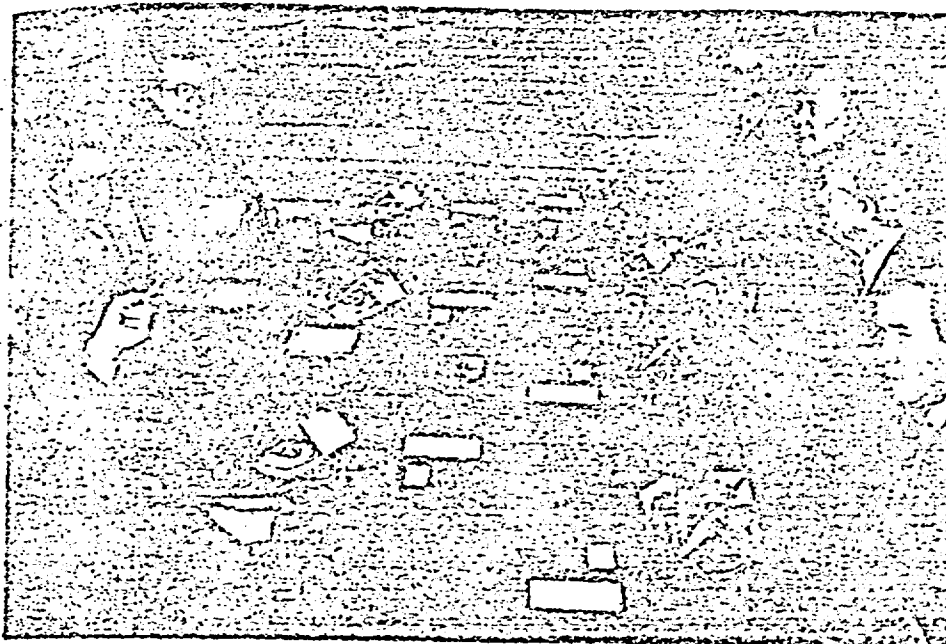




(From left to right) Chancellor Schmidt, Prime Minister Ohira, Prime Minister Andreotti, Prime Minister Thatcher, President Carter, President Giscard d'Estaing, and Prime Minister Clark attend a luncheon at the Japanese-style Annex in Tokyo.

make the right decisions, we can have some effect on the future course of the world and some effect on the destiny of our peoples.

That meant that we really had to get down to business in a very certain way. We had to reach, as President Carter and President Giscard have said, specific targets, give clear general directions of what governments can do and what governments can't. I believe that that has been achieved.

We also made one further point. The last time we had an oil crisis, we tried somehow to accommodate, some of us, the increase in oil price by printing money. If we do that again, we shall have much, much worse inflation, and we shall finish up with even worse problems than we encountered before. So, in that community you will find resolution that we accept for the time being that if we have to pay a lot more for oil, this means that we have, in fact, a reduction in our genuine income in terms of what it will buy for the future.

Nevertheless, perhaps because we're leaders, it didn't depress us. It means that we have to tackle the problems of growth in another way. And the only way you can ever tackle the problems of growth is to face the situation realistically, and that we have done at this summit.

So my contribution is those three points. In historical perspective, and facing our new problems first; secondly, that our interests are as one—no country is an island, and I think I'm the right country to say that—no country is an island in its interests, and we are not

any more than Japan is. Our interests are together. And our future prosperity and happiness and success of our people will only be achieved together and in concert with other nations, including those not represented here. And thirdly, that we did try to give a lead in these very difficult world problems.

Finally, may I join my colleagues in thanking the Emperor for his wonderful hospitality, in thanking you, Mr. Prime Minister, for steering us through sometimes very difficult debates to a successful and succinct communique—and I'm particularly pleased about the succinct, as well as the successful—to thank also the security forces, who've made a tremendous effort, and to thank all of the administrative staff, who've attended to every meticulous detail.

We thank you for your generosity, for your kindness, and we wish you well in the future.

Prime Minister Clark

As the Prime Minister of a nation that is a good neighbor to Japan, separated only by a little bit of ocean, I wanted to begin by expressing on behalf of the Government and the people of Canada my very real congratulations to you personally and to your colleagues in government and our very real appreciation to the people of Japan for the excellent way in which arrangements have been made for a summit that I think the world will see as an historic summit.

[In French] For Canada this summit

was of the greatest importance, since the main issue to be discussed was energy. Canada, in fact, is privileged, since it has abundant energy resources, and it is incumbent upon us to develop them as fast as possible for our own use as well as for other countries.

[In English] My government consequently is going to take all necessary action to achieve our own domestic goals of energy self-sufficiency for 1990. The work of this summit meeting provides a solid foundation from which we can launch this major Canadian effort.

In the immediate future, we in Canada are faced with the problem of declining oil production in our major producing province of Alberta. Until the mid-1980's our oil production from conventional sources in that Province will decline and decline dramatically. Consequently, imports into Canada must rise.

[At this point, the Prime Minister again spoke in French. He then translated his remarks as follows:]

Faced with the world oil shortage and in our own economic interests, I am firmly decided to keep imports as low as possible. We shall achieve this target by accelerating our energy conservation program, replacing oil by other energy sources, and by developing as quickly as possible energy sources of nonconventional character.

In keeping with that commitment, I have pledged Canada at this summit to reduce our net oil imports in 1985 to 600,000 barrels per day, from the projected need of 650,000 barrels per day.

Now, I'm convinced, that working together, the countries represented at this summit will deal effectively with the energy problems now facing us. I'm convinced that, working together, all of the people of my country in Canada will be able to achieve the goals which we have established here of moving toward energy self-sufficiency.

Now, while we have all, throughout the summit, been very concerned about the impact of the energy situation on industrialized countries of the world, I am very pleased that attention has also been paid to the special energy problems of the Third World, and that we have also called the attention of the world to the appalling refugee situation in Southeast Asia and requested immediate action both as to the cause and to the consequences of that tragedy.

President Jenkins

At this stage there is little to add, and I believe that brevity will be more valued than any other quality.

Like the heads of state and govern-