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**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13676  
**Folder ID Number:** 13676-005

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**Folder Title:**  
Poland Arrival Ceremony 7/9/89 [OA 6266]

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<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *W*  
FROM:               EDWARD E. McNALLY *JM*  
SUBJECT:            ARRIVAL CEREMONY AT WARSAW AIRPORT

I.    SUMMARY

Attached for your consideration and review are draft remarks for the arrival ceremony in Warsaw.

II.   DISCUSSION

At approximately 9:50 p.m. (Warsaw time) on Sunday, July 9, 1989, Air Force One is scheduled to land in Poland, and -- following a greeting by the new Polish President -- you are scheduled to make brief remarks at the airport.

(McNally/Simon)  
June 30, 1989  
7:00 p.m.  
Draft Three  
(POLAND)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLAND ARRIVAL CEREMONY  
WARSAW AIRPORT  
SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1989  
9:50 P.M.

✓ ✓  
Thank you, Mr. President, for your kind hospitality and your gracious words of welcome.

To you and to the people of Poland -- friends and cousins of so many in my homeland -- we extend the heartfelt best wishes of the American people. And here in the heart of Europe -- the American people have a fervent wish -- that Europe be whole and free.

In my first moments as President, I told my countrymen that a new breeze was blowing across the world. And the winds of change have surely touched the land here, where so much has happened since my last visit.

It is wonderful to be back at such an exciting time. History -- which has so often conspired with geography to deny the Polish people their freedom -- now offers up a chance for Poland to do what has never been done before.

Poland has started along an ascending path of democratic change. This climb is exhilarating, but not always easy, and will require further sacrifices. But -- if followed -- it will lead to a renaissance for this great nation.

We have great hopes for Poland. Solidarity is again legal. The beginnings of a free press now exist. A new Parliament is in place. The Polish Senate has been restored through free and fair elections. Poland is making its own history. And America -- and the world -- is watching.

The government of Poland and you, Mr. President, have shown wisdom and courage in taking the path of the Roundtable accords. The world is inspired by what is happening here.

Mr. President, we look forward to our talks with you and other representatives of the Polish government -- and with the democratic opposition. I hope to meet as many of the Polish people as possible, and to hear candid views from all walks of life.

And as we begin these discussions, I carry with me many happy memories of my first visit to Poland. And my thoughts turn to the memory of another Sunday outside Warsaw, when we attended morning mass at St. Margaret's church in Lomianki [[WOE-mee AHN-ka]]. The cracks of her historic walls were filled with flowers, and the church itself was filled to overflowing with your countrymen, their devoted faces touched by tears of joy.

It reminds me of other churches I've visited since that morning at St. Margaret's. Churches like St. Adalbert's in Philadelphia, and St. Hyacinth's in Chicago. Churches built by Polish hands, and nurtured by Polish dreams. In America -- and in Poland -- those dreams are as ancient and as fundamental as the courageous spirit of the Polish people.

And as we meet this evening in Warsaw, the sun still shines on those churches across the seas. There it is still Sunday afternoon, and America's churches are filled with people in prayer. And as we begin these discussions -- and as your country continues the hard journey up the path it has chosen -- my prayers, and the prayers of the American people, remain with Poland -- as they have throughout its long struggle.

There is a good deal of work to be done. And we will work together to gain new ground -- to expand our common ground -- in U.S.-Polish ties.

Thank you again for this warm welcome. Rest well on this Sunday night. And -- "Long Live Poland."

# # #

McNally

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL STATEMENT

July 10, 1989

MR. PRESIDENT, THANK YOU FOR YOUR GRACIOUS WORDS OF WELCOME. TO YOU AND TO THE PEOPLE OF POLAND, I EXTEND THE HEARTFELT BEST WISHES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

IT IS GOOD TO BE BACK IN POLAND AT SUCH AN EXCITING TIME IN ITS HISTORY. A GREAT DEAL HAS HAPPENED SINCE MY LAST TRIP HERE, LESS THAN TWO YEARS AGO.

POLAND HAS STARTED ALONG AN ASCENDING PATH OF DEMOCRATIC CHANGE. THIS PATH IS NOT EASY AND WILL REQUIRE FURTHER SACRIFICES BUT, IF FOLLOWED, IT WILL LEAD TO THE RENAISSANCE OF THIS GREAT NATION. I HAVE GREAT HOPES FOR POLAND. SOLIDARITY IS AGAIN LEGAL. THE BEGINNINGS OF A FREE PRESS NOW EXIST. A NEW PARLIAMENT IS IN PLACE AND THE POLISH SENATE HAS BEEN RESTORED THROUGH FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS. POLAND IS MAKING ITS OWN HISTORY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF POLAND AND YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, HAVE SHOWN WISDOM AND COURAGE IN TAKING THE PATH OF THE ROUNDTABLE ACCORDS. THE WORLD IS INSPIRED BY POLAND'S EFFORTS.

MR. PRESIDENT, I LOOK FORWARD TO MY UPCOMING TALKS WITH YOU AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND WITH THE DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION. I HOPE TO MEET AS MANY OF THE POLISH PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE AND TO HEAR THE CANDID VIEWS OF ALL MAJOR SEGMENTS OF YOUR SOCIETY. THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF WORK TO BE DONE AND WE WILL WORK TOGETHER TO MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS IN U.S.-POLISH TIES.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR THIS WARM WELCOME. NIECH ZYJE POLSKA (nyekh ZHEE-ye POL-ska - Long Live Poland).

## Foreign aid

DEAN RUSK, secretary of state, testimony, May 4, 1967.—*Foreign Assistance Act of 1967*, hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 90th Congress, 1st session, part 4, p. 844 (1967).

## Foreign policy

**613** Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her [America's] heart, her benedictions and her prayers be. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own. She will recommend the general cause, by the countenance of her voice, and the benignant sympathy of her example. She well knows that by once enlisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself, beyond the power of extrication, in all the wars of interest and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom. The fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from liberty to force. . . . She might become the dictatress of the world: she would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *An Address . . . Celebrating the Anniversary of Independence, at the City of Washington on the Fourth of July 1821 . . .*, p. 32 (1821).

This appears with minor variations in punctuation and with italics in the phrase "change from *liberty to force*," in *John Quincy Adams and American Continental Empire*, ed. Walter LaFeber, p. 45 (1965).

**614** Yes, sir, from Constantinople, or from the Brazils; from Turk or christian; from black or white; from the dey of Algiers or the bey of Tunis; from the devil himself, if he wore a crown, we should receive a minister.

Representative HENRY CLAY, "Emancipation of South America," speech in the House of Representatives, March 28, 1818.—*The Life and Speeches of the Honorable Henry Clay*, ed. Daniel Mallory, vol. 1, p. 359 (1844).

Clay was Speaker of the House 1811-1814, 1815-1820, and 1823-1825.

**615** The history of human conduct does not warrant that exalted opinion of human virtue which would make it wise in a nation to commit interests of so delicate and momentous a kind as those which concern its intercourse with the rest of the world to the sole disposal of a magistrate, created and circumstanced, as would be a President of the United States.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *The Federalist*, ed. Benjamin F. Wright, no. 75, p. 477 (1961).

**616** The desire to preserve our country from the calamities and ravages of war, by cultivating a disposition, and pursuing a conduct, conciliatory and friendly to all nations, has been sincerely entertained and faithfully followed. It was dictated by the principles of humanity, the precepts of the gospel, and the general wish of our country, and it was not to be doubted that the Society of Friends, with whom it is a *religious* principle, would sanction it by their support.

President THOMAS JEFFERSON, letter to Messrs. Thomas, Ellicot, and others, November 13, 1807.—*The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, ed. H. A. Washington, vol. 8, p. 118 (1871).

Bob

(McNally/Simon)  
June 26, 1989  
2:00 p.m.  
Draft Two  
(POLAND)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLAND ARRIVAL CEREMONY  
WARSAW AIRPORT  
SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1989  
9:50 P.M.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your kind hospitality and your gracious words of welcome.

To you and to the people of Poland -- friends and cousins of so many in my homeland -- we extend the heartfelt best wishes of the American people.

*Inaugural  
Address  
1-20-89*

In my first moments as President, I told my countrymen that a new breeze was blowing across the world. And the winds of change have surely touched the land here, where so much has happened since my last visit.

It is wonderful to be back at such an exciting time. History -- which has so often conspired with geography to deny the Polish people their freedom -- now offers up a chance for Poland to do what has never been done before.

Poland has started along an ascending path of democratic change. This climb is exhilarating, but not always easy, and will require further sacrifices. But -- if followed -- it will lead to a second renaissance for this great nation.

*Wash. Post  
5/9/89*

We have great hopes for Poland. Solidarity is again legal. The beginnings of a free press now exist. A new Parliament is in place and the Polish Senate has been restored through free and

✓ ✓  
fair elections. Poland is making its own history. And America -- and the world -- is watching.

The government of Poland and you, Mr. President, have shown wisdom and courage in taking the path of the Roundtable accords. The world is inspired by what is happening here.

Mr. President, we look forward to our talks with you and other representatives of the Polish government -- and with the democratic opposition. I hope to meet as many of the Polish people as possible, and to hear candid views from all walks of life.

And as we begin these discussions, I carry with me many happy memories of my first visit to Poland. And my thoughts turn to the memory of another Sunday outside Warsaw, when we attended morning mass at St. Margaret's church in Lomianki [[Woe-mee AHN-kall]]. The cracks of her historic walls were filled with flowers, and the church itself was filled to overflowing with your countrymen, their devoted faces touched by tears of joy.

It reminds me of other churches I've visited since that morning at St. Margaret's. Churches like St. Adalbert's in Philadelphia, and St. Hyacinth's in Chicago. Churches built by Polish hands, and nurtured by Polish dreams. In America -- and in Poland -- those dreams are as ancient and as fundamental as the courageous spirit of the Polish people.

And as we meet this evening in Warsaw, the sun still shines on those churches across the seas. There it is still Sunday afternoon, and America's churches are filled with people in

BBC  
see file

Kathryn Smith  
412-262-0075  
former VP secretary

215-  
739-3500  
312-  
342-3636

Barbie Aobe  
7565  
(6/26)

Polish Desk  
647-1070

prayer. And as we begin these discussions -- and as you begin the hard journey up the path you have chosen -- my prayers, and the prayers of the American people, remain with you -- as they have throughout your long struggle.

There is a good deal of work to be done. And we will work together to gain new ground -- to expand our common ground -- in U.S.-Polish ties.

Thank you again for this warm welcome. Rest well on this Sunday night. And -- "Long Live Poland."

# # #

(McNally/Simon)  
June 23, 1989  
5:00 p.m.  
Draft One  
(POLAND)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLAND ARRIVAL CEREMONY  
WARSAW AIRPORT  
SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1989  
9:50 P.M.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your kind hospitality and your gracious words of welcome.

To you and to the people of Poland -- friends and cousins of so many in my homeland -- we extend the heartfelt best wishes of the American people.

In my first moments as President, I told my countrymen that a new breeze was blowing across the world. And the winds of change have surely touched the land here, where so much has happened since my last visit.

It is wonderful to be back at such an exciting time in history. Poland has started along an ascending path of democratic change. This climb is exhilarating, but not always easy, and will require further sacrifices. But -- if followed -- it will lead to a second renaissance for this great nation.

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And as we begin these discussions, I carry with me many happy memories of my first visit to Poland. And my thoughts turn to the memory of another Sunday outside Warsaw, when we attended the morning mass at St. Margaret's church in Lomianki [[\_\_\_\_\_]].

The cracks of her historic walls were filled with flowers, and the church itself was filled to overflowing with your countrymen, their devoted faces touched by tears of joy.

It reminds me of other churches I've visited since that morning at St. Margaret's. Churches like St. Adalbert's in Philadelphia, and St. Hyacinth's in Chicago. Churches built by Polish hands, and nurtured by Polish dreams. In America -- and in Poland -- those dreams are as ancient and as fundamental as the courageous spirit of the Polish people.

And as we meet this evening in Warsaw, the sun still shines on those churches across the seas, where the murmur of people in prayer is heard carried on the wind.

And as we begin these discussions -- and as you begin the hard journey up the path you have chosen -- my prayers, and the

BBC  
see file

Kathy  
Smith  
212-262-0075

Polish  
Pres  
647-1070

WOE-mee-AHN-Ka

prayers of the American people, remain with you -- as they have throughout your long struggle.

There is a good deal of work to be done. And we will work together to gain new ground -- to expand our common ground -- in U.S.-Polish ties.

Thank you again for this warm welcome. Rest well on this Sunday night. And: "Niech Zyje Polska." [[nyekh ZHEE-ye POL-ska -- "Long Live Poland"]]

# # #

# Independent Daily Published in Poland

## Solidarity-Backed Paper Makes Its Debut

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Foreign Service

WARSAW, May 8—An independent daily newspaper backed by the Solidarity union movement published its first issue here today as Poland entered a four-week parliamentary election campaign that has inspired a frantic mobilization by both the opposition and the ruling Communist Party.

The paper, called *Election Gazette*, appeared only in Warsaw as its hard-pressed staff struggled with the technical challenges of publishing a newspaper after only one month of preparation. However, editors said the paper would soon circulate 500,000 copies a day around the country in an effort to compete with the Communist Party press, which publishes 10 million copies daily.

The paper's inaugural distribution was the first in a series of political events this week marking the onset of a full-fledged electoral campaign for seats in parliament, which will be filled in a two-round election in June under the most democratic procedures ever adopted under Communist rule.

Candidates for the newly created Senate and the existing lower house, or Sejm, have until Wednesday to collect the 3,000 signatures necessary to obtain a place on the ballot. State television will begin broadcasting election programs by the party and Solidarity on Tuesday night.

Solidarity's Citizens' Committee, a broad opposition coalition, has already nominated its 100 candidates for the Senate, which will be freely elected. It has also nominated 161 candidates for the Sejm, of which 65 percent will be elected by the Communist Party and its allies, and 35 percent will be open to the opposition and independents.

Today, the Citizen's Committee's newly opened campaign office in downtown Warsaw was jammed with supporters signing nomination petitions for the candidates and

making campaign donations. A line of hundreds of persons snaked down the pavement outside the building toward a kiosk selling the new newspaper.

Though Poland's move toward the elections and a broad program of democratic reforms has been threatened by public apathy, a festive, even feverish mood has prevailed at the ramshackle offices and churches where Solidarity has been collecting signatures in recent days. "Come with us," read a huge union banner strung across one corner of Warsaw's Constitution Square, where the Citizen's Committee is headquartered. Said another: "The next elections will be free."

Following a two-day national conference late last week, the ruling Polish United Workers Party is due to unveil its election candidates formally on Wednesday. Already, however, a number of Communist candidates for the Senate, who must compete head-to-head with the opposition, have been campaigning for signature petitions and votes.

In an effort to adapt to the newly competitive politics, Communist leaders have been seeking out unusual candidates who enjoy high visibility but who are not identified with the government or its politics. They include a television news reader, a disc jockey and a zoo director who hosts a popular television program about wild animals.

Solidarity, in contrast, apportioned its seats among its internal factions, independent opposition groups and representatives of the powerful Roman Catholic Church with more regard to patronage than popular appeal. The union's three most popular figures, Chairman Lech Walesa and regional chiefs Zbigniew Bujak and Wladyslaw Frasniuk, all declined to run.

Many of the candidates on the opposition slate were drawn from church lay councils or organizations such as the Club of Catholic Intelligentsia, and churches have played a prominent role in organizing the opposition campaign. The activity has already drawn complaints from Communist politicians, who have

charged that priests in some areas of this devoutly Catholic country are urging parishioners to vote for the opposition.

The opposition newspaper published today devoted six of its eight pages to biographies of all of the opposition-endorsed candidates. A photograph of Walesa dominated the top of the front page, accompanied by a message from the union leader describing the paper as "the first independent newspaper between the Elbe and the Pacific."

The daily, whose name will be *Gazeta*, or newspaper, when the election campaign ends, is formally owned by Bujak, independent journalist and entrepreneur Alexander Oaszynski, and film director Andrzej Wajda, another longtime Solidarity supporter. Its editor-in-chief is Adam Michnik, one of Poland's best-known dissident thinkers. News operations have been handled by a team lead by Helena Luczywo, who edited Solidarity's largest underground weekly for the last seven years.

Though clearly identified with the opposition movement, the newspaper said in a message to readers today that it believed its role was "first of all to inform—from all sides, quickly and objectively, clearly separating commentary from information. Until now, that kind of newspaper has only been something we have heard about, but we intend to do it."

The newspaper must be submitted to state censorship, but there were no indications in today's issue that cuts had been made. The government has pledged to introduce new laws that will ease censorship and allow groups to launch new publications by registering with authorities rather than obtaining a permit.

In addition to short articles on the recent Communist Party meeting, election campaign kickoff and a strike in Poland's copper mines, the inaugural issue published a front-page story on an investigation of the chemical gas used against demonstrators by Soviet troops in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi last month. The article cited as its source Soviet human rights campaigner Andrei Sakharov.

1ST STORY of Level 3 printed in FULL format.

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Summary of World Broadcasts

September 30, 1987, Wednesday

SECTION: Part 2 Eastern Europe; A. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS; 1. GENERAL AND WESTERN AFFAIRS

PAGE: EE/8686/A1/1

LENGTH: 530 words

HEADLINE: US Vice-President's Visit to Poland

SOURCE: Precis of reports with quotations EE/8685/A1/1

Warsaw home service 1105 gmt 27 Sep 87

Warsaw home service 1800 gmt 27 Sep 87

Polish Press Agency in English 1440 gmt 27 Sep 87

in German 1904 gmt 27 Sep 87

BODY:

The high point of the second day of George Bush's visit is his meeting in Nieborow with Wojciech Jaruzelski and the talks between the two statesmen. Earlier on the morning of 27th September he visited the Lomianki Parish, near Warsaw, where he visited local private farmers Jan Salwowski and Mieczyslaw Dabrowski [both names phonetic] and learned about the size of their agricultural production and the families' living conditions. The Vice-President then took part in morning Mass at St Margaret's Church in Lomianki and went on from there to the nearby cemetery in Kielpin, where there is a monument to the soldiers of September and an obelisk commemorating heroic American airmen, who on 18th September 1944 were shot down by German artillery while assisting the Warsaw insurgents. George Bush laid flowers at the obelisk. Taking part in the ceremony was the last surviving participant in the September operation, Sgt Marcus Shook, who was decorated with the Warsaw Uprising Cross by Kazimierz Barcikowski. (Warsaw home service 1105 gmt 27 Sep 87)

A meeting took place between Wojciech Janizelski, Chairman of the Council of State, and the US Vice-President at noon in the historic palace in Nieborow. The talks lasted over two hours, 40 minutes longer than planned. The state of and prospects for bilateral relations were extensively discussed, particularly with regard to economy. 'The thorough and useful talks took place in a constructive atmosphere, characterised by the will for mutual understanding.' Wojciech Jaruzelski and his wife then entertained George Bush and his wife at a luncheon, during which toasts were exchanged.

Wojciech Jaruzelski issued a short statement after the meeting in Nieborow: '[Jaruzelski, recording] I feel that the talks were very thorough, constructive and characterised by mutual respect and understanding. I very much value the possibility of getting to know the President [as heard] and his character, and I am convinced that this visit will contribute to the improvement and development of the traditional friendship and co-operation between our systems and

FINAL  
BOB

REMARKS: POLAND ARRIVAL CEREMONY  
WARSAW AIRPORT  
SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1989  
10:10 P.M.

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, FOR YOUR KIND HOSPITALITY  
AND YOUR GRACIOUS WORDS OF WELCOME.

TO YOU AND TO THE PEOPLE OF POLAND -- FRIENDS AND  
COUSINS OF SO MANY IN MY HOMELAND -- WE EXTEND THE  
HEARTFELT BEST WISHES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. AND HERE  
IN THE HEART OF EUROPE -- THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE A  
FERVENT WISH -- THAT EUROPE BE WHOLE AND FREE.

- 2 -

IN MY FIRST MOMENTS AS PRESIDENT, I TOLD MY  
COUNTRYMEN THAT A NEW BREEZE WAS BLOWING ACROSS THE  
WORLD. AND THE WINDS OF CHANGE HAVE SURELY TOUCHED THE  
LAND HERE, WHERE SO MUCH HAS HAPPENED SINCE MY LAST  
VISIT.

IT IS WONDERFUL TO BE BACK AT SUCH AN EXCITING  
TIME. HISTORY -- WHICH HAS SO OFTEN CONSPIRED WITH  
GEOGRAPHY TO DENY THE POLISH PEOPLE THEIR FREEDOM --  
NOW OFFERS UP A NEW AND BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR POLAND.

- 3 -

POLAND HAS STARTED ALONG AN ASCENDING PATH OF DEMOCRATIC CHANGE. THIS CLIMB IS EXHILARATING, BUT NOT ALWAYS EASY, AND WILL REQUIRE FURTHER SACRIFICES. BUT -- IF FOLLOWED -- IT WILL LEAD TO A RENAISSANCE FOR THIS REMARKABLE NATION.

THESE ARE GREAT DAYS FOR POLAND. SOLIDARITY IS AGAIN LEGAL. THE BEGINNINGS OF A FREE PRESS NOW EXIST. A NEW PARLIAMENT IS IN PLACE. THE POLISH SENATE HAS BEEN RESTORED THROUGH FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS.

- 4 -

POLAND IS MAKING ITS OWN HISTORY. AND AMERICA -- AND THE WORLD -- IS WATCHING. THE GOVERNMENT OF POLAND AND YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, HAVE SHOWN WISDOM AND COURAGE IN TAKING THE PATH OF THE ROUNDTABLE ACCORDS. THE WORLD IS INSPIRED BY WHAT IS HAPPENING HERE.

- 5 -

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE LOOK FORWARD TO OUR TALKS WITH YOU AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT -- AND WITH THE DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION. WHILE IN YOUR COUNTRY, I WANT TO HEAR THE MANY VOICES OF THE PEOPLE OF POLAND.

- 6 -

AND AS WE BEGIN THESE DISCUSSIONS, I CARRY WITH ME MANY HAPPY MEMORIES OF MY FIRST VISIT TO POLAND. AND MY THOUGHTS TURN TO THE MEMORY OF ANOTHER SUNDAY OUTSIDE WARSAW, WHEN WE ATTENDED MORNING MASS AT ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH IN LOMIANKI [[WOE-MEE AHN-KA]]. THE CRACKS OF HER HISTORIC WALLS WERE FILLED WITH FLOWERS, AND THE CHURCH ITSELF WAS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING WITH YOUR COUNTRYMEN, THEIR DEVOTED FACES TOUCHED BY TEARS OF JOY.

- 7 -

IT REMINDS ME OF OTHER CHURCHES I'VE VISITED SINCE THAT MORNING AT ST. MARGARET'S. CHURCHES LIKE ST. ADALBERT'S IN PHILADELPHIA, AND ST. HYACINTH'S IN CHICAGO. CHURCHES BUILT BY POLISH HANDS, AND NURTURED BY POLISH DREAMS. IN AMERICA -- AND IN POLAND -- THOSE DREAMS ARE AS ANCIENT AND AS FUNDAMENTAL AS THE COURAGEOUS SPIRIT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE.

- 8 -

AND AS WE MEET THIS EVENING IN WARSAW, THE SUN STILL SHINES ON THOSE CHURCHES ACROSS THE SEA. THERE IT IS STILL SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AND AMERICA'S CHURCHES ARE FILLED WITH PEOPLE IN PRAYER. AND AS WE BEGIN THESE DISCUSSIONS -- AND AS YOUR COUNTRY CONTINUES THE HARD JOURNEY UP THE PATH IT HAS CHOSEN -- MY PRAYERS, AND THE PRAYERS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, REMAIN WITH POLAND -- AS THEY HAVE THROUGHOUT ITS LONG STRUGGLE.

- 9 -

THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF WORK TO BE DONE. AND WE  
WILL WORK TOGETHER TO GAIN NEW GROUND -- TO EXPAND OUR  
COMMON GROUND -- IN U.S.-POLISH TIES.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR THIS WARM WELCOME. REST WELL  
ON THIS SUNDAY NIGHT. AND -- "LONG LIVE POLAND."

# # #