not the weak that will prevail in a world of chaos.

The United States believes that this Thirty-First General Assembly, must free itself of the ideological and confrontational tactics that marked some of its predecessors and dedicate itself to a program of common action...

### **The Problem of Peace**

The age of the United Nations has also been an age of frequent conflict. We have been spared a third world war, but cannot assume that this condition will prevail forever, or without exertion...

Central to our American foreign policy are our sister democracies, the industrial nations of North America, Western Europe, the southern Pacific and Japan, and our traditional friends in the Western Hemisphere. We are bound to these nations by the ties of history, civilization, culture, shared principles and common endeavors.

Our alliances, founded on the bedrock of mutual security, now reach beyond the common defense to a range of new issues: the social challenges shared by advanced technological societies; common approaches to easing tensions with our adversaries; and shaping positive relations with the developing world. The common efforts of the industrial democracies are not directed at exclusive ends but as a bridge to a broader, more secure and cooperative international system and to increasing freedom and prosperity for all nations...

Accordingly, the **great nuclear powers** have particular

responsibilities for restraint and vision. They are in a position to know the full extent of the catastrophe which could overwhelm mankind. They must take care not to fuel disputes if they conduct their rivalries by traditional methods, if they turn local conflicts into aspects of a global competition, sooner or later their competition will get out of control...

...We have been disturbed by the continuing accumulation of armaments and by recent instances of military intervention to tip the scales in local conflicts in distant continents. We have noted crude attempts to distort the purposes of diplomacy and to impede hopeful progress toward peaceful solutions to complex issues. These efforts only foster tensions; they cannot be reconciled with the policy of improving relations. And they will inevitably be resisted. For coexistence to be something better than an uneasy armistice, both sides must recognize that ideology and power politics today confront the realities of the nuclear age and that a striving for unilateral advantages will not be accepted...

The world today is witness to continuing **regional crises**. Any one of them could blossom into larger conflict. Each one commands our most diligent efforts of conciliation and cooperation. The United States has played, and is prepared to continue to play, an active role in the search for peace in many areas: southern Africa, the Middle East, Korea and Cyprus.

Racial injustice and the **grudging retreat** of colonial power have conspired to make **southern Africa** an acid test of the world's hope for peace and justice under the Charter. A host of voices have been heard in this Chamber warning that, if we failed quickly to find solutions to the crises of Namibia and Rhodesia, that part of the globe could become a vicious battleground with consequences for every part of the world.

I have just been to Africa at President Ford's request, to see what we could do to help the peoples of that continent achieve their aspirations to freedom and justice.

An opportunity to pull back from the brink now exists. I believe that Africa has before it the prize for which it has struggled so long — the opportunity for Africans to shape a future of peace, justice, racial harmony and progress...

Less than a week ago the Rhodesian authorities announced that they are prepared to meet with the nationalist leaders of Zimbabwe to form an interim government to bring about majority rule within two years. This is in itself an historic break from the past...

The United States, together with other countries, has made major efforts; and we will continue to do what we can to support the hopeful process that is now possible. But it is those in Africa who must shape the future...

There may be some countries who see a chance for advantage in fueling the flames of war and racial hatred. But they are not motivated by concern for the peoples of Africa, or for peace. And if they succeed they could doom opportunities that might never return...

The United Nations, since its birth, has been involved in the chronic conflict in the **Middle East**. Each successive war has brought greater perils, an increased danger of Great Power confrontation and more severe global economic dislocations...

...The step-by-step negotiations of the past three years have now brought us to a point where comprehensive solutions seem

children — innocent victims with no power to affect the course of events. In the year since I last addressed this body, there have been 11 hijackings, 19 kidnappings, 42 armed attacks and 112 bombings perpetrated by international terrorists. Over 70 people have lost their lives and over 200 have been injured.

It is time this Organization said to the world that the vicious murder and abuse of innocents cannot be absolved or excused by the invocation of lofty motives. Criminal acts against humanity, whatever the professed objective, cannot be excused by any civilized nation.

The threat of terrorism should be dealt with through the cooperative efforts of all countries. More stringent steps must be taken now to deny skyjackers and terrorists a safe haven. Additional measures are required to protect passengers in both transit and terminal areas, as well as in flight...

The United States will do everything within its power to work cooperatively in the United Nations and in other international bodies to put an end to the scourge of terrorism. But we have an obligation to protect the lives of our citizens as they travel at home or abroad, and we intend to meet that obligation. Therefore, if multilateral efforts are blocked by those determined to pursue their ends without regard for suffering or death, then the United States will act through its own legislative processes and in conjunction with others willing to join us...

...The plain truth — of tragic proportions — is that human rights are in jeopardy over most of the globe. Arbitrary arrest, denial of fundamental procedural rights, slave labor, stifling of freedom of religion, racial injustice, political repression, the use of torture, and restraints on communications and expression — these abuses are too prevalent.

The performance of the United Nations system in protecting human rights has fallen far short of what was envisaged when this Organization was founded. The principles of the Universal Declaration are clear enough. But their invocation and application, in general debates of this body and in the forums of the Human Rights Commission, have been marred by hypocrisy, double standards, and discrimination. Flagrant and consistent deprivation of human rights is no less heinous in one country or one social system than in another. Nor is it more acceptable when practiced upon members of the same race than when inflicted by one race upon another.

The international community has a unique role to play. The application of the standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be entrusted to fair and capable international bodies. But at the same time let us ensure that these bodies do not become platforms from which nations which are the worst transgressors pass hypocritical judgment on the alleged shortcomings of others.

Let us together pursue practical approaches:

— to build on the foundations already laid at previous Assemblies and at the Human Rights Commission to lessen the abominable practice of officially sanctioned torture...

The challenge to statesmanship in this generation is to advance from the management of crises to the building of a more stable and just international order — an order resting not on power but on restraint of power, not on the strength of arms but on the strength of the human spirit.

Global forces of change now shape our future. Order will come in one of two ways: through its imposition by the strong and the ruthless or by the wise and farsighted use of international institutions through which we enlarge the sphere of common interests and enhance the sense of community.

It is easy and tempting to press relentlessly for national advantage. It is infinitely more difficult to act in recognition of the rights of others.

Throughout history, the greatness of men and nations has been measured by their actions in times of acute peril. Today there is no single crisis to conquer. There is instead a persisting challenge of staggering complexity — the need to create a universal community based on cooperation, peace and justice.

If we falter, future generations will pay for our failure.

### **Angolan Prime Minister: Italy And Europe Must Lead In Africa**

*Oct. 1 (NSIPS) — The following excerpts are from a Sept. 30 press conference in Rome held by Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento of the Popular Republic of Angola.*

“...For a long time the Angolan people have had especially friendly relations with Italy, among all the countries of the West...During the first national liberation war (when) all the European countries closed their doors to our president, Italy, unselfishly, and with hospitality, hosted the leader of the Angolan revolution...During the second war of the national liberation...Italy did not give up its interest in Angola, despite the fact that it was undergoing a governmental crisis at that time; Italian political forces voted to recognize the (new Angolan) government proclaimed Nov. 11, 1975....

It is the duty of all the progressive forces of the world to reflect and seriously support the struggle for the freedom of Namibia, of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia — ed.) and of South Africa. In this respect I hope that Italy will be in the front row...The Italian republic is the first Western European country I have visited. At this point we take the opportunity to congratulate Italy for its new situation.”

(In response to a question on moratoria and the International Development Bank — ed.) “We believe that the proposals of the countries of the Third World deserve our support....We are not a member of the United Nations yet, but we support the Guyanan proposal (for debt moratoria) and hope that the U.S. government will support it.”

(In response to a question on Italy's potential role in southern Africa — ed.) “Italy is still lacking a large presence in Africa. Italy has all the elements for a more dynamic policy in Africa...Internal political reasons have prevented such a policy until now, and we hope that this (situation) will be rapidly overcome. Europe can make a larger contribution to the solution of southern African problems...not the countries in themselves, but the progressive forces within those countries....(These forces) should not always leave the initiative to the American political forces....”

(Answering a question on Angolan alliances) “...We are thinking of joining neither the European Common Market nor the Lome Convention (an economic agreement signed by 46 developing nations in Lome, Togo — ed.) for political and economic reasons. We do think of developing relations with countries of the EEC and with those of the Lome Convention. Our country has chosen socialism and this choice would be much more difficult within an institution that holds the opposite objectives....There is no conflict between a choice for socialism and nonalignment.”