

# U.S. AFFIRMS SHIFT ON WORLD PRICES

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## Kissinger Tells Users of Oil He Also Favors Stability for Other Raw Materials NYTimes

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PARIS, May 27—The United States, calling for a new preparatory meeting for an international energy conference, affirmed today that it was willing to consider arrangements for greater price stability for raw materials exported by developing countries.

It said also that it hoped new efforts to deal "seriously" with the problems of the developing world would break a deadlock between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries and help the world avoid another energy confrontation.

These statements, which entailed a change in American foreign economic policy, were made by Secretary of State Kissinger at a ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency, a grouping of 18 major oil-consuming countries. He had made similar statements in a speech in Kansas City two weeks ago.

### Talks Broke Down in April

The first preparatory meeting for an international energy conference, held here last month, broke down over whether the agenda should include the wider problems of all raw materials. Oil-producing and developing countries insisted on a broad agenda; the United States, the European Common Market and Japan were opposed.

Today Mr. Kissinger suggested that a similar impasse could be avoided at a new preparatory meeting through the establishment of a series of commissions, with the principal one dealing substantially with energy. Development issues and raw materials would be discussed in others.

The foreign ministers of the consumer countries meeting here issued a communiqué tonight offering to resume "discussions at any time and in any manner found mutually

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convenient." But it did not pick up proposals made by Mr. Kissinger for taking up raw materials as well, saying only that the governing board of the International Emergency Agency would "examine the manner in which the dialogue should be continued."

This was the first ministerial meeting of the agency since it was formed 16 months ago, largely at Mr. Kissinger's initiative, to unify Western Energy positions and prepare for a dialogue with the major oil-exporting states.

Third-world countries have been pressing for a new international economic order to restructure financial systems in a way that would increase their wealth and Power and reduce the gap with the rich industrial countries.

### High on List of Demands

The stabilization of fluctuating commodity prices has been high in the catalogue of third-world demands, which the oil producing states supported in last month's preparatory meeting.

Countries that depend on export earnings of a few primary products, such as copper, tin or coffee, are hurt when prices for these products fall in world markets.

American officials said today that Washington now felt this question of excessive price volatility must be addressed not only because it hurts producers but also because it causes costly dislocations in the production process that inevitably affect consumers.

Mr. Kissinger remains in Paris tomorrow for a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and

Development, an economic strategy body of the Western nations. He said today that he intended to present more detailed proposals tomorrow on the way the United States will tackle the issue of third-world demands.

"It has become clear—as a result of the April preparatory meeting—that the dialogue between the producers and consumers will not progress unless it is broadened to include the general issue of the relationship between developing and developed countries," Mr. Kissinger said today.

He added that there was "no reason to recoil from a discussion of all the issues of concern to developing countries."

The Secretary of State then went on to disclose American thinking about the way in which the conference with oil-producer countries could be resumed.

He said commissions should be created to deal with critical areas such as energy, problems of the most seriously affected nations and raw materials.

### Speech Is Revised

"Membership in these commissions should be limited if they are to be effective," he said. "We suggest that this be decided by objective criteria. In energy, for example, countries exporting or importing more than a certain volume of energy in the world market should be members."

A first version of Mr. Kissinger's speech, distributed to the press this morning, gave the commissions equal importance. But a later version, which was actually read to the other ministers said that only the energy commission would do substantive work, while commissions on development issues

and raw materials would be limited to monitoring and reviewing work already done within international bodies such as the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Garret Fitz-Gerald of Ireland told newsmen this evening that the Kissinger plan was a "good starting point," but that Ireland felt the status of the commissions would have to be modified to satisfy the developing countries.

Mr. Kissinger told newsmen tonight that the United States had already conducted bilateral conversations with several oil-producing countries and that

this impression was that "we have some support."

After a breakfast meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who convened the preparatory conference last month and remains ready to call another one, Mr. Kissinger said he thought the dialogue could be resumed the coming months.

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