

problem among ourselves alone. And I hope that our sense of responsibility will be met by an equal sense of responsibility by those who also hold part of the key to the problem. And as Acting President of the Council of the European Economic Community, I would like to emphasize the role that has been played by the Community.

First of all, by arriving at an agreement in Strasbourg last week among the nine members of the Community, which was part of our preparations for the Tokyo meeting, and then by arriving at an agreement among the seven of us here, that this, of course, presupposed that our partners were prepared, ready and willing to collaborate, that is to say, Japan, the United States, and Canada.

Now, there remains a great deal for us to do, it cannot be denied, in order to define the paths to be followed by the world economy. Growth that at the same time is energy saving, growth that is perhaps more steady, less spectacular. We are going to have to work a lot; we are going to have to invent a lot; we are going to have to improvise; we are going to have to change a number of the habits that grew up when times were easier. But we have tackled the problems in an orderly fashion and standing together. And this is what our Tokyo agreement means to us.

And I would like to add three comments. Firstly, I would like to express our concern with regard to the situation of non-oil-producing developing countries. Their situation is very much more difficult, very much more painful, very often, than ours. And this is why in discussions over the past 2 days, we have sought to bear their situation in mind, and we must insure that the approaches that are adopted do take account of their particular difficulties.

I would like to emphasize the importance we attach to the statement adopted, the declaration we have adopted on refugees from Indochina, and certainly France will maintain its efforts to support and welcome in the refugees of Indochina. And then, Mr. Chairman, we would like to thank you for your hospitality in Tokyo, worthy of the reputation of the Japanese for hospitality, and we would like to thank you for the important contribution you made to the success of our conference.

I would also like to ask you to express our thanks to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan for the welcome he extended to us yesterday evening.

President Carter

First of all, I would like to add my word of thanks to Prime Minister Ohira, to the officials of Japan, to His

Majesty the Emperor, to the people of Japan who have made this conference possible, and who have also welcomed us for an official state visit.

In my own opinion, this economic summit conference might be proven in history to have a historic meaning for most of the people on Earth. We are in trouble as we approach increasing shortages of energy and rapidly increasing prices for energy. But we have decided individually and collectively not to despair but to take action which will be meaningful and which might very well encourage others to emulate the decisions that we ourselves have made.

We recognize the seriousness of the energy question. And we have decided to act as individual nations and also as a group of nations to try to resolve this difficulty with minimum adverse effect on the people whom we represent.

One of the most difficult decisions for us, which we finally did make, was to adopt individual, national goals for limiting imports of oil for 1979, 1980, and all the way through until 1985. These goals are not expressed in generalities. They will be expressed in specific terms. They are quite substantive commitments, tangible and restrictive.

In addition, we committed ourselves individually and collectively to the rapid development of alternate supplies of energy, to increase our own production of oil and gas when we have it available, to increase the production and use of coal, taking care to protect the quality of the environment, to emphasize synthetic fuel development, oil to be derived from shale, tar sands, solar power, nuclear power with a special emphasis on safety—these types of commitments have been thoroughly discussed and will be binding upon us in the future.

We also address a difficult problem of marketing procedures so that after the price of oil is established at the source, there will be a minimum unnecessary increase in the price of oil during the marketing and delivery process.

I think for the first time publicly a group of responsible leaders representing industrial countries have spoken out forcefully and expressed our concern about the recent action of the OPEC nations. Just quoting a few words from the communique which I think are significant—"We deplore the decisions taken by the recent OPEC Conference"—we refer to the unwarranted rises in oil prices and point out the serious economic and social consequences of these decisions. We emphasized that this will result in a worldwide inflation, less growth, more

unemployment, will endanger the stability of the economic system of the world, and particularly emphasized, as the President of France has already said, the adverse impact on the developing nations of the world, who don't share the wealth that some of us have.

The refugee question was discussed with attention and concern and compassion for those who are suffering. We have collectively called on Vietnam and others who create the source of the refugee problem to try to help in dealing with it in a humane and effective way. And we have all discussed what we might do as individual nations to alleviate this problem.

Our country has accepted 220,000 refugees from Southeast Asia. We are taking in now about 7,000 per month. I have committed my nation yesterday to double this rate and to accept 14,000 refugees per month.

We have also, I think in almost every debate, quite different from my own previous experience in conferences, moved toward the boldest position, the most constructive position, the most specific position, and the most tangible position. We've not yielded to compromise by going into generalities.

I think when you read the communique, you'll discover that what I have said is accurate. In my opinion, because of these reasons and others, I consider this summit conference to have been very successful.

Chancellor Schmidt

I would first of all like to thank you for your hospitality, the hospitality that has been extended to us, and for your chairmanship of this fifth economic summit. I would like to say that our chairman, Prime Minister Ohira, has contributed significantly to the success of our conference.

I would also, like the speakers before me, like to express my warm thanks for the hospitality of the Japanese people as a whole and particularly for the hospitality of His Majesty the Emperor. And to that, I might add that I would like to thank you for the effective and very courteous work of the security forces.

As far as the substance of our work is concerned, we have arrived at compromises among ourselves. We have found common denominators, and the basis of the energy policy of our countries for the years ahead has been laid down jointly. However, I would also like to say that it is very pleasing, very satisfying to me to find in our communique a number of the positions that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has been advancing

both with some years. The essential to limit, and the fact that also for public of cessfully position: easy for the Euro here. Pr already a Republic Italy, and have to were tak week ago. And w our oil E we have educe (2 the Euro with us. But w decision meeting: imports through Carter's economic whole. teaching teaching. It is q that it wi tens, that we are a more rap than we cently. V the new adopted that we j the joint problems. And a many ha clear ene sions do change a to subst the Fed words a 25. And continue of our e been fol a policy in vari domestic policy as extensive ty from greatly s biologic energy s energy s. These