MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: President Gerald R. Ford
Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party
Stefan Olszowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State and Assistant to the President
Lt. General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Ambassador Richard T. Davies, US Amb. to Poland
Polish Interpreter

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, October 8, 1974
11:00 a.m. - 12:40 p.m.

PLACE: The Oval Office
The White House

[General Scowcroft missed part of the opening conversation.]

Gierek: In France, the ethnic group of Poles came during the French Revolution. People of Polish extraction have been introduced into many countries.

Kissinger: Then in the 19th Century, the Polish nationalists concluded that the only way they could get independence was to join every war -- individually.

Gierek: Secretary Kissinger knows our history very well. In our anthem, it says we have been guided by Bonapartist methods of how to win. We Socialists left it in.

Kissinger: I have always been impressed by Warsaw's Old City. It took much pride to restore it that way.

Gierek: That is true.
President: Let me at the outset welcome you in a personal way. I really look forward to your mission and what has been done to bring us together as peoples and what we can do in the future to expand our contacts.

Gierek: Thank you again for the invitation to visit the United States. I appreciate the transmission of the invitation by you. I welcome the evidence of your will to expand Polish-US relations and détente. I attach importance to our forthcoming talks and I am confident that the meeting will contribute to Polish-American relations. I am confident the meeting will not only strengthen old ties but will build new measures of contacts between us. They will also contribute to the political prestige of our peoples. The great American people have achieved much, and we will be receptive to anything you do which will promote peace.

In bilateral matters, I think we are doing very well, and I express my satisfaction with the policy of détente. I am very pleased with the preparations for the visit and the statements to be signed. The contribution of Secretary Kissinger and the Department of State are very much appreciated. It has been done in a constructive and favorable atmosphere and will help insure that our talks will be fruitful.

My visit is the result of détente. We attach great significance to that process. Poland pursues that policy in the world, and its national interest is to live in security and cooperation in the international world. We are cooperating with the Soviet Union and the Eastern European nations on the principles of mutual cooperation and partnerships. At the moment this socialist cooperation is active in making détente a new profound, peaceful coexistence and deepening international cooperation. The meeting of the CEMA in Poland this year worked to make détente irreversible.

Likewise with great satisfaction we welcome improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. These agreements on substance are of great importance. They are of substantial significance to prevent a new world war. They help extinguish the Cold War and encourage bilateral cooperation between East and West. They promote détente. There are many advantages stemming from US-Soviet détente, and we welcome your announcement of its continuation. For as I know from Brezhnev and from my recent conversation with Gromyko, it is the wish of the Soviet leadership to continue good relations with the United States. I know the Soviet Union very well and the Brezhnev policy enjoys the lasting and profound support of the Soviet Union's allies and us. We support it enthusiastically because it meets vital interests of all Poles.
There is the important question of European Security. From the nature of things, Poland is principally concerned with Europe. We think the situation is favorable. For the first time, the continent is enjoying peace. In the 1,000 years of Polish history, only 200 years were peaceful.

Kissinger: In isolated intervals.

Gierek: That is true. Considering the past and our tense relations, especially that there have been wars, there is now recognition of two German states. I don't know if that is correct, but we want to strengthen the two German states.

Kissinger: I was talking to Gromyko about the World Cup Soccer championship. Both East and West Germany were playing. I told Gromyko the worst thing for him would be if East Germany won. He really grinned. Poland got third place. You would have done better than West Germany but for the rain.

Gierek: We think we must equalize the disparities in development which earlier existed. We are happy with the positive response to detente in Europe. You were in both wars and now are politically, economically and militarily in Europe. So you are vitally interested and can play a great role. We see the United States as actively involved in the European detente.

This is especially true of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. I know you have a positive attitude on that question. We think the situation is ripe for the third phase at the end of this year or early next, at the highest level. We think there should be a permanent organ for consultation and cooperation. The difference of opinion isn't too great.

We are also for force reductions in Europe. This is of direct concern to Poland and corresponds to our efforts to reduce tension and confrontation in Eastern Europe.

In the UN we think the work should be intensified so there can be an agreement.

The postwar period confirmed that changes which took place in Europe were of great international consequence. For example, the creation of the two German states and the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin -- we support these measures toward stabilization. We welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and GDR. So far as the course of our relations with the FRG, the Treaty of 1970 established the basis for these relations, but there are still a few questions from the past. One can hardly expect too rapid progress. We have exchanged...
proposals and am optimistic that there should be a settlement, and I think in the near future my visit to the FRG will be feasible. I have an invitation a year and a half ago from the FRG. We want to settle these issues as soon as possible. The people who lost six million and their national wealth can't forget, but we don't want to live in the past but build for the future.

The Polish position on international affairs is well known. The differences stemming from Vietnam are not easy. We joined the ICCS at your insistence.

President: We thank you for your participation.

Kissinger: We heard of some problems last year. We are interested in your problems.

Gierek: All the parties in Vietnam have something against us. We could not be isolated and yet didn't want to get into conflict with any of the parties. We very seriously felt our policy and the consequences. But we stayed in the Commission in order to contribute to peace, though appearances sometimes may not make it look that way.

In the Middle East I repeat what I said to Kissinger in 1972, that we are in favor of a settlement guaranteeing security to the Arabs and Israel.

President: That is important to both.

Gierek: We have said that for years, and I confirm it. We need normalization with Israel and we hope for that along with settlement of the Middle East question.

We don't think Israel should discriminate against our soldiers as intruders. We are there to maintain guard order and peace and wish Israel would agree to solutions in favor of all the peoples of the area.

I read your UN speech with interest on international economic relations. This is an important problem with political as well as economic significance. I agree that each state is part of the international economic system. We strive for the best system without discrimination. We are willing to participate in all constructive undertakings.
I have only talked about some issues. Dr. Kissinger and Minister Olszowski can take up more of them. I would like to stress our interest in detente and in strengthening it and our relations. This is the only road to consolidate peace and solve world problems. Polish-U.S. cooperation can contribute to detente.

Let me talk about Polish-U.S. relations. First, the economic problems.

Let me tell you about the development of my country. My plans call for closer cooperation between us. Poland has pursued 30 years of economic effort. The beginning was very difficult. President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger know these very well. Our people over these 30 years have not only defended ourselves and rebuilt, but we have industrialized, have built a democratic-socialist structure, health protection, and rebuilt our intelligentsia which was almost destroyed. This took strenuous effort. We did it by our own strength. We are now 10th in the world in industrial production. Our production increased eight-fold and increases at the average developed-country level. We had 26 million people in 1945; we now have 34 million. We have behind us the "takeoff operation" and we are in a qualitatively new phase, characterized by high economic growth, modernization of the economy, and higher standards of living. Our GNP is growing by 9 1/2%. Income will have increased about 35%, given stable food prices.

Our desire is to continue this growth rate in the next five-year plan. Poland has raw materials for the growth of agriculture and industry. Our balance of payments is good. We are reaping the benefit of the previous investment. One hundred and five establishments were started this year. Next year we plan more.

Of great importance is the expansion of cooperation with foreign countries. The Soviet Union is building a 10-million ton steel mill. Next year they will give us 50 investment projects. We have projects with France and Great Britain. We want to strengthen our credit and help ourselves.

Our strategy is aimed at strengthening Poland. We have a good position among the socialist states and it is growing. A strong, independent Poland is needed for Europe and perhaps the world. This is the starting point for expansion of U.S.-Polish relations. We want the U.S. to have the leading role in expansion of our economic cooperation with the West. We will
present proposals. We have built a structure of closer ties -- the Joint Trade Commission, Ex-Im Bank loans, more contracts with U.S. banks and concerns. We want to broaden contacts and the Joint Commission plays a great role, and it could be even enhanced.

This progress we think is only the harbinger of greater cooperation and progress. The agreement we reached here will help. We anticipate a substantial increase in trade. In three years it went from $250 to $500 million and to $1 billion this year. By 1980 we expect it will be $2 billion.

We want to buy investment equipment. Our new five-year plan gives to special purchases in the U.S. up to $1 billion. We are developing cooperation among industries and already have it with International Harvester and others. We have a big undertaking with General Motors. These proposals are linked closely with favorable credit terms. Ex-Im credit terms are important, but not sufficient for our plans. We need private credit but the interest is too high now. I will request greater U.S. Government credit.

President: I look forward to receiving your proposal.

Gierek: I think especially for the long-term undertaking our proposals will be good.

Agricultural crop cooperation is another area. You spoke of food problems and cooperation in agriculture. Poland has been a permanent and stable purchaser of U.S. surplus agricultural products. We want to continue, and we would like a guarantee for the annual purchase of one or one and one-half million tons of grain and more of other produce. We will submit a long-term agreement for such purchases. We are a traditional customer, and perhaps can get CCC credit. We would like a postponement of the PL 480 repayments. I request favorable consideration of our proposal. We want to broaden cooperation in food production. Our program for Poland calls for considerable modernization for import consumption and also for export. Today's agreement should be only an introduction to a broader agreement on foodstuffs. We would like access to your accomplishments.

Also important are the coal agreements we will sign -- the agreements on coal processing and gasification, on scientific and technical cooperation, on agriculture and health protection are especially important. Our agreements will strengthen these links and allow for expansion. This is a
cooperation represents a special interest for us and will help consolidate the west in U.S. - Polish cooperation.

We also believe we can inject new dynamism into our economic relations generally and with nations of the West, and that it would help overcome the current difficulty in the world economy.

We are trying to cooperate in all fields of endeavor and expanding the contacts of our citizens with other countries.

I want to express great satisfaction with the support from your government on these questions.

There are many Americans of Polish extraction. In the majority of cases they contribute to Polish-U.S. relations. We proceed from the premise that American Poles should be good American citizens, and it would be desirable for us if they could maintain a sentimental feeling for their ancestral land. They can contribute to mutual understanding, and we have no other interest in this respect. The many letters I get support the development of U.S. - Polish relations. We in Poland have always cherished great hopes for American Poles and other foreign Poles, because it was due to their influence that President Wilson in 1918 put the question of Polish independence.

These are the principal questions which we think are the base of U.S. - Polish cooperation. We should open a new stage of that cooperation so we can be increasingly dynamic and strengthen detente. We hope you have similar views. This visit and the climate of cooperation helps maintain and preserve the links of traditional friendship and kinship.

I convey my personal invitation and that of my government and people to visit Poland. It would be of great significance for our relations and detente.

We send our best wishes for a speedy recovery to Mrs. Ford. Please let me thank you.

President: I remember my visit in about 1958 as a member of an inter-Parliamentary delegation. We visited mostly in Warsaw, but we spent some time elsewhere. It was very interesting, and I do want to come back. We will discuss when it is possible, but I really want to do it.
Gierek: We would greet you from the bottom of our hearts. We have a saying "the house gives everything to the best."

President: You treated President Nixon with great warmth and I know from American Poles the kind of reception I would get. We will make a maximum effort.

I was very interested to hear your discussion of detente, international relations, and our bilateral relations.

President Nixon and Secretary Kissinger played a big role in putting American-Polish relations and our relations with the Soviet Union on a better basis. We hope to expand these relations as much as possible.

We think Poland and all other countries on both sides benefit from detente. In Europe, it was in the interest of East and West to have a Conference on Security and Cooperation. Secretary Kissinger says it is moving along. We are not in a position to pick a day, but its consummation will enhance the prospects for peace. We are grateful for your comments on the Middle East. A year ago the fourth war broke out, and brought much losses and damage. We want to work with both sides to prevent another outbreak. You know Secretary Kissinger is leaving tonight on another Middle East trip, showing that we will do all we can to get a just and lasting peace. I agree we want peace and protection for both sides. If we can work together, hopefully we can make a contribution.

I was pleased with your account of the economic, political and cultural progress in U.S.-Polish relations over the past ten years. The agreements we will sign are good for both of us, and lay the basis for further expansion. We believe the expansion of trade is vital for detente and the economies of both sides. We are trying to get the Trade Bill through, and what Mr. Brezhnev has said would help with Congressional concerns. We see progress and hope for a bill with MFN -- which you already have.

I am interested in your proposal for a long-term agricultural purchase program. We will study your proposals to see what can be done in that regard.

On MBFR, we would be pleased if it could be jointly supported. Our delegation is there to try for an agreement that is in the best interests of the U.S. and Soviet Union and the allies of both. We hope for progress.
The Polish people in the U.S. have made a tremendous contribution to art, science, culture, etc. In my town there are 40,000 American Poles, so I know first hand.

The things they have done have made the U.S. a better place to live. Those activities will continue to make Poland a strong country in every way.

I look forward to continuing these talks and taking up the details, and the dinner tonight.

Gierek: The questions I had perhaps took too long a time so I abridged them, but you can see our intentions. We are a serious partner, a reliable ally, and a good friend. You can trust us on all these questions we have submitted.

President: Mutual trust is the only way to a better relationship.
President: This is where they used to have Cabinet meetings. This is the table Lincoln used.

Gierek: We are restoring a castle in Warsaw that was destroyed by the Nazis in 1939. It has great symbolic value. We can't invite you there but we have another which housed President Nixon -- the Wilanow Palace. It was given to the king who was fighting the Turks at Vilnius, and he won. The Turks still complain about that.

Once again, let me give you my thanks for your assurances and your sympathy to me and my friends and your friendly attitude towards my people. You and all Americans understand Polish affairs. Roosevelt said at Potsdam or Yalta that Poland should be strong, and that strong means influential and having a greater chance to influence for good.
Gierek (cont.): Home affairs are developing well in Poland. We have good attitudes among the people. We would like to use the coming years for the improvement of housing to a greater extent. There is still a 7-8 year wait for an apartment.

President: Still that much.

Gierek: Unfortunately, recently we have done a lot on the question of the well being of people -- helping women and children -- but we still are dissatisfied. Conditions are still worse than in other countries -- but I don't mean to belittle our accomplishments.

President: I know from my visit that you came up from total devastation.

Gierek: I talked to some of your Secretaries today and appealed for a friendly attitude in the affairs in which we are interested. We want nothing free -- we can afford to pay back. We are a solid partner. We need something in advance in certain cases. For example, we have a lot of raw materials. Surely in 5-6 years, we can exploit these by ourselves. We can do it faster with American capital. We return everything back with the produce which is produced.

President: Will you take private capital?

Gierek: Of course. First National City Bank is helping with our copper industry and takes the returns in copper. We give them a guarantee. It is the same with Rockefeller and Chase Manhattan. We have much coal, lignite. We shall expand the Polish energy industry.

President: Is it clean coal or is it difficult?

Gierek: The cleanest in Europe. There is no environment problem.

President: Are they deep mines?

Gierek: They average 700-800 meters. We have reserves for 400-500 years. We are interested in the exporting of coal. The one condition is that with our existing production capacity we couldn't increase our exports. In 1975 our production is committed. So only in '76 and after can we do it.

We also have much sulfur, zinc, lead.

So our proposals are based on our solid evaluation of our potential.
President: You want investment in all these areas?

Gierek: Sure. Along the principles we already have with American companies.

Then there is the matter of American know-how. I know some things you can't make available, but I would appreciate your review of the embargo list.

President: I will certainly try. We will try to coordinate with you what might be helpful to both of us. What in particular do you have in mind?

Gierek: There are several areas: chemicals, electronics.

President: Computers?

Gierek: Parts. Integrated circuits. I know we couldn't get access to your technicians you offer to all others, but we hope your confidence will gradually extend to us.

President: I hope that will increasingly be possible.

Gierek: There are several other things I would like to raise. Our conversations with the FRG. We discussed this with Secretary Kissinger and he promised help. The FRG should meet our suggestions half-way. What is involved is that we have to have satisfaction to our people -- indemnification to our people who were in concentration camps, the fees which the Germans took from the Poles for "insurance." The Germans have returned to other countries.

President: To all others?

Gierek: Perhaps also to the Soviet Union. I have mentioned to Brandt that I can't go if I am not sure I can return to tell my people I have taken care of it. Otherwise people will say, "Why did you go?"

President: How much does it amount to?

Gierek: Not much. It is symbolic.

Olszowski: According to us the sum to be returned is 600 million marks in indemnities, plus 700-800 million.
President: To the government, or individuals?

Olszowski: Through the government to individuals. It would represent...

[Secretary Kissinger arrives.]

Kissinger: The Deputy Prime Minister and I signed a historic double taxation agreement. I have no idea what is in it.

President: We were talking about the FRG indemnification.

Kissinger: I thought that when Schmidt comes we could raise it on a personal basis.

Olszowski: Then there is the credit to Poland for mutual financial ventures and the return to Poland of Gdansk gold.

Kissinger: I think we can help on the gold if we get an understanding on the levels.

President: When will you meet with Schmidt?

Gierek: Within a week of our settling our problems.

Kissinger: The distance between Warsaw and Bonn is greater than that between Warsaw and Washington.

President: This has been very helpful. We will discuss it and be in touch.

Gierek: I have one more question. Wouldn't it be advisable that if there are any questions where we need assistance, could we write a personal letter?

President: Of course.

Gierek: I had a relationship like this with the President of France. This method is approved. I would use only if there is something urgent.

President: I welcome this kind of personal communication.

[The conversation then ended.]
P/Grick/Gray/02400030/K

1. I am from a family of a very long time ago. We have traditions and ways that we follow.

2. I have something to say that only a few can understand and interpret.

3. There are many things that I have written about how to see and learn. I believe these methods can bring us closer to understanding.

4. Always remember that without light, there is no color.

5. That is true.

6. Let me see if I can understand your concern. I need both science and art to interpret what has been done to bring us together. People who work together can help us understand each other.

7. Thank you again for your patience. I appreciate what you've done. Information is the key to understanding. Without it, we cannot move forward.
preparation for indirect & 4. Stuart D & is being. The situation is if & State our very much apparent. It has been clear in communication & favorable actions & will help many of the last in pursuing. This is not in any way or manner. We are prepared to see & E--F on a principle of universal right & participation. At present this conclusion is not in perfect agreement with your proposals & they would be wilful & unjust, if not off the road. (E-N?) in Britain. It is now necessary to make decisive considerations. It becomes us & great states to examine in good VI & SA situation. These agreements are excellent & of great importance. They are not yet final & to present a new world. They truly disappointing & useless & inconsiderable any but E--F. They provide & latter only advantage falling from P.S. So & where & we & European symposium, a movement of its continuation. For as a turning from best from recent continues in Europe also with the for breaking & making good within us. We know nothing of the best path & way & we are devoted & agreeable, serious as needed & continue of F-D. E--F cannot seem to get UK & F-D principal concern E--F us. We think
1st French. For 1st time in entrench.

Enjoying peace - no war - no birth, just, only

was some days.

K for essential materials.

G. True, American pack & these chickens, etc.

(Germany?) There is (very) a German

Kol. Don't know if the Duke will, but we want

to strengthen in German state

K (loose cast, City could do Europe)

Plenty of 3rd person. You can listen to them.

But the win.

G. We think we cannot go to Germania in

(Albert) which means modern. We were hoping

a positive response to dust off in En-Ver

came in with and a popular part, war,

walking in En. So you see, Bush initial

to any great deal. We see the En-Ver

could involve in En-Ver. E.g.

and (C.S.C.,) I knew your loose person

with this one that person, we think not

5th of April, please, and if this year a

head, without (empty) book. I think

will be permanent again for another

time. Do I remain with you.

We also remember Senator. (They don't)

cannot stand on wall to our feet

in terms, taxation & exploitation in En-

Can we think that be important

as an agreement

This future period convinced that change

which took place was of great with everyone.

German state & goodwill, agreement

on brand. We expect these. Under
I am not aware of any evidence that would support the claim that the GDP growth of China has been as significant as is suggested by your statement. The Chinese economy has indeed grown rapidly in recent years, but the rate of growth has varied significantly over time. In some periods, the growth rate has been quite high, but in others, it has been more moderate.

It is important to consider the context in which these growth rates are measured. For example, the rapid growth in the early 2000s was partly due to the country's shift towards a market economy. However, more recently, growth has slowed as the country has moved towards a more mature economic structure.

Moreover, the GDP growth rates are subject to a number of factors, including the overall global economic environment, policy measures implemented by the Chinese government, and the country's internal economic conditions. Therefore, it is not accurate to make broad statements about the GDP growth rate without considering these factors.

It is also important to note that the GDP growth rate is not the only indicator of economic performance. Other factors, such as job creation, income distribution, and environmental sustainability, are equally important in assessing the economy's overall health.

In conclusion, while the Chinese economy has experienced significant growth in recent years, it is essential to consider the broader context and factors that have contributed to this growth. The GDP growth rate is just one aspect of the country's economic performance, and it is important to evaluate it in conjunction with other economic indicators.
been measured about 15 by Yen Staff for
prices. One expects in the future this growth in
in most 5-year plan. Potentially new market
for growth of engine industry that is good. We
reap benefit if previous research, 195
2. One and should this year 1959 year we
plan more. Of great interest in expansion
of engine and foreign market. 51 building in
the field. Will 1959 they will gain on
We want to strengthen our exist in foreign
market.
Our strategy is centered at Indian market.
We have great position among present "practice"
in engine 90% present potential is needed
just as potential it. The strategy in
the expansion of our market. He want
1960 based leading role in expansion by 1960 rep.
/t. We will present programs that from
built stories of these two (Chairman) that
true, more contracts with foreign. We
want better contacts to what foreign player want
will it could be more informed.
These programs we think is only beginning of what
one can do. For any market which has
will truly, who centroid role, increases in
true. Do you from 50 to 500 for
this plan. By 1960. In effect 1960. We
will 1960 maintain our. One more 5
710,000,000 special purchase in 1959 to
1960. The day in post among industries
already have all. India government allow.
We show big potential of (Chairman) that we
are looked already of favorable existent time.
I'm weak times and践行。但不单从点看, 我们需要看到更长期。但确实
2 high we'd. would respect getting us part.

I look forward to seeing you again.

I think setting time with these new proposals
will be good. Any way i you speak feel
the. we've been planning
which we've been doing. Again, we've been
in. We've been planning for
it. The proposal is
I'm sure if other proposals. We'll submit those
I'm sorry for such tremendous. We'll
credit continue. It's just C.E. Credit.

I let put in if that's equipment
I want to see in some. I think
Ken. I would consider. I would consider
that. I don't. I would consider it.

It's very important that agreements are
set. In the processing present, in
the. Again, the processing present
agreement. We agree with the. The
later allow for expansion. The third agree
agreement that will assist present and help consider
to the. We need to consider
we also look at new. We look at new
we need a new relationship quickly. If not
we won't be able to come. We'll need
to look at new.
I am trying to snap in all faults. I am sure, pending
wrestling is not the whole answer.
Express great regret as support from your
part in these present.
On US of People's Election, for example, favor a
vote for the FPC-US relation. We insisted
pending that US rides should be good. I want you
not to be swayed by any single vote nor
influenced feeling for thin calculations. They
are not considered essential understandings in
other interest in this way. For
many letters I get support of USPAC
relation. We in England have also determined
front line for US Pots and other foreign jobs. Hence
in which support haven't been in 1918
for practice of Polish influence.
These points are important and must stimuli tone
of US Polish corps. We should give a new
stage of this way so we can be more
effective in the future. I hope you
take similar views. I am writing to eliminate your
saving words to preserve the basic friendship
and partnership.
I am very pleased to see that people sincere
to write formal world long just for
our relations. I think, we send your letter for
speedy answer to him. P. Thank you,
P. I am interested to see and think (good)
expectation. Bestly, because but some obstacles
very attractive & want to come back. We will
discuss about, but really want to do it.
G. We would speak you from bottom from today.
Dew saying that house goes anywhere is a stupid
Dear [Name],

I'm glad to hear from you and appreciate the interest shown in our partnership. It's great to know that we're both looking to expand our horizons and explore new opportunities.

We think that a partnership can benefit both sides and bring new opportunities. From our discussions, it seems that we can work together to achieve our goals. I'm excited about the potential of our partnership and look forward to exploring further.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. I would be happy to discuss our proposal in more detail.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
properly supported. Our legislative time is by far an
agreement in best interests of the State and both.

We hope for peace.

Patriot people will be true friends Talmadger. But is
it clear, sincere, willing? In many Towns,
40 years will pass. To future test.

But there we have not been much at better place
at home. Those who act in time will continue to
make better. They will join any way.

But forward to containing time of all Keks & Gres
my details or lessen to facts.

Cuestion I had perhaps talk to longer time that
I realized then but you can see how
induction. We can a learning process, and with
why, a good point. Science becomes small
other points can be mentioned.

P Mental trust is only way toalette relationship.
P. This Cabinet talk. This is the
American way.

G. Because water is lost in Warsaw
destroyed by fire in 53. About
300,000 in Warsaw. Monument gen-
time but we have another obvious
which in American fashion. The
thing we have fought for... of
Russia... be here... thanks to

O. Some of those trips for... a
way to my friend's

E. I found it very

J. A... I found it very

G. I would say the

D. A... I would say the

E. I think it very

F. I think it very

G. I think it very
P: 
G: 
"Somebody else is going to meet you up there. I'll go over with him. "
P: 
G: 
"If you need any help, call me."
P: 
G: 
"I'll be there in a few minutes."
P: 
G: 
"Okay, see you then."
P: 
G: 
"Great, talk to you then."
P: 
G: 
"Thanks."
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

"On the hill you must of Schmidt
Get a Suite for Arthur

1. Distance not more than four

2. This has been very helpful. We will discuss it in the future.

3. One week question. Would it

4. I had relationship with the N/P

5. I welcome this kind of personal

Communication. Will be