

- action by each country to review the sale of weapons to states supporting terrorism;
- consultation and as far as possible cooperation over the expulsion or exclusion from their countries of known terrorists, including persons of diplomatic status involved in terrorism.

7. The Heads of State and Government recognised that this is a problem which affects all civilised states. They resolved to promote action through competent international organisations and among the international community as a whole to prevent and punish terrorist acts.

Statement on the Iran-Iraq Conflict, June 9, 1984

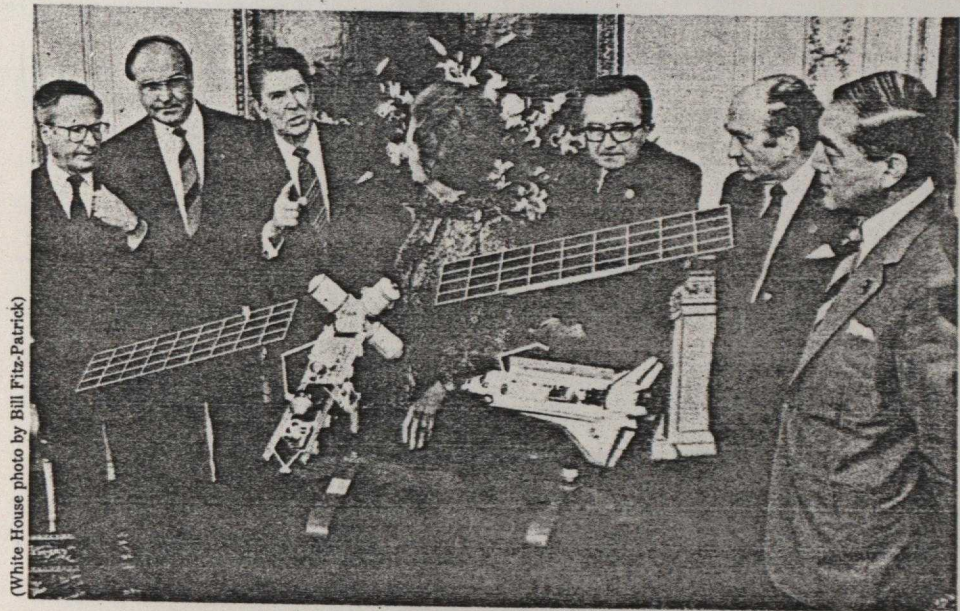
1. We discussed the Iraq/Iran conflict in all its various aspects.

2. We expressed our deep concern at the mounting toll in human suffering, physical damage and bitterness that this conflict has brought; and at the breaches of international humanitarian law that have occurred.

3. The hope and desire of us all is that both sides will cease their attacks on each other and on the shipping of other states. The principle of freedom of navigation must be respected. We are concerned that the conflict should not spread further and we shall do what we can to encourage stability in the region.

4. We encourage the parties to seek a peaceful and honourable settlement. We shall support any efforts designed to bring this about, particularly those of the United Nations Secretary-General.

5. We also considered the implications for world oil supplies on the lines set out in the Economic Declaration. We noted that the world oil market has remained relatively stable. We believe that the international system has both the will and the capacity to cope with any foreseeable problems through the continuation of the prudent and realistic approach that is already being applied.



(White House photo by Bill FitzPatrick)

In January 1984, President Reagan committed the United States to develop a permanently manned space station by the early 1990s to satisfy U.S. civil and commercial requirements in space. At the same time, he invited America's friends and allies to participate in the program. The space station will benefit the scientific research of all participating nations and provide the capability to conduct space-based research in many fields including astrophysics, earth sciences and applications, life sciences, astronomy, materials processing, and communications. Viewing the model space station with President Reagan are EC Commission President Thorn, Chancellor Kohl, Prime Minister Thatcher, Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti, Canadian Finance Minister Lalonde, and Prime Minister Nakasone.

President's Radio Address, June 9, 1984³

Greetings from London. As you probably know, Nancy and I have been in Europe for 8 days, visiting Ireland, commemorating the 40th anniversary of D-Day at Normandy, and now meeting with the leaders of the major industrialized democracies at the economic summit to strengthen the basis for freedom, prosperity, and peace.

Change comes neither easily nor quickly in foreign affairs. Finding solutions to critical global problems requires lengthy and sustained efforts, the kind we've been making ever since my first economic summit in Ottawa in 1981. Those efforts are now paying off as we reap the benefits of sound policies. Think back 4 years—America was weak at home and abroad. Remember double-digit inflation, 20% interest rates, zero

growth, and those never-ending excuses that such misery would be part of our lives for years to come. And remember how our foreign policy invited Soviet aggression and expansion in Afghanistan, Central America, and Africa. Entire countries were lost. Doubt spread about America's leadership in defense of freedom and peace. And so, freedom and peace became less secure.

A lot has changed. Today America stands taller in the world. At home we've made a fundamental change in direction—away from bigger and bigger government, toward more power and incentives for people; away from confusion and failure, toward progress through commitment to the enduring values of Western civilization; away from weakness and instability, toward peace through strength and a willingness to negotiate.

Together with our allies, we've tried to adopt a similar strategy for progress abroad—guided by realism, by common