

.... July 6 Juillet 1990

.... LE TEMPS - Région parisienne: Ciel très
variable ce matin. Eclaircies cet
après-midi. Vent de nord-ouest. 19°.

.... SG/PRB/D(90)122

AFP: LE MONDE EN BREF

LONDRES - Le secrétaire général de l'OTAN Manfred Woerner a ouvert jeudi à Londres le 11ème sommet de l'Alliance atlantique en déclarant devant les dirigeants des 16 Alliés: "La guerre froide appartient désormais au passé".

BERLIN-EST - La RDA a publiquement réclamé jeudi le retrait des 380.000 soldats soviétiques stationnés sur son sol. Le ministre du Désarmement et de la Défense, Rainer Eppelmann, a déclaré qu'un nouvel accord de stationnement des troupes devait être signé pour régler les détails du retrait.

PRAGUE - Vaclav Havel (53 ans) a été réélu jeudi à la tête de l'Etat pour 2 ans, durée de la présente législature, par l'Assemblée fédérale.

NATO SUMMIT

WALL STREET JOURNAL: Gorbachev offered Palm leaf

LONDON - "The Western allies agreed in principle on steps to revamp their defense strategy in light of the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, as well as on a dramatic symbolic gesture to show that they want to cooperate with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. In the first day of a 2-day summit meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the alliance generally accepted a proposal by US President George Bush to declare that NATO will use nuclear weapons only as a 'last resort', US officials said. The allies also agreed to an American proposal to invite Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to address a future NATO meeting, officials said."

THE GROUP OF SEVEN TO MEET IN HOUSTON

WALL STREET JOURNAL: Summit to pit US against EC on big issues

WASHINGTON - "The unlikely trio of farm subsidies, Soviet aid and global warming threaten to spoil President George Bush's get-together in Houston next week with leaders of the G7 industrialized nations. The economic summit will pit the US against the European members on each of these major issues. For Mr. Bush, the host of the summit, it will be difficult to emerge unbruised. On agriculture, the US wants to use the summit to reach an agreement with its allies on the elimination of most farm subsidies. The European nations will likely put forward a united front as members of the EC... On Soviet aid, it's the West Germans and the French who are eager to use the summit to push for immediate action... And on the environment, the Europeans, led by the West Germans, want to agree on steps to cut back so-called greenhouse gases, which many scientists fear will raise the Earth's temperature by trapping too much heat from the sun and cause possibly dramatic climate changes... The likely outcome: a summit of heavy quarreling and hard bargaining between the US and Europe on issues that are crucial to the future world order."

FINANCIAL TIMES: Tokyo to take lone stand at Houston summit

TOKYO - "Japan's efforts to carve a more independent international role for itself will come under pressure at the Houston summit next week when it will stand alone on 2 of the most important issues - aid for the Soviet Union and improving relations with China... Relations with Moscow have been soured since 1945 by a dispute over islands north of Japan, seized by the Soviets in the last days of the Second World War... Mr. Kaifu will argue at the summit that Japan's assistance to the USSR should be limited to technical help, such as sending expert missions. By contrast, EC leaders recently agreed to study a West German inspired plan for a \$15bn (£8.72bn) aid package for the USSR... On China, the positions are

reversed, with Japan pressing hardest for an improvement in relations. Japan is asking G7 countries to lift economic sanctions, including a ban on financial aid, imposed at last year's summit following China's military crackdown on student demonstrations."

THE EUROPEAN: Breakthrough in Texas crucial

GENEVA - (Interview with GATT's director-general Arthur Dunkel) - "... Mr. Dunkel says failure of the Uruguay Round trade talks would be 'catastrophic'. The world will slide back into protectionism. Europe will lose tens of thousands of jobs. One forecast puts the cost to the EC alone at \$52bn. The odds are against a new deal. And, unless there is a breakthrough at Houston this weekend, they will get even longer... 'We now have the second opportunity since the Second World War to create a world trading system. The Eastern European countries want to be fully part of the world economic system, and the Latin American countries have shifted their economic position and now are in a position to play the game of the GATT, which is one of market forces'."

CEE - EMPLOI

LE FIGARO: Plus d'un million d'emplois créés en 1991

"Entre 1985 et 1989, il s'est créé 7 M d'emplois dans la CEE, ce qui représente un taux de croissance continue 'inégalé' depuis les années 1950. Cette croissance devrait se poursuivre, avec 1,5 M de nouveaux emplois prévus en 1990 et plus d'un million en 1991, annonce le rapport annuel sur l'emploi de la Commission de la CEE, présenté par le commissaire européen aux affaires sociales, Vasso Papandréou."

FINANCIAL TIMES: Working women get raw deal

"Women workers in the EC get less work than they want, are underpaid and are often overqualified for the jobs they do have, a study unveiled by the EC's Executive Commission yesterday showed. Women in the EC have to take part-time jobs when they would rather work full-time and they are usually paid 25% less than their male counterparts, the study reported. EC Social Affairs Commissioner Ms Vasso Papandreou told a news conference that 2m out of 5m new jobs created in the Community from 1985 to 1988 were part-time, and that 60% of them went to women."

ENERGY

HERALD TRIBUNE: OPEC pumping out oil and losing credibility

PARIS - "OPEC oil producers pumped 23.2m barrels of crude per day in June, nearly 1.2m barrels over the 22m target they agreed in May to prop up flagging oil prices, the International Energy Agency said Thursday. On the New York Mercantile exchange, crude oil futures for August delivery slipped 28 cents to close at \$16.52 per barrel. OPEC has 'a problem of credibility', a Western oil official said. The IEA estimated last month's OPEC output to be down by a modest 0.35m barrels per day from its May level of 23.6m, and by just under 0.9m from the March peak of about 24m... The IEA said high first-half production levels had been accompanied by a 'marked buildup in floating storage to the highest level seen since mid-1987', as well as large increases in other stocks held outside the industrial consumer countries."

OECD ECONOMIES

Germany

DAILY TELEGRAPH: Union could spur inflation says OECD

"Higher interest rates may be necessary in Germany to head off inflationary pressures and maintain the strength of the Deutschemark following monetary union between East and West, the OECD believes. In its annual survey of the German economy, the OECD points out that union has come after a period of rapid growth in the West which has stretched resources and given wage inflation a push. As a result, special care has to be taken to ensure that the extra demand coming from the East does not result in higher inflation. The OECD calls on the German Bundesbank 'to maintain its firm anti-inflationary policy stance, including if necessary pre-emptive moves as a means to keep the economy on an even keel'."

FINANCIAL TIMES: E. Germany 'may need 15 years to catch up'

BONN - "East Germany is likely to need at least 15 years to catch up its economic lag with West Germany, even assuming annual growth rates in the east of 7 1/2%, according to the OECD. This would assume a rate of output growth in East Germany similar to that seen in West Germany in the 1950s... In its annual report on West Germany, published yesterday, the OECD says it believes the costs of financing German unity can be met without overburdening the capital markets and without 'major tax increases'. The OECD generally paints a positive picture of West German GNP growing at 4% in 1991, after 4% in 1989."

Italie

AFP: Taux de chômage (10,6%) fin mars 1990

ROME - "Le taux de chômage en Italie représentait 10,6% de la population active du pays à la fin du 1er trimestre 1990, contre 11,9% fin mars 1989, soit un recul de 1,3 point sur 12 mois, annonce jeudi un communiqué de l'Institut national des statistiques (ISTAT). Au 31 mars 1990, il y avait 2.516.000 personnes en quête d'un emploi (1.050.000 hommes et 1.466.000 femmes) alors que 21.229.000 Italiens (13.968/000 hommes et 7.261.000 femmes) disposaient d'un travail, soit une population active de 23.745.000 personnes, indique la note trimestrielle de l'ISTAT."

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