

The process of East-West détente, of vital importance to the world community, is now undermined, world peace itself is now more fragile, confidence about intentions is now shaken, non-alignment is certainly now in jeopardy, and lastly, the flouting by the Soviet Union of the solution proposed last January by the huge majority of states in this Assembly, and particularly of the call for the early and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops, inevitably colours our reaction to positions the Soviet Union takes on *other* issues before this Assembly. We again call on the Soviet Union to restore to Afghanistan the sovereign rights which its people are entitled to expect and deserve.

Mr. President, Kampuchea. There again, the invasion of a small nation by a powerful neighbour, to impose *its* solution, *its* views, *its* regime. There again, an outpouring of refugees looking to the world for survival. Is this what some leaders consider Realpolitik? Strike when you can, take what you can? What cynicism, Mr. President. Kampuchea, racked for decades by other peoples' wars, and then by a regime of undistilled destruction is a global concern. Many of us have joined Kampuchea's neighbours to keep the survivors alive and to settle the refugees. But the real problems of the area require a political solution, and we emphatically reject the occupation of Kampuchea, the attempt to control change by force of arms, which Vietnam's invasion by definition represents.

I welcome and support the vigorous efforts of the ASEAN states to promote an equitable solution to the issues. I urge the international community to persevere in this just cause, and not to accept that a *fait accompli* has been imposed by Vietnam.

Mr. President, the Middle East. Is that situation to exacerbate this Assembly for the *next* thirty years? Has the past not taught us how dangerous a state of continual, unresolved tension can be -- for the people of the area itself, as well as for the world as a whole? Respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every state in the area, and for the right of all states, including Israel to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, must remain a cornerstone in efforts to reach a comprehensive solution to the Middle East dispute. There must also be recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Like other peoples, they are entitled to political expression within a defined territory, and to participation in the negotiating process to find a just and comprehensive peace settlement.

The current negotiations have led to a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. There has been progress in dealing with serious problems, but difficulties remain.