

both within Germany and abroad for some years.

The readiness to compromise is essential to a successful economic summit, and this is demonstrated by the fact that we Europeans—this is true also for my country, the Federal Republic of Germany—that we have successfully sought to arrive at common positions. This has not always been easy for the four member countries of the European Community represented here. President Giscard d'Estaing has already made this point for the Federal Republic of Germany, for France, for Italy, and for the United Kingdom. We have to follow up the decisions that were taken by the European Council a week ago in Strasbourg.

And we have jointly agreed to limit our oil imports through to 1985. Here we have insured that we have not prejudiced the interest of those partners of the European Community who were not with us yesterday and today.

But we have based ourselves on the decisions taken at the Strasbourg meeting. These limitations upon our oil imports which have been decided through to 1985 will, as President Carter has just said, mean that our economies, indeed our societies as a whole, will have to undergo far-reaching changes, and that means far-reaching efforts.

It is quite clear to us, and we hope that it will be quite clear to all our citizens, that after the Tokyo agreement, we are then going to have to proceed more rapidly to achieve our oil targets than we had imagined even quite recently. We are compelled to do this by the new unjustified price increases adopted by OPEC. The communique that we publish today clearly indicates the joint general approach to energy problems and the economy generally.

And the Federal Republic of Germany has, since 1973, been following a clear energy policy, and today's decisions do not require us in any way to change that. But we are going to have to substantially step up our efforts in the Federal Republic, and their fine words are going to be of little use to us. And in my country, we are going to continue to stick to the basic outlines of our energy policy, the one we have been following for some years. That is a policy which aims at oil substitution in various ways, stepping up the domestic production of coal. Thirdly, a policy aimed at extending the necessary extension of the generation of electricity from nuclear sources. Fourth, a greatly strengthened research and technological policy aimed at making energy savings and at opening up new energy sources.

These goals have been ours for many

years, but now we are going to have to tackle them with increased energy, and we are going to have to step up our efforts at achieving them. But the most important impetus can't come from the state; it must come from the citizens, from industry to save energy, to be economical in the use of energy, not just because energy is increasingly expensive but also because energy is going to be increasingly rare, there is going to be an increasing shortage of energy throughout the world.

I would also clearly like to say to President Giscard d'Estaing, nobody must be misled if we, the industrial countries, manage to limit our use of energy, our consumption of energy, into thinking that the several countries which are aiming at development, development to which we contribute, which have increasing energy require-

ments and for which we feel a certain political and moral responsibility, that must not be thought that if we save energy, if we can substitute for oil other energy sources—we must not be misled into thinking that we are thinking only of ourselves and our needs but also the very difficult circumstances in which the developing countries find themselves.

And, indeed, in this connection, I would like to warn everybody against thinking that increased energy costs, increased energy difficulties can be avoided and that one can, indeed, genuinely derive benefits from these enhanced increased energy costs.

I think that we must all jointly tackle the problems posed. I think that we must approach the situation in sober fashion, that it would be unwise to be carried away. We must, in our industrial life, in our economic life, in our political life, and indeed in our private activities, maintain a sober, clear attitude for our nations, for our people, for our economies, for governments, and for parliaments.

All of this means that we are going to have to work very much harder, and we are going to have to make very considerable efforts to embody in practice the outcome of the Tokyo agreement.

As far as my own country, the Federal Republic of Germany, is concerned, I shall, at the beginning of next week, make a statement before the German parliament—before the Bundestag—in which I will explain the conclusions that we must draw in order to embody in practice what has been recognized and decided in Tokyo. This is an aim we set ourselves, and I am fully convinced that we are going to be able to overcome the problem.

Prime Minister Andreotti

I wish to associate myself with the words of thanks which have been spoken to the Japanese Government and the Imperial Court, and to the government.

I was here 15 years ago for the Olympic Games, and I was able to see that more problems are produced for the police by the heads of states rather than so many thousands of athletes.

President Giscard and the others who have spoken before me have told you of the results achieved in these 2 days. I would confine myself to two comments of a political nature.

Every year we meet to study our problems of growth, of the struggle against unemployment, the fight against inflation, but every year increasingly I see that all our discussions develop not within the limited interests of the seven countries which come to-

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES, JOINT STATEMENT, JUNE 28, 1979*

The plight of refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia poses a humanitarian problem of historic proportions and constitutes a threat to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. Given the tragedy and suffering which are taking place, the problem calls for an immediate and major response.

The heads of state and government call on Vietnam and other countries of Indochina to take urgent and effective measures so that the present human hardship and suffering are eliminated. They confirm the great importance they attach to the immediate cessation of the disorderly outflow of refugees without prejudice to the principles of free emigration and family reunification.

The governments represented will, as part of an international effort, significantly increase their contribution to Indochinese refugee relief and resettlement by making more funds available and by admitting more people, while taking into account the existing social and economic circumstances in each of their countries.

The heads of state and government request the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene a conference as soon as possible with a view to attaining concrete and positive results. They extend full support to this objective and are ready to participate constructively in such a conference.

The heads of state and government call on all nations to join in addressing this pressing problem.

*Issued by the seven nations at the Tokyo economic summit.