



GRID OF  
INTERNATIONAL PRESS

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## GRID OF INTERNATIONAL PRESS AND RELEVANT IPS INTERVIEWS ON THE PARIS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The following grid is broken down topically:

- PART 1 \*The Kissinger Speech: conciliation or threat?
- PART 2 \*The Question of Soviet Participation
- PART 3 \*Third World and Eastern European Statements to  
the Conference
- PART 4A\*European Evaluation of Conference Prospects
- 4B\*Japanese Evaluation of Conference Prospects

PART 1

Kissinger's speech: conciliation or threat?

Kissinger (excerpts from speech Dec. 16) "The United States, the world's strongest economy, has demonstrated its resilience ... We might best survive any new round of economic warfare ... the developing countries, by definition, have less of a margin to reduce consumption ... developing countries will be forced to cut back imports ... current projections indicate that the developing world will be collectively in deficit by about \$35 billion ... Economic distress magnifies the problems of government in all countries ..."

L'Aurore, France, Dec. 16 -- "Wolf Kissinger Puts on Sheepskins; Preaches Conciliation" "The most encouraging element of this first day is the moderate speech of U.S. Secretary Henry Kissinger. It had been said that he was going to make a very hard intervention, but that was not the case."

Excelsior, Mexico, Dec. 16 -- After Kissinger's speech, U.S. Undersecretary of State Charles Robinson spoke to reporters and said, "The U.S. does not accept that expression (new world economic order), which presumes the socialization of the world economy, and our government believes in free enterprise." Excelsior contrasts Kissinger's professed concern with the sufferings of the "Fourth World" from the oil embargo with his calls for "Fourth World" population decrease and his warnings of economic dangers if "cooperation" is not achieved.

Corriere de la Sera, Italy Dec. 16 -- "The U.S. is already blackmailing the Third World by withdrawing American aid unless they (the Third World) are ready to meet U.S. proposals."

Outidion de Paris, France, Dec. 17 -- Kissinger Shows Velvet Paws: "Does the good will which he showed yesterday, contrary to what was threatened, stem from the fact that he got everything he wanted from the industrialized sector."

PART 2

Excelsior, Mexico, Dec. 16 -- Exclusive interview with chief Mexican delegate to the Conference Francisco Javier Alejo: "The objective of the United States at the North-South conference is to isolate the Soviet Union."

La Stampa, Italy, Dec. 16 -- "The Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China are not present (at the conference), therefore it is mostly symbolic."

New York Times, (Flora Lewis) Dec. 17 -- "... lively interest shown yesterday by a number of third-world delegates in the suggestion by the French President for involving the Communist states in the work of the conference. Officials said ... the United States opposes any such move."

Excelsior, Mexico, Dec. 17 -- Speech of Mexican Minister Alejo to conference: "The (socialist countries) have to assume the function and co-responsibility incumbent upon them in a scheme of international cooperation."

Dec. 18 (IPS) Interview with aide to Undersecretary of State Charles Robinson -- "The U.S. has made its position clear that the scope of the CIEC cannot be widened to include non-market economies (the Comecon sector)." When asked about the possibility of a transfer ruble based monetary system being raised at the conference: "A new world economic order and a new world currency system does not relate to the guidelines under which we have agreed to hold this conference ... there may very well be discussion of this ... We would not discuss this."

Le Monde, France, Dec. 18 -- reporting on the speech of Yugoslav Foreign Minister Minic: "We are mostly regretting the fact that there has not been any agreement to enlarge this conference in conformity with the developing countries' proposals ... I also associate myself with the remark made by (French President) Giscard d'Estaing who, if I understand him right, noted the absence of the Socialist countries and to his proposal to envisage the manner in which they will have to be informed about our works or invited to associate themselves to them or give their contributions."

### PART 3 THIRD WORLD & EASTERN EUROPEAN STATEMENTS TO CONFERENCE

Excelsior, Dec. 17 -- "Peruvian chancellor Miguel Angel de la Flor declared that the Paris conference "should inexorably produce a structural modification of the economic system that has prevailed up to now ... It is not a matter of reform in the old order but of creating one which is philosophically and structurally new, which establishes an international division of labor and the subsequent distribution of world income ... The time has come to renounce the old privileges and accept the sacrifices imposed by an authentic transformation."

Tass, Soviet Press service, reported in Mexican daily El Dia, Dec. 17 -- The conference is "a tense confrontation between the rich and poor countries ... Many of the participants are attempting to put an end to the present system of banditry and exploitation through the artificial reduction in raw materials prices and the establishment of inflationary prices for industrial merchandise."

Excelsior, Mexico, Dec. 18 -- At his Dec. 17 speech to the conference, Alejo called for genuine participation of the Third World in formulating a new international monetary system which would contribute "to the rapid and equal growth of world production and trade, the control of inflation and the attainment of high levels of employment, as well as the netterment of the quality and conditions of life of the developing countries." Alejo described the current international monetary system as the "legacy of a political and economic system erected by only one third of the countries that today make up the international community ..."

Agence France Presse, Dec. 18 -- Mexican natural resources minister Francisco Javier Alejo, in a press conference statement at te- conference, said "Mexico will call for the creation of an organization in charge of regulating international trade ... directed at correcting the distrotions of the world raw materials market."

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, West Germany, Dec. 18 -- "Algerian foreign minister Bouteflika said that the correct line at the commissions' work would be a general political orientation. For this he received the support of Peru and other Third World states, but as good as none from Saudi Arabian oil minister Yamani."

New York Times, Dec. 18 -- "I think their is no choice but to wipe out the (Third World) debts," said a high Pakistani official... 'I mean to reschedule them. That's a politer, more acceptable way of putting it.'"

L'Humanite, daily newspaper of the Communist Party of France, Dec. 18 -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Hammadi "stressed that there is a probability of attacks against OPEC in order to prevent the creation of a new a stable international economic system." Bouteflika "emphasized the work which has already been done by the United Nations, 'in the most qualified international institutions'..." and "attacked attempts to isolate OPEC from the rest of the Third World." Yugoslav delegate Milos Minic said, "'We are still faced with a refusal to solve these (world economic) problems, and "stressed the need to stop the constant deterioration of the terms of trade."

Neues Deutschland, Democratic Republic of Germany, Dec. 18 -- Kissinger is trying to make OPEC responsible for the world economic crisis. The standing committee of the 61 trade-union organizations of gas and chemical workers has published a declaration in Paris that the Western industrial nations are pursuing the goal at the conference of maintaining colonialist and neo-colonialist exploitation.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Dec. 18 -- The Brazilian foreign minister demanded "getting away from further analyses and proceeding directly to reach new solutions on the current world situation."

Le Figaro, French daily, Dec. 18 -- Before leaving for Washington, Kissinger stated that the North-South conference is in good health and met with delegations from Zambia, Zaire, and Nigeria, allegedly to discuss Angola.

New York Times, Dec. 19 -- "The tone of the meeting ... was set by the Indian Foreign Minister, Y.B. Chavan, who quietly said that a 'small number of people' controls 80 per cent of world commerce and 95 per cent of world investments, while the same people consume 70 per cent of the world resources. 'We all know who they are,' he said, 'but I make no recriminations.'"

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Dec. 19 -- "... what is up for debate is whether the Third World's dirigistic solution or the industrialized countries' free market will be decisive."

#### PART 4A EUROPEAN EVALUATION OF CONFERENCE PROSPECTS

Financial Times, Britain, Dec. 16 -- "At the last OPEC ... meeting there was considerable evidence that Saudi Arabia, the most important member, is prepared to wreck the cartel rather than go along with extremist..demands..."

Die Ziet, West Germany, Dec. 17 -- Editor Theo Sommer, a Tri-lateral Commission member, insists Third World if pressed to limit will take desparate action including nuclear threats, "wars of distribution and other wars."

La Stampa, Italy, Dec. 17 -- Italian Prime Minister Mario Rumor, speaking for the EEC has counterposed the challenge to the Americans. He emphasized in remarks to the conference "the Third World and the industrialized sector must not only attempt to end the world economic crisis, but must also create a structure more equitable to international economic relations." The EEC has therefore "declared itself available to open discussions with all sectors, committed to follow the declarations of the last UN General Assembly."

Corriere de la Sera, Italy, Dec. 17 -- "The turn in Washington," reports that U.S. has changed policy from confrontation to conciliation and cooperation; "Simon's policies have been replaced by Kissinger's" cites Brookings Institute report that crisis in oil price rise is "controllable and destined to diminish constantly; the reduction in price of oil can and must be reduced; this is urgent and vital; while other countries possess "oil-power" the U.S. possess agri-power (food), a very "large card up the U.S' sleeve."

France Soir, France, Dec. 18 -- Algeria attempts to stall North-South conference to get out of isolation: "In reality, the Algerian last salvo corresponds with motivation which go beyond the conference. Algeria, which a short time ago, was still one of the leaders of the Third World, is losing speed on the diplomatic scene. The attitude of Col. Boumedienne on the Western Sahara question has plunged Algeria into solitude. It has been abandoned not only by the Africans but also by the Arab states. Furthermore the difficulty it is experiencing in the financing of its development plan led it to contract a loan with Saudi Arabia which places its diplomacy in an uncomfortable position."

Quotidien de Paris, France, Dec. 18 -- "If we place ourselves in this perspective, one capital thing occurred since Monday: the U.S. and Saudi Arabia succeeded in imposing on their respective groups to be moninated as co-president of the energy commission. This is extremely important insofar as the U.S. represents potentially the greatest oil market in the world and Saudi Arabia the most colossal reserves of crude known to man ... This creates a sort of "objective" natural solidarity between those two countries, a solidarity rein-

forced by history and by a common vision of the threat represented by the Soviet empire."

**PART 4B      JAPANESE EVALUATION OF CONFERENCE PROSPECTS**

Mainichi, Japan, Dec. 13 -- "Few Results Expected From North South Conference: "The conference was once called for a three cornered dialogue among the rich nations, the oil producers, and the developing countries without oil ... critics fear that the Paris conference may turn out to be a place not for dialogue but for conflicts over varied national interests ... One high ranking (Japanese) Foreign Ministry official says Japan is not in a position to solve the North-South problem ..."

Mainichi, Japan, Dec. 14 -- "Chances are slim that the forthcoming conference ... will yield tangible agreement on crucial primary commodities, (Japanese) government sources said ... Indications are the conference will fall short of the growing expectations that a practical solution (could be reached before the UNCTAD meeting in May).

Yomiuri, Japan, Dec. 15 -- North South Dialogue: "At the conference the industrialized nations would be prudent if they restrained themselves from indulging in short-term tricks of diplomacy ... we fear that the U.S., which has rapidly been recovering its self confidence in international affairs, will take a hawkish attitude..."

Interview with Larry Raicht, State Department, energy desk, Dec. 17 -- Asked about Japan's position on energy, he said they had proposed fusion research development. When questioned, he indicated that he was not saying that he thought that Japan would bring this up at the North-South conference, but that it is their position and they may discuss it at North-South energy commission. How would the U.S. react? "The U.S. favors cooperation" How would the developing countries react? Have they taken notice of this proposal? No response, but said that at the Ramboulet summit, Japanese Prime Minister Miki has only directed his call for cooperation to the Western world, not including the East bloc or the Lesser-Developed Countries (LDCs). He said that the Miki proposal was in the Japanese press two weeks before Rambouillet.