

concerned to settle their destiny free of the intimidation, subversion and military pressure called liberation. Surely this is a cardinal principle of any settlement.

I can only trust, Mr. President, that as the real issues of the Vietnam war become clearer to everyone and as a realization of the common interest in ending the war grows, there will emerge a desire for compromise and negotiation. The U.S.A. response to the appeal of the unaligned nations last April established the willingness of the U.S.A. to negotiate, without preconditions, for a settlement.

This Assembly of the United Nations must use whatever influence it has to help to bring about a negotiated settlement. Intransigence must yield to appeals of justice and humanity. A military solution alone is neither practicable nor desirable. Once that is recognized we can seek a mutual accommodation of interests and objectives and above all a guarantee that the people concerned will be able to proceed with the support and encouragement of the international community to choose for themselves the path they wish to follow.

PEACEKEEPING

The third point which I wish to discuss, Mr. President, is that of peacekeeping. We are all aware that because of disagreement among the members of the Assembly over the financing of certain peacekeeping operations, the United Nations General Assembly has passed through a painful period of frustration. I will not recall the circumstances or attempt to ascribe responsibility. What is important is that the United Nations General Assembly is functioning normally again. A new period of creative