KISSINGER URGES POOLED EFFORTS IN ENERGY CRISIS

By Bernard Gwertzman Special to The New York Times

Dec. 13, 1973

LONDON, Dec. 12—Secretary of State Kissinger proposed tonight that the United States, Europe, Canada and Japan join in a united effort to attack the world energy problem for the long term and transform the current energy crisis into “the economic equivalent of the Sputnik challenge of 1957.”

In an address in London, Mr. Kissinger specifically called for the creation of an “energy action group” of “senior and prestigious individuals” to develop within three months an initial action program “for collaboration in all areas of the energy problem.”

Text of Kissinger's address is printed on Page 28.

“The producing nations should be invited to join” the action group from the beginning, he said, “with respect to matters of common interest.”

Europeans Criticized

On European-American political questions, Mr. Kissinger criticized what he saw as the failure of Europeans to consult fully with the United States—a complaint often made in reverse about Washington's behavior toward its allies—and said the trend toward European political unity, while, supported by America in principle, tended “to highlight division rather than unity with us.”

But he stressed—in advance of a crucial Common Market summit meeting in Copenhagen on Friday and Saturday—that the United States was “determined to continue a constructive dialogue with Western Europe.”
He said: “We have offered no final answers; we welcome Europe's wisdom. We believe this opportunity will not come soon again. So let us rededicate ourselves to finishing the task of renewing the Atlantic community.”

Mr. Kissinger made several references to the long-standing ties between the United States and Britain.

He took note of Britain's joining the Common Market and said she was “in a unique position” to make “another historic contribution in helping develop between the United States and a unifying Europe the same special evidence of intimacy that benefited our two nations for decades.”

“We are prepared to offer a unifying Europe a special relationship' for we believe that the unity of the Western world is essential for the well-being of all its parts,” he said, alluding to the fact that for years Britain and the United States had what was often called a “special relationship.”

The Secretary saved his proposal for the energy group for the end of his speech.

He said that the energy action group “would have as its goal the assurance of required energy supplies at reasonable cost.”

“It would define broad principles of cooperation, and it would initiate action in specific areas,” he said. He then listed the following goals:

- To conserve energy through more rational use of existing supplies.
- To encourage the discovery and development of new sources of energy.
- To give producers an incentive to increase supply.
- To coordinate an international program of research to develop new technologies that use energy more efficiently and provide alternatives to petroleum.

“The United States is prepared to make a very major financial and intellectual contribution to the objective of solving the energy problem on a common basis,” Mr. Kissinger said.
“There is no technological problem that the great democracies do not have the capacity to solve together,” he said, “if they can muster the will and the imagination.”

Referring to America's response to the Soviet launching of the first space satellite — a response that produced the historic first step on the moon in 1969 — Mr. Kissinger said:

“The energy crisis of 1973 should become the economic equivalent of the Sputnik challenge of 1957. The outcome can be the same. Only this time, the giant step for mankind will be one that America and its closest partners take together for the benefit of all mankind.”

Envoy Gives Kissinger His Nobel Peace Prize

LONDON, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Thomas R. Byrne, the United States Ambassador to Norway, today presented to Secretary of State Kissinger the Nobel Peace Prize he accepted on Mr. Kissinger's behalf in ceremonies Monday in Oslo.

Secretary Kissinger was unable to attend the Oslo ceremony because of his current talks with European leaders and his projected Middle East tour beginning tomorrow.

There has been criticism of the award, conferred jointly on Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam for their efforts to negotiate a cease-fire in Vietnam, because the accord has not ended the hostilities. About 500 Norwegian students demonstrated outside Oslo University Monday as King Olav V of Norway was presenting the award for Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger was the guest at a dinner of the Pilgrims, a prestigious all-male British-American society.

Lord Harlech, former, Ambassador to the United States, praised Mr. Kissinger's energy initiative as “a very important statement for the Western world.”

The Secretary was introduced to the black-tie audience of 500 by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, who assured him that “the common interests and feelings of Europe and the United States are vastly more important and enduring than the occasional friction” within the alliance.
Leaves Today for Mideast

Mr. Kissinger, who arrived in London last night after smoothing some of the strains with allied officials in Brussels, leaves tomorrow on the Middle East phase of his current trip.

Algeria was added to his itinerary today and he will meet for a few hours tomorrow morning with her President, Houari Boumediene, on the way to Cairo.

The proposal for the energy action group, while unexpected, parallels similar, but largely fruitless American efforts in recent years to galvanize action within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, an international organization formed in 1961 to achieve high economic growth for its 23 member countries.

Mr. Kissinger's plan, however, comes at a time of heightened world interest in energy problems caused by the

Middle East war, and will probably arouse much more interest than past American suggestions.

The Secretary devoted much of the speech to a detailed discussion of the problems and prospects for American-European relations.

At times, his remarks seemed aimed at refuting European arguments about American intentions, and at other times, at reassuring the Europeans about Washington's policies.

Kissinger Is Frank

Throughout, his approach was frank, similar to his speech in New York last April when he created a stir in Europe by calling for "a new Atlantic charter" to redefine the goals of the alliance in light of the changes in Europe and America since the early postwar years when a weak Europe was dependent on the United States for protection and assistance.

Among the points made were the following:
The United States welcomes the trend toward European unity as long as it strengthened the alliance, but Mr. Kissinger criticized the Common Market political machinery for failing to take account of American concerns and not permitting enough consultation with the United States before decisions were made.

The United States has at times not consulted adequately with its European allies, but what is crucial is not so much the consultative machinery, but a “common vision and shared goals,” the intangibles that form “the real sinews” of the alliance.

The United States has no intention of restricting Europe's international role to regional matters; rather, unification should allow Europe to take on “broader responsibilities for global peace.”

**Pilgrims Society Seeks U.S.-British Friendship**

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Dec. 12 — The Pilgrims Society, where Secretary Kissinger spoke tonight, has been fostering British-American friendship since 1902, when it was founded to “promote good relations” between Britain and the United States.

Among its founders were Lindsey Russell of New York and Sir Harry Brittain of London, now a centenarian and a frequent and valued speaker at the society's annual dinners here.

There are American and British chapters and the society's dinners are held in London and New York.

The Pilgrims' first dinner in 1903 was held in London. Chauncey Depew addressed it and Field Marshall Earl Roberts, the British Boer War commander, also among the founders, attended.

The society's presidents have usually been ambassadors. Members and guests are diplomats, high-ranking soldiers or other men of distinction in many fields.
The United States feels that affirmation of American-European interdependence in economic, political and military affairs was the justification “for conciliatory solutions” at the highest political levels and maintaining the presence of United States troops was not used as “a device for blackmail” in the economic and political areas.

Mr. Kissinger also took note of the meeting in Copenhagen this weekend of leaders of the Common Market nations.

He said he wanted the Europeans to know that the United States favored détente with the Soviet Union, but not at the price of undermining “the friendships which made détente possible.”

On the question of mutual defense, he said that the allies must share the burdens and must define the kind of security “that our peoples can support and that our adversaries will respect in a period of lessened tensions.”

He stressed that the United States wanted to continue a “constructive dialogue” with Western Europe, including the completion of the declarations of principles that have been worked on for several months both within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and between the Common Market and the United States.

Sir Alec, in his remarks, told Mr. Kissinger that “if you ever had any fear that Europe seeks a position halfway between the Communist powers and the United States—dismiss it.”

“We are not a third force,” he said. “We are a second force on your side.”
KISSINGER URGES POOLED EFFORTS IN ENERGY CRISIS

In London, H. Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State, urges "pooling efforts" in the world energy crisis. He asks the major industrial nations of Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan for a long-term solution. He made the appeal in a speech at a London conference of representatives of the major industrial nations of the world.

"ACTION GROUP" PLANNED

Secretary Kissinger said the United States, Canada and Japan would continue to work on a long-term solution for the energy crisis, and that other nations would take part in the talks.

Washington will continue its dialogue with its Atlantic allies. In a statement, Mr. Kissinger said: "I have been saying that we should have an action group, and that the United States, Canada and Japan would like to take part in it." He said that he had asked the other nations to join the talks and that the United States would continue its dialogue with its Atlantic allies.

"All the New York Times That's Fit to Print"

VOC. CXXXIII . No. 43,227

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1971

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**Text of Address by Kissinger in London on Energy and European Problems**

**Kissinger Urges Joint Action Toward Long-Term Solution of Energy Crisis**

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1...  

"I would like to begin by saying that the United States shares the deep concern that the energy crisis engenders about the future of our country and the world. The President has spoken today about the need to meet the challenge of the energy crisis. I would like to add a few comments to his message.

"The very fact that mankind is facing this challenge is the result of the great progress we have made in the world. But the progress we have made has come at a great price. We have consumed far more energy than we have the resources to produce. We have used up our natural resources more rapidly than we can replace them. We have polluted our environment more than we can clean up.

"But the problem is not insurmountable. It is not a problem that cannot be solved. It is a problem that we must solve. We must solve it if we are to have a future. We must solve it if we are to have a world.

"The United States has always been a leader in the world. We have always been a leader in the fight against poverty. We have always been a leader in the fight against disease. We have always been a leader in the fight against hunger. We have always been a leader in the fight against ignorance.

"But we cannot be a leader in the world if we are not a leader in the fight against the energy crisis. We cannot be a leader in the world if we do not solve the energy crisis. We cannot be a leader in the world if we do not lead the world to a solution of the energy crisis.

"I want to say one more thing. I want to say that the United States is ready to lead the world in the fight against the energy crisis. We are ready to lead the world in the fight against the energy crisis if the world is ready to follow us.

"Thank you."