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THE PRESIDENT MET WITH THE SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FOR ABOUT 30 MINUTES THIS MORNING, FOLLOWED BY A 20-MINUTE PRIVATE MEETING WITH PONOMAREV, WHO SAID HE HAD A MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV.

THE OPEN MEETING WAS THE STANDARD LITANY OF U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS. THE PRESIDENT DISCUSSED SUPERPOWER RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD. PONOMAREV DESCRIBED THE DELEGATION'S MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON AND THE VALUE OF SUCH EXCHANGES. HIS ONLY INTERESTING COMMENT WAS THAT HE FELT IT NECESSARY THAT POLITICAL DETENTE SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED WITH MILITARY DETENTE.

IN THE PRIVATE MEETING, PONOMAREV PASSED BREZHNEV'S GREETINGS, AND REITERATED THE INVITATION TO VISIT MOSCOW. HE SAID BREZHNEV EXPECTED AS MUCH FROM THE THIRD SUMMIT AS FROM THE FIRST TWO, AND FOR THAT PREPARATORY WORK WAS NEEDED. ADVANCE PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTS AND, TO A MAXIMUM EXTENT, ADVANCE AGREEMENT ON THE DOCUMENTS, WAS ESSENTIAL IN ORDER TO AVOID PROLONGATION OF SUMMIT DISCUSSIONS OR EVEN COMPLICATIONS. THE ISSUES WHICH BREZHNEV FEELS SHOULD BE DEALT WITH AT THE SUMMIT FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF BILATERAL RELATIONS; FURTHER ADVANCES ON SALT; THE WORK ON CSCE AND HOW TO BRING IT TO A CLOSE; AND THE MIDDLE EAST. ON THE MIDDLE EAST, BREZHNEV POINTED OUT THAT "FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD OF TIME" THERE WAS NOT APPROPRIATE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE U.S. AND THE USSR. HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE OF IMPORTANCE IF THE PRINCIPLE ASPECTS OF THE MIDDLE EAST COULD BE RESOLVED BEFORE THE SUMMIT MEETING. PONOMAREV SAID "YOU ARE AWARE THAT KISSINGER WILL VISIT MOSCOW IN PREPARATION FOR YOUR TRIP." LASTLY, BREZHNEV WANTED TO CONVEY HIS HOPE FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE.

...
OF THE PRESIDENT'S EFFORTS IN THAT REGARD.

AS A SEPARATE POINT, BREZHNEV WANTED THE PRESIDENT TO KNOW THAT KENNEDY, IN HIS MEETING WITH BREZHNEV, HAD SUPPORTED THE UPCOMING SUMMIT MEETING AND HAD NOT RAISED ANY MATTERS "RELATED TO THE FUTURE ELECTIONS IN THE U.S."

THE PRESIDENT RESPONDED BRIEFLY TO PONOMAREV ASKING HIM TO CONVEY HIS COMMITMENT TO WORK IN THE AREAS WHICH BREZHNEV HAD RAISED. ON THE MIDDLE EAST, HE SAID THERE SHOULD BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING THAT THE U.S. MIGHT BE TRYING TO PLAY A UNILATERAL ROLE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION. OUR PRESENT VERY ACTIVE ROLE WAS DUE TO OUR UNIQUE RELATIONSHIP WITH ALL THE PARTIES. THE PRESIDENT ENDED WITH THE REQUEST THAT BREZHNEV BE TOLD THAT WE WILL BE TRYING AT THE SUMMIT TO DEVELOP COMMON POLICIES IN THE INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

WARM REGARDS,
MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: President Nixon
Soviet Parliamentary Delegation
Anatoli F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador
Lt. General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant
to the President for National Security Affairs

DATE & TIME: Thursday - May 23, 1974
11:15 a.m.

PLACE: Cabinet Room
The White House

President: I want to extend a very warm welcome to you. This, you
know is our Cabinet Room -- I guess this is your Politburo Room -- but
the members of the Politburo are much more important than the Cabinet
members.

The most important thing about this meeting is the fact it is occurring.
It is one more sign of the results of the developing relations between us and
our summit meeting. We have had space, medicine, trade, now parliamen-
tarians, through these commissions. I have received each delegation, and
General Secretary Brezhnev has also received American delegations to
the Soviet Union. Being very pragmatic, we all know that just because
we have meetings like this, doesn't mean we have instant solutions for
all problems. Dobrynin is an expert negotiator, but even he hasn't solved
all the problems -- like SALT.[laughter] Seriously, that doesn't matter.
We agree on many things; on others we don't. The important thing is we
are meeting on these issues. We will bargain hard with each other, but
the purpose is to reach agreement, not to end up in confrontation.

We are talking not simply about relations between us, but there can be no
lasting peace in Europe unless the United States and Soviet Union are for it.
The same in the Middle East. And looking at Asia and the world in general, un-
less the super powers are for peace and better relations there will be no chance.
As you have found, there are those in this country and elsewhere who oppose detente. I say to them they do not understand the overriding fact of the world today -- that because of the enormous power each of us has, making every other power look weak, the peace of the world is in our hands.

I would close with another point that those who oppose detente don't understand. Better understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union is not at the expense of any other nations and isn't directed at other nations. We find it hard to convince some of our friends, but that is the fact. It is in that spirit I look forward to meeting with General Secretary Brezhnev in Moscow and to more agreements between us.

Ponomaev: Mr. President, our delegation expresses its gratitude at the chance to meet with you. The mission of the delegation is to establish contact between the Supreme Soviet and the United States Congress. As regards the principle of work and activities of the delegation, it is upholding the principle of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between our two countries. We have had a busy three-day schedule. We have underlined the big importance of the treaties and agreements that were signed during the last two summit meetings. Our delegation has the instructions of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet leadership to express support for the line laid down in those two visits and to extend that line in the future.

We also said that we consider it necessary that political detente should be pursued and supplemented with military detente. This has been well started by the agreements on limitation of strategic weapons and on the non-use of nuclear weapons.

We have had good discussions with the Congress and did not evade questions. Sometimes the discussions were acute. From our side, we clarified our position and set forth our arguments to convince those in the Congress who had different views. You know better the different views in the Congress.

We consider that our stay has been useful in the development of U.S.-Soviet relations. We proceed from the understanding that your visit to the summit would contribute to better understanding and contribute to the resolution of questions of politics, economics and defense. We are instructed to invite a Congressional delegation to the Soviet Union. We are satisfied that the leadership of the Congress received the invitation willingly and we look forward to its official acceptance. We consider such exchanges and relations useful because they enable us to know about each other's lives and problems and to disperse the problems of the cold war and clear up distortions created by the
press. We also consider that our two groups can contribute to peaceful relations between our two countries and to international relations as a whole. Our actions for peaceful coexistence and cooperation don't contradict our relations with our allies, but on the contrary.

You are right in saying the Soviet Union has been visited by American Congressmen and businessmen and were received by Brezhnev. These visits are important. We have already heard Senator Scott and Mr. Dent say they were satisfied with their meetings in the Soviet Union. Our delegation is convinced that such contacts are useful in focussing at the summit meetings and the line of peaceful coexistence. It was inevitable that our encounters with the Congress were favorable. We said what we wanted and listened to what they had to say. Useful and fruitful work has been done. Of course we are clear that all questions can't be solved in one meeting, but we go step-by-step.

Thank you, Mr. President.

President: Let me conclude by saying that I sat there from 1953 to 1960. Ike sat here. Relations between us were different. It was a period when the United States was far ahead in nuclear power. The important factor between us today is we meet as equals. It is my belief that that is a better basis for fruitful negotiations than when there was great inequality. The greatest legacy I hope to leave -- as well as your leaders -- is a legacy of peace, not only between the Soviet Union and the United States (who never have fought each other and I hope never will) but for the whole world, which only the Soviet Union and the United States can accomplish.

Let me make one last point: Because of the great difference between our systems, our Congress and press may speak with different voices from me. But remember, I speak for a majority of the 205 million American people. That majority wants our dialogue to continue; they want limitation of arms, they want cooperation to reduce differences in Europe, and programs and agreements on environment, health and other areas where we are cooperating. Despite what you may read or hear in the Congress on detente, my position is that of the great majority of Americans.

Ponomarev: We hope the problems of further detente and limitations of arms will find further resolution during the summit.

If you have any questions, I am prepared to answer, but I have a message from General Secretary Brezhnev.
Before departing the Soviet Union I saw General Secretary Brezhnev and he wanted me to tell you this. He wanted me to give you his regards and best wishes and to tell you that our policy with regard to the United States will continue as laid down at the summit meetings. The same viewpoint is shared by our entire leadership. In accordance with that basic line, we reiterate our invitation to you to visit Moscow, which was passed through Secretary Kissinger. Our leadership doesn't suffer from considerations of expediency, and we consider that we should pursue the line of development of U.S.-Soviet relations. There remain many questions to be resolved to consolidate detente and to move forward.

General Secretary Brezhnev wanted me to tell you that we expect as much from the third meeting at the Summit as from the first and second. For that we need preparatory work -- preparation of the proper documents and to the maximum extent agreement on these documents -- because in the absence of decisions agreed on in advance, the summit meeting could be prolonged and complications could arise.

What questions could be considered? Such as further development of U.S.-Soviet relations; a further advance on SALT, the work of the Geneva Conference [CSCE] and how to bring it to a close, and the question of Middle East.

On the Middle East, I should say, inter alia, the following: The Party leadership conveyed to you a message on the Middle East last week. You know the state of affairs in the Middle East very well, and we should adhere to the understanding that the U.S. should act in cooperation with the Soviet Union. Some time ago for a certain period of time there was not such cooperation, and this was discussed by Foreign Minister Gromyko and Secretary Kissinger and you. General Secretary Brezhnev underlined the fact that it would be of importance if the principal aspects of the Middle East could be resolved before your visit to Moscow. You are aware that Secretary Kissinger will visit Moscow in preparation for your visit.

And finally, General Secretary Brezhnev asks me to convey his hope for MFN. We are aware of your efforts to pass the bill, but we have seen the opponents of the bill and such action. Our leadership gives its due to your leadership in the development of relations and expresses its willingness to go along the same way. This path of peaceful coexistence corresponds to the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union and whole world. We are prepared completely to go in this direction.
These were my instructions from General Secretary Brezhnev. The strengthening of trust between the United States and Soviet leaderships and its further strengthening in specific treaties and agreements would contribute to peaceful development in the world.

Now let me mention a couple of separate points. Senator Kennedy was received by General Secretary Brezhnev. General questions of U.S.-Soviet relations were discussed. Senator Kennedy supported your visit to Moscow. Any matters related to further relations were not raised by Senator Kennedy and General Secretary Brezhnev. General Secretary Brezhnev wanted you to know this.

President: Please convey to General Secretary Brezhnev my commitment in the fields you mentioned: SALT, CSCE, Middle East (at least preliminary). MFN (I can't wave a wand but I worked on some Senators this morning). On the Middle East, there should be no misunderstanding. The United States is not trying to play a unilateral role at the expense of the Soviet Union. Now our role is active because we are the only ones who can influence Israel, who are the key. I assure you that when General Secretary Brezhnev and I meet, we will be trying to develop a common policy in the interest of both countries.

[The meeting ended.]
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The process of developing an equitable and sustainable system for managing the Earth's resources is a complex task. It requires the involvement of numerous stakeholders, including governments, industries, and civil society organizations. The key is to ensure that decisions are made with the well-being of future generations in mind.

In order to achieve this, it is essential to develop a framework that promotes the integration of economic, social, and environmental considerations. This framework should be based on principles of sustainability, which emphasize the need for actions that can be sustained over time without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs.

One approach to achieving this is through the implementation of a comprehensive system of regulations and incentives. This system should encourage the adoption of practices and technologies that are environmentally friendly and economically viable. It should also provide mechanisms for addressing the challenges posed by rapid population growth and changing patterns of consumption.

To ensure that this system is effective, it is crucial to involve a wide range of stakeholders in the decision-making process. This includes representatives from various sectors, such as government officials, business leaders, and civil society groups. By engaging these stakeholders, it is possible to create a consensus around the need for action and to develop strategies that are both feasible and equitable.

In conclusion, developing an equitable and sustainable system for managing the Earth's resources is a complex task that requires a coordinated effort from all stakeholders. By embracing principles of sustainability and involving a wide range of stakeholders in the decision-making process, it is possible to create a framework that can support the long-term well-being of our planet.
w some other non-English speaking countries, the answer to the question of whether a company should expand to a new market depends on different factors. Some countries offer a more suitable environment for businesses. In terms of language, cultural differences, and legal regulations, companies need to consider these factors. For example, Japan is known for its strong culture and unique business practices. Understanding and adapting to these differences is crucial for companies planning to expand into such markets.

In conclusion, the decision to expand into a new market should be based on a thorough analysis of various factors. Companies that can adapt to the local environment and culture are more likely to succeed.
can't say graph in any way, but in 3

Hey as well. Thank you.

I have some ideas on how to set this up, but 50 & 60, I don't think it makes

but no one's perfect. We're part of the US, as well. We're more powerful than in the

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your leader is being a place, not

but I'm not US (who have shown great

But another, I spoke from a very, very long.

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to reduce differences and E. It depends on:

and therefore, have the other side which

we are eager. Despite what you may feel

and human. Even our different, my

position is that if great majority of

P. We hope parts of further distinct, she indicated

we will find further motivation and

journal.
Please tell me any questions you may have, but please be specific.

Before discussing Jana, let me address the point you made about our future plans. My understanding is that the US will continue to support the Somaliland government. Some minor points in several of our recent discussions are still outstanding. It is possible that these issues can be resolved in a manner that is acceptable to both parties.

Please note that we have not yet received the final agreement on the matter we discussed in our previous meeting. The extent to which we can move forward is still unclear. We need to ensure that all parties are on the same page before moving forward.

Regarding the issue of Somaliland's status, the position of the US is clear. We support the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somaliland, and we are committed to working towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

In conclusion, I believe that our efforts to resolve the current situation are moving in the right direction. Let's continue to work together to find a solution that is acceptable to all parties involved.
Buy an aircraft fast that it would be of importance of bringing support opposite of the mind be boosted upon your needs. However, you can assume that it will most certainly preferable if you want. And finally, they need to be money to buy for the UN. We can announce of your efforts to your heed, but we have after opponents of a will to act in any kind of ways. The others view this as an effort to influence in relation to others. The middleclass idea of some way. This proved peaceful expect courage to institute a world of which would. The are resigned anywhere the in this situation. That was my intention for the. Stingy I must but US-Soviet nuclear to further it. Stingy in specific treaties agreements would introduce to peaceful effects on well.

Some a couple of segments points. Kennedy were called by the General neither of US SAC. What was discussed. Kennedy suggested some to Moscow. On matter without further selection were not made by Kennedy a buyer. They are likely to be the.

I see some years ahead when Roy and I meet we will try to keep communication in interest of both countries.