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24

Page 1571

ID #

144726

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET



- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS
FOR PRESIDENT'S
SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR

MAY 26 83

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
F	O	0	0	6	-	0	6
P	R	0	1	6	-		
P	R	0	1	6	-	0	1
W	H	0	0	2	-	0	1
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1) Subject: Interview with television correspondents from economic summit countries

2) Meeting with Jack Valenti to thank the Motion Picture Association for funding the renovation of the Family Theatre.

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Thursday, May 26, 1983



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<i>photos</i> Clark <u>National Security Briefing</u> <i>Ken Hill, Kenneth</i> (Clark) <i>Isay/Kemp + attached, add doc</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (45 min)	<u>Briefing for Interview</u> (Gergen/Speakes) (Tab A)	Oval Office
10:30 am (30 min)	<u>Interview with Foreign Correspondents</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	East Room
11:00 am (30 min)	<u>Briefing for Fanfani Meeting</u> (Clark)	Oval Office (distributed separately) (please note draft departure remarks)
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Prime Minister Fanfani of Italy</u> (Clark)	Oval Office/ Cabinet Room
12:15 pm (75 min)	<u>Lunch with P.M. Fanfani</u> (Clark/Rosebush)	Residence
1:30 pm (10 min)	<u>Departure Statements</u> (Clark)	Diplomatic Entrance
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
3:00 pm (90 min)	<u>Summit Preparation Meeting</u> (Deaver/Clark)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Briefing for Nakasone Meeting</u> (Clark)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
5:00 pm (5 min)	<u>Photo with Jack Valenti and Members of MPAA</u> (Sittmann) (Tab B)	Oval Office
5:05 pm (30 min)	<u>Haircut</u>	W. Basement
5:35 pm (5 min)	<u>Taping for Saturday's Radio Talk</u> (Gergen/Speakes) (Tab C)	Map Room (draft remarks attached)

UNP 5/25/83
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Thursday, May 26, 1983



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
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1:30 pm (10 min)	<u>Departure Statements</u> (Clark)	Diplomatic Entrance
2:00 pm (60 min) 2:20-2:22	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> JP -	Oval Office
3:00 pm (90 min)	<u>Summit Preparation Meeting</u> (Deaver/Clark)	Cabinet Room
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Briefing for Nakasone Meeting</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
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5:35 pm (5 min)	<u>Taping for Saturday's Radio Talk</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Map Room
8:00 pm (5 min)	<u>Phone call to Dinner of American Jewish Press Association</u> (Whittlesey)	Residence

UNP 5/25/83
4:00 pm

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

DCF

Thursday, May 26, 1983

The President has seen _____

9:04 OUM

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time 9:04 - 9:24</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> <i>Ken DeGroot</i> (Clark) <i>Jack Kamp, T. P. ...</i> 9:25 -	Oval Office
9:45 am (45 min)	<u>Briefing for Interview 9:52 -</u> (Gergen/Speakes) (Tab A)	Oval Office
10:30 am (30 min)	<u>Interview with Foreign Correspondents</u> (Gergen/Speakes) - 10:30 - 11:10	East Room
11:00 am (30 min)	<u>Briefing for Fanfani Meeting 11:12 - 11:22</u> (Clark) (distributed separately) (please note draft departure remarks)	Oval Office
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Prime Minister Fanfani of Italy 11:32 -</u> (Clark)	Oval Office/ Cabinet Room
12:15 pm (75 min)	<u>Lunch with P.M. Fanfani</u> (Clark/Rosebush)	Residence
1:30 pm (10 min)	<u>Departure Statements</u> (Clark)	Diplomatic Entrance
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time 1:34 -</u>	Oval Office
3:00 pm (90 min)	<u>Summit Preparation Meeting</u> - 2 (Deaver/Clark) (distributed separately)	Cabinet Room
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Briefing for Nakasone Meeting</u> (Clark) (distributed separately)	Oval Office
5:00 pm (5 min)	<u>Photo with Jack Valenti and Members of MPAA</u> (Sittmann) (Tab B)	Oval Office
5:05 pm (30 min)	<u>Haircut 5:08 -</u>	W. Basement
5:35 pm (5 min)	<u>Taping for Saturday's Radio Talk</u> (Gergen/Speakes) (Tab C) (draft remarks attached)	Map Room

Murphy
5/26/83

UNP 5/25/83
4:00 pm

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UNP 5/25/83
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1983

INTERVIEW WITH TV CORRESPONDENTS FROM ECONOMIC SUMMIT COUNTRIES

DATE: May 26, 1983
LOCATION: The East Room
TIME: 10:25 AM (35 Minutes)
FROM: David Gergen/Mort Allin

I. PURPOSE

As a preview to the Economic Summit in Williamsburg, the interview will provide an opportunity to present your views to audiences in the countries which will be attending the Summit. USIA and our Embassies have strongly recommended the interview as an important scene setter.

II. BACKGROUND

There have been many requests from the foreign press for interviews in connection with the Summit. This group includes a media representative from each of the six countries. Last year, the European trip was preceded by an interview with TV correspondents from the four countries visited. This will be the first time you have done an interview with the Japanese and Canadians and your first foreign TV interview since last June.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Joseph Schlesinger - CBC - Canada
Fritz Pleitgen - ARD - West Germany
Christine Ockrent - Ch. 2 - France
John Suchet - ITN - England
Sergio Telmon - RAI - Italy
(Mr. Telmon is the only participant who was also involved in the pre-Versailles interview.)
Yoshiki Hidaka - NHK - Japan

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer. Mark Goode, Jan Mahan and USIA production team. (Canada (same as U.S. times) and Japan (11:30 PM in Tokyo) going live; the others will feature in evening news and will run entire interview later Thursday night. Will also be available for use by American press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Five minutes before air time, you will meet with the correspondents in the East Room. You and the correspondents will then take seats in order to begin the telecast at 10:30 AM. Following an introduction of the correspondents by Joe Schlesinger of Canadian Broadcasting, you may wish to make a short opening statement on your pleasure at meeting with them and look forward to what you think will be a very worthwhile exchange with their country's leaders in Williamsburg.

The questions will then be asked on a rotating basis with each correspondent having the opportunity to ask a follow-up in the first round. We anticipate there will be time for two rounds without follow-ups in the second round. If 30 minutes are up and 1 or 2 correspondents have not asked a second question, they will be allowed a short query. Mr. Hidaka of Japan Broadcasting will say thank you to conclude the interview.

Suggested Talking Points and possible questions will follow.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS FOR WILLIAMSBURG INTERVIEWS

1. What do you hope to accomplish at Williamsburg? What issues will be discussed? Are these summits of any value if nothing concrete results?
2. What went wrong at Versailles? Do you accept the general view that it was a failure, largely because of differences over East-West trade stemming from your strong views on that issue? If you don't agree, what was accomplished?
3. Will East-West trade be discussed in any detail this time?
4. Do you regret the pipeline sanctions you imposed on companies in allied countries? Won't the Export Administration Act take you down the same confrontational road with the allies?
5. Why should the U.S. conduct grain sales for mutual US/USSR interests and the Europeans and Japanese be discouraged from similar trade of their products?
6. What do you say to European leaders who fear U.S. deficits will keep U.S. interest rates high -- therefore adversely affecting their own economies? Won't you have to increase taxes to get those deficits down?
7. Why not hold a Bretton Woods - II to work out stable exchange rates and improve the overall working of the international monetary system? Don't the Europeans have a legitimate concern about the strong U.S. dollar?
8. Given the strength of your economy, why doesn't the U.S. show more concern for the plight of the LDCs? What about the risks to all our economies if more isn't done to alleviate the LDC debt crisis?
9. If the U.S. is really a strong advocate of free trade, how do you explain the Harley-Davidson bailout and other protectionist actions taken by your government?
10. What is the U.S. view on the situation in Poland? Has it improved?
11. Will the summit partners issue a statement on INF? What do you think of British opposition leader Michael Foot's idea to include the British Polaris subs in the Geneva talks? How would it affect the Alliance if Foot's Laborites beat Thatcher?
12. Were you surprised at Prime Minister Trudeau's criticism of your policy toward the Soviets? Will you give Kohl the assurances he seeks of U.S. flexibility on INF as he goes to Moscow? What about his -- and others -- recommendation that you meet Andropov?
13. Both Italy and France have contributed to the MNF. Do you expect an increase in MNF size now that the Lebanon-Israeli agreement has been reached? How about asking the other summit partners to contribute forces?

14. Secretary Shultz is meeting in New York on Southern Africa. Did the recent violence in Pretoria and Mozambique indicate that little progress is being made in the talks on Namibia?
15. Acid rain and a better environment have been concerns not only of Canada, but of other summit partners. What is the U.S. doing about acid rain?

MAIN THEMES

OVERALL

- Look forward to hosting informal discussion of major economic issues with seven other leaders -- no rigid agenda or pre-negotiated communique, an approach RR proposed with strong backing from others.
- Main emphasis to establish framework for broader economic recovery. But ready to discuss any common issues which the others raise.
- Good cause for confidence and realistic optimism based on recovery here and elsewhere and the growing convergence of our economic policies.
- Sessions will focus on interrelationships among economic issues and look to the longer term. Not looking for "quick fixes" -- history shows they don't work.
- Excellent preparations for the meetings and progress made since Versailles on economic recovery and on East-West trade give RR cause for optimism.

GROWTH, INFLATION AND JOBS

- Proud of U.S. record which has had positive impact elsewhere: U.S. inflation and interest rates down, productivity and investment up.
- Recovery can continue and spread, but discipline needed for sustained, non-inflationary growth which can counteract unemployment, protectionism, and LDC debt.
- No one nation can succeed alone; cooperation the key. And these summits can greatly advance that.
- Convergence of Summit-nation economic conditions is best basis for exchange rate stability we all want.
- Need to improve consultative process begun at Versailles and resist futile market intervention.
- Fully prepared and willing to discuss ideas prompting proposed Bretton Woods meeting, if others raise it -- since we all share same long-term stake in monetary stability. Not sure Conference is the magic answer and don't even believe anybody proposes it take place next week. Remember Bretton Woods took 3 years and 150 drafts -- don't think things are simpler today.

TRADE, FINANCE, AND DEBT MANAGEMENT

- We must deal with related trade and finance problems -- more coordination in order, including joint meetings of trade and finance officials and senior officials from the IMF, GATT, and OECD.
- Protectionism thwarts economic growth, especially for developing countries; they must export goods to service their debts.
- Thus, U.S. stress on solving current trade disputes (agriculture) and emerging issues (services, technology, investment, North-South).
- Should follow-up on 1982 GATT Ministerial and consider another Ministerial in several years, to launch new round of trade talks.
- Also must support international financial system in order to maintain trade.
- Thus, U.S. emphasis on early ratification of increased IMF quotas, funding for multilateral development banks, strengthened cooperation for managing debt problem, etc.

SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF TRADE

- Economic progress is more than just material gain; reflects shared Summit-nation values and contributes to defense of our freedoms.
- Pleased by growing consensus about East-West relations, shown in work begun in OECD, IEA, COCOM, and NATO.
- Important to build on this work.

CONCLUSIONS/PRIORITIES

- In sum, chairing the Summit with four priorities in mind:
- First, marking progress in economic recovery.
- Second, making clear that sustained recovery is key to overcoming unemployment and other major economic hurdles.
- Third, avoiding quick fixes and single solutions to complex problems;
- Fourth, recognizing that Summit concerns transcend economics; leaders need to reinforce security with economic cooperation.
- Remember, our work at the Summit will not begin nor end in Williamsburg, it is directly relevant to the most pressing concerns of our children and our children's children.

EAST-WEST TRADE

Accomplishments in Past Year's Studies/Meetings

COCOM (Coordinating Committee)

- COCOM countries meeting at senior levels in April on technology transfer agreed to coordinate more closely measures for national enforcement to make the embargo system as effective as possible.

IEA (Int'l. Energy Agency)

- At Ottawa, U.S. urged close look at alternatives to dependence on insecure sources of energy. Study completed by IEA this month was exactly what we had in mind.
- Emphasizes need to avoid undue dependence on any one supplier and to develop our own energy resources in the West to enhance our security.

OECD

- At OECD Ministerial earlier this month, reviewed work already done and that will continue on economic aspects of East-West trade and financial relations.
- Agreed market forces would determine our trade with and credit flows towards USSR. Agreed to exercise financial prudence and not show preferential treatment in economic relations with Soviet bloc.
- Significantly, also agreed East-West trade had not met earlier expectations and would not accelerate unless Eastern countries reform their economies.

NATO

- And, Finally, NATO's Economic Committee completed study on security implications of economic relations with Soviets.
- Conclusions expected to be endorsed at NATO Ministerial on June 9 which Secretary Shultz and counterparts will attend.
- Provides clear principles with regard to security considerations in conduct of East-West economic relations.

Export Administration Act: Proposed Changes by Administration

- Legislation currently before Congress. Working with Hill to effectively balance national security concerns with desire to stimulate exports.
- In our preparation of legislation, concerns of allies were taken into account, for example, in the provision for "contract sanctity."
- Rather than somewhat loaded term of "extraterritorially," would suggest term of "conflicts of jurisdiction" which are, of course, possible. Must work to minimize these through common approaches.

How Can Grain Sales be Justified?

- U.S. supports prudent, non-preferential trade with USSR that doesn't contribute to Soviet strategic capability. Not out to conduct "economic warfare."
- Requires Soviets to pay cash on the barrel head -- needed hard currency -- as commercial sales without any subsidized or long-term credits from government.
- Doesn't contribute to Soviet industrial base.
- Also could note Europeans sell grain and other agricultural products to USSR. And RR long committed to reaffirming U.S. reliability as grain supplier.
- No change in our concern over Poland, Soviet build-up, expansionism and human rights violations.

U.S. BUDGET DEFICITS PROBLEM FOR ALL?

- RR committed to doing all he can to reduce out-year deficits without impairing our national -- and Western -- defense capability. And prepared for contingency taxes in those years if necessary.
- With recession ending, no time to raise taxes. Stifles growth and cuts savings. Further, past tax increases only have stimulated government spending and RR committed to reducing federal role in U.S. economy.
- As financial markets become further convinced that inflation is going to remain low and confidence in economy returns, interest rates will decline further and prospects for real growth will be improved.
- Our interest rates are half what they were in Ottawa; inflation is a third what it was when RR entered, so we've made real progress.
- While rapid growth of our money supply would likely result in temporary decline in interest rates, it would raise inflationary expectations that would lead us down the road once again to high inflation and higher interest rates.
- Only lasting way to lower interest rates is stable, predictable monetary growth.

EXCHANGE MARKET INTERVENTION STUDY

- A positive result of Versailles that gives us a common basis for discussion of intervention. Differences still exist, but there've been major improvements in our mutual understanding of exchange rate policy and intervention.
- U.S. remains prepared to act in disorderly markets.

LDC ISSUES

- Every key issue we're likely to discuss -- recovery; strengthening the trading system; assuring adequate liquidity in the financial system; improving economic cooperation -- are very central to the LDCs.
- By addressing those issues in a constructive way, we will have the North-South issue high on our agenda.
- Have made it through difficult time in LDC debt problems over past year and can continue to deal with them successfully if borrowing countries, industrialized countries, and private banks continue to cooperate.
- Both multilaterally and bilaterally, U.S. is more than ready to do what we can.
- Would also note RR's CBI plan which shows how investment, trade and aid can all be combined to help LDCs and our own economy.

VERSAILLES - WAS IT REALLY A DISASTER IN RETROSPECT?

- Certainly some differences in East-West trade that have given it a negative image.
- But some lasting accomplishments -- and, even on East-West, may have led to broader consensus in long run than otherwise would have been the case.
- Positive developments at Versailles: Intervention study, surveillance efforts of our economies leading to convergence, consensus on North-South, the technology study and the trade work program.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1983

MEETING WITH JACK VALENTI

DATE May 26, 1983

LOCATION Oval Office

TIME 5:00 p.m.

FROM: Michael Deaver

I. PURPOSE

To express appreciation to the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc. for providing the funds to renovate the Family Theatre.

II. BACKGROUND

The Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., under the leadership of Jack Valenti, donated \$45,000 through the White House Historical Association for the renovation of the Family Theatre. The renovation included new draperies, new carpet, tiered theatre seating and new projection lenses.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Jack Valenti, President, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.

Mr. Robert A. Daley, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Warner Brothers Inc.

Mr. Terry Semel, President and Chief Operating Officer, Warner Brothers Inc.

Mr. Barry Diller, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Paramount Picture Corporation

Mr. Michael Eisner, President, Paramount Picture Corporation

Mr. Lew Wasserman, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, MCA Inc.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Official White House Photographer

c

(NSC/Bakshian)
May 25, 1983
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO ADDRESS: WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT
SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1983
TAPING: THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1983

My fellow Americans:

Over this Memorial Day Weekend, while most of us turn our thoughts to picnics and family outings, an annual summit meeting is taking place in Williamsburg, Virginia -- one that is important to our future.

Here in Williamsburg, the cradle of so much early American history, the leaders of the major free, industrial nations are meeting to discuss the problems, the challenges, and the opportunities that our countries, and our peoples, share.

It is particularly fitting that this year's economic summit should take place in Williamsburg. Just a few miles away, at Jamestown, the first permanent settlement of Englishmen and women took root in the early years of the 17th century and, also nearby, at Yorktown, the decisive American victory of the Revolutionary War took place, paving the way for independence.

This year, we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the result of that victory -- the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1783 by several of the countries represented at this Summit today, and officially recognizing the independence and borders of the United States as a sovereign nation for the first time.

Well, just as that event was a milestone for America and our relations with other countries, this year's Summit marks a major milestone.

Since the last summit in France a year ago, we have made important progress. Today, America is leading the world into an economic recovery that is already being felt in some of the other countries meeting here -- notably Germany, Japan, Canada and Great Britain. Another encouraging development is that, more so than at any other time in the recent past, the summit countries' individual economic policies are on a converging path. We still have our differences -- friends always will -- but they are fewer and less critical today than in a long time.

I think most of us are agreed on not only where things stand today, but what we must do in the weeks and months ahead. All of us seek the same goal -- a healthy, sustained economic recovery that will revive troubled economies in North America, Europe and the rest of the world. And the way to achieve that is to bring and keep inflation under control, as we are doing; to seek trade between our countries that is open and free of protectionist restraints so that both industrial and developing nations can profit from an expanding rather than a contracting market; and to encourage responsible domestic economic policies in all of our countries which will make for greater productivity and more stable exchange rates.

Here at home, our economy is already strongly on the mend. The tide of recovery is also beginning to reach to many of our friends and allies. But to keep it going, and to extend its benefits to others still in the grip of the world-wide recession, we must all stick to anti-inflationary, high productivity policies that adapt new technology, retrain workers, and increase

efficiency. The worst thing that could happen now -- and one that could stall or at least slow the recovery that is currently under way -- would be a political resort to quick fixes that could trigger a new round of world-wide inflation and rising interest rates.

Now I know that all this sounds like economic shop talk, a little remote, perhaps, from the everyday concerns of the average American. But, while this is an economic summit, the topics it is considering have an impact on almost every phase of our lives. For when you get right down to it, freedom is at the base of the enormous productivity of the industrial West -- a freedom that has spawned more progress, more individual rights, and more security and opportunity than are enjoyed by any other people living under any other system. And it is our shared belief in freedom that is the strongest bond uniting each of the seven nations meeting here in Williamsburg this weekend.

Each of our nations recognizes the rights and dignity of its citizens. We all believe, in the words of our Founding Fathers, that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights." That's a simple enough phrase, but it represents an incredible leap forward from the tyranny and injustice that still haunts too many other parts of the globe. And because we nations meeting at the summit are united in our love of personal and economic freedom, our common commitment to maintain peace and defend liberty is that much stronger.

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There's been a lot of speculation about what will come out of this weekend's summit. I'll leave the detailed analysis to the Monday morning quarterbacks -- though, for this one, they'll have to wait 'til Tuesday morning. But I am confident that we and our friends and allies will leave this meeting more, not less united; that we will leave it with fewer, not more, differences; and that, while it will have been a good session, much will remain to be done.

For the issues we address here in this beautiful old colonial capital in the spring of 1983 will still be with us for many years to come. The Williamsburg Summit is neither a beginning nor an end. It is part of the long, continuous process of the free, developed world learning to work together, devising long-term strategies to meet the problems we face, and handing over a better world to the "successor generation" -- the young people born in the post-war era who must carry and protect the torch of freedom as America approaches the 21st century.

Until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.