

common: From whatever countries we come, we're trying to reduce our dependence on oil and, therefore, make ourselves less vulnerable to the oil-producing countries being able to suddenly reduce their production and leave both our economies and our politics highly vulnerable.

Everything we're doing is trying to reduce the dependence of our countries on oil and leave us less vulnerable to the acts of others. You will find them all detailed, but by and large, they boil down to that simple proposition. That means, of course, that we have to find other sources of energy. It means that in order to find the resources for developing other sources of energy, we shall have to let the price rise of the energy we're using now, and we shall have to have massive investment into alternative supplies, such as nuclear, among other things, and such as opening up new coal fields.

Now the third point I want to make is this: If we in the Western industrialized countries have found it difficult to rise to the problems of the increasing price of oil and if it's reduced our ability to help others, then the poorer countries have had the worst problem of the lot. We talk about recycling; we talk about aid. The fact is that some of the poorer countries just plain can't afford the oil they're having to import now. And if you look at the relationship of aid to the increasing prices of oil that they've had put upon them, you'll find the astonishing thing is that the aid that we all give them together from the whole of the Western world is not sufficient to match the increasing price of oil since 1978.

Everything we can do in aid isn't enough to meet their very real problems. And that is why I think, instead of just talking about North-South dialogue, I think most of us are very conscious that as well as involving the countries of the North in solving the problems of the countries of the South, we also have to involve the oil-rich countries, the oil-producing countries, because we really feel that it's not only a question of recycling money, it's also a question of giving new sources of aid to those poor countries.

And the fourth point is this: We have great ambitions; we have great wishes to help others, though we're only able to do so if each of us puts our own economies really in order.

For many of us, we have a very considerable inflation problem. Indeed, think over the past 2 years, inflation has been a very much larger part of the

problems, economical problems of Western societies. Indeed, some 2 years ago, the average of OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] inflation was 8%; now it's some 14%. And we're not going to be able to help other countries, let alone ourselves, as much as we would wish unless we tackle that problem.

You will find quite a considerable portion of the communique taken up with the old recipes for tackling inflation. They are the old ones; there aren't any new ones. It's just sometimes that the old ones haven't been tried for long enough to produce sound money and a basis for stable growth, except perhaps in the economy of Germany, which we all admire for its tenacity in holding to sound financial principles. We recognize

### Economic Summits

The Venice summit was the sixth in a series of such meetings of the leaders of the major industrialized democracies.

The summits have addressed the inter-related problems of the world economy—abrupt increases in the price of oil, persistent inflation, slow economic growth, and imbalances in international payments. They underscore the interdependence of our economies and the need to find mutually reinforcing solutions to our common problems.

The principal result of the Bonn summit, for example, was an agreement on the coordination of macroeconomic policies, which achieved a balance between measures to fight inflation and those to stimulate growth. The principal outcome of the Tokyo summit was an agreement on targets for oil imports and consumption as part of a shared response to a tight oil market and sharply rising prices.

Nov. 15-17, 1975	France, F.R.G., Italy, Japan, U.K., U.S.
Rambouillet, France	
June 27-28, 1976	Canada, France, F.R.G., Italy, Japan, U.K., U.S.
Puerto Rico	
May 7-8, 1977	France, F.R.G., U.K., U.S.
London, England	
July 16-17, 1978	Canada, France, F.R.G., Italy, Japan, U.K., U.S.
Bonn, Germany	
June 28-29, 1979	Canada, France, F.R.G., Italy, Japan, U.K., U.S.
Toyko, Japan	
June 22-23, 1980	Canada, France, F.R.G., Italy, Japan, U.K., U.S.
Venice, Italy	

that we will have to do that if we really intend to be in a position to help others.

I think that our success in tackling the problems of the coming year will depend upon whether in our own countries we can raise our economic efficiency sufficiently to match the level of our international ideals. That will be the test that we have to undergo during the coming year, and doubtless you'll be keeping us up to it as to how well we're doing.

I would like to join my colleagues in saying thank you. We've had a wonderful Chairman, who's presided over our proceedings with very, very great ability. We've been visitors in a most beautiful city, and we've had a valuable and very rewarding conference.

We, all of us, talked about difficulties. I wouldn't like the message to go out of this conference just to be one of difficulties and problems. I think the result is that we believe the Western free societies can cope with those difficulties and that we'll all be back next year—perhaps with a new set of problems, perhaps with the same—but we believe we'll have made some progress in meeting them. And I'm sure we'll all meet together, I believe, next year in Canada. We look forward to it.

### Prime Minister Trudeau

In facts and figures and conclusions, there is very little I can add, if anything, to the forceful and lucid statements which my colleagues have just made, indeed add to the very detailed communique which you will have before you. I thought, for those few of you who might be interested in mood pieces, that I would say a word about the mood of cautious optimism which, in my judgment, seems to have been present among us.

I notice that Prime Minister Thatcher just used words to that effect by saying that there is a belief that we can cope with our problems. And that seemed to me to be the mood which prevails here today—not a mood of wild enthusiasm or of great self-congratulation but feeling that the industrialized democracies, challenged as they have been over the years with what seemed at each summit an intractable problem, has begun to find a way toward a solution.

One year it was the problem of recycling petrodollars, and that seems to have been solved, at least until now, and we see the great danger for the future. There was also, another year, the discussion of the impending trade wars