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**OA/ID Number:** 13692  
**Folder ID Number:** 13692-002

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**Folder Title:**  
Polish-American Heritage Month 10/30/89 [OA 6270]

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**FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET**

DATE : 10/28/89

FACSIMILE NO. : \_\_\_\_\_  
456-6218

TO : Scott Sutherland

COMPANY : White House / Public Affairs

STATE/COUNTRY : Washington, D.C.

FROM : William P. Bush  
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORP.

DEPARTMENT

NUMBER OF PAGES 3 INCLUDING COVER SHEET.

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Overseas Private Investment Corporation to Visitors, Office, The White House, re: Rose Garden Ceremony on Monday, October 30, 1989 for Presidential Kick off of Polish/American Week; personal information. (2 pp.)	10/27/89	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Polish - American Heritage Month 10/30/89

<b>Date Closed:</b> 10/12/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 06270
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>	
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	

<b>MR Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>MR Disposition:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>Disposition Date:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>

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<p><b>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</b></p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]  P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p>	<p><b>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</b></p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]  (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]  (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p>
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Gale Johnson  
Univ. of Chicago

(Smith/Blessey)  
October 26, 1989  
Draft Two  
POLAND

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLISH-AMERICAN WEEK  
ROSE GARDEN  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1989  
11:30 A.M.

Secretary Dole, Secretary Mosbacher, Secretary Yeutter.  
Chairman Boskin. Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.  
Welcome to the White House. And to an occasion -- the  
celebration of Polish-American Heritage Month -- which links two  
peoples bound by admiration and affection.

In one sense, we meet this morning to salute the values  
which unite the United States and Poland. Values like faith in  
God, respect for family and hard work, and the belief that free  
expression will conquer tyranny.

But in a larger way, we're here to honor the tide toward  
democracy these values make possible. For in Poland, as  
elsewhere, the tide toward oppression is running out. The tide  
toward liberty is running in. The voice of freedom is the voice  
of Poland. And the voice of Poland is the voice of tomorrow.

I heard that voice last week when I visited Costa Rica. And  
as I did when I visited Poland last July. Heard brave men and  
women proclaim the dignity of the individual. And demand the  
opportunity and self-government that make all things possible  
for a Nation, and a people.

A great Polish anthem was referring to this voice when it proclaimed, "Poland is not lost while Poles still live." And today it stirs the shop-keepers of Buffalo. And the factory workers in Poznan. The small girl I saw on a street corner in Gdansk -- tearful, joyous; an American flag stretched upward from her hand -- she, too, knew that voice. And so does the aging woman in Chicago, teaching her grandkids the languages of the two countries she loves. She is the voice of Poland -- resolute and proud.

In recent months, this voice has found new power. For by forming a new Solidarity-led government -- the first non-Communist government in Eastern Europe in more than forty years -- Poland herself has moved toward a new beginning. Historic political changes are leading to dramatic economic reforms -- building new foundations of hope and prosperity; opening new boundaries of market and mind.

Let me say: We are inspired by these historic changes. And also add: From the first, our Administration has supported them -- by word and by deed.

That is why on April 17, at Hamtramck, on the day of the signing of the Roundtable Agreement in Poland, we announced a series of initiatives to open U.S. markets and encourage private sector loans and investments. And why, during my visit to Poland in July, we announced a broad package of measures to assist Poland's economic and political revival.

In Paris this summer, I proposed and our Economic Summit partners agreed on a plan for concerted Western action. And in September, we asked Congress for a \$100 million Enterprise Fund for Poland. And extended another \$100 million in emergency food aid for Poland in the coming fiscal year.

A good beginning? Yes. But Poland doesn't need quick fixes or one-time gestures. Poland needs -- and will have -- sustained and concerted Western action in support of its democratic transition. For its turn toward democracy is historic: The first step, we hope, toward a Europe that is whole and free. And unprecedented. For never before has a Communist country successfully changed from a State-controlled system to political pluralism, self-determination, and a market economy.

Accordingly, last month members of our Administration met with key ministers in the new Polish government. They detailed their bold reform plan. We asked how best to support them. They requested -- as an essential part of their program -- \$1 billion in Western economic aid to stabilize the economy as their radical reforms are implemented. Our response took two forms.

First, I asked Congress to approve a \$200 million grant -- fully 1 of every 5 dollars in Western stabilization funds requested by the Poles. And we are urging our Western economic partners to make major contributions to this fund, since the effort will work only if fully funded.

And second, I announced that we would send to Warsaw a Presidential mission including U.S. officials, business leaders,

and experts to help ensure that Poland's economic recovery becomes reality. And assess how the United States can best help Poland help itself.

Today, I am pleased to announce that this mission will begin November 15. It will be led by Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher, Secretary of Labor Dole, Secretary of Agriculture Yeutter, and Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Boskin. They will be joined by at least fifteen outstanding Chief Executive Officers, economists, and other experts from the U.S. private sector. Several of them are <sup>here today</sup> ~~in the audience today: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.~~

Our team will meet with the key ministers of the Polish government and others involved in stimulating Poland's private sector. And recommend to me how we can best utilize the economic support we will extend. It will focus on economic sectors where U.S. expertise can make a difference -- such as agriculture, business management, and financial services. And study the structural economic changes Poland will face in the years ahead. For this we know: Poland's struggle has always been America's struggle. Maybe that's why it seems that Polish hearts and American hearts beat as one.

Historically -- for more than 200 years -- and geographically -- from Washington to Warsaw, and Krakow to Kansas City -- Americans have echoed the voice of Poland. We do so now. Echoing her love of freedom and opportunity. And warmed by the glow from Poland's new flame of democracy, linking the lands of Chopin and Jefferson, Lincoln and Paderewski.

Let us keep that flame alive. And use it to light the friendship between our peoples. So that Polish-American Heritage Month can be a true symbol of a better, richer life. A better life for all our children. A richer life for those who believe -- as we do -- in the liberty which sets men free.

Thank you very much, God bless Poland, and God bless the United States of America.

# # # #

Stephanie

Draft: 10/25/89

### Partnership with Poland

On October 4, I announced that I would be sending a high level mission to Poland to formulate a U.S. plan of action to help Poland rebuild. Today, I am announcing that Secretaries Yeutter and Dole and Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Boskin will lead a Presidential Mission to Poland on November 15. They will take with them a distinguished team of businessmen and specialists who will begin to develop a framework for moving Poland rapidly to a market economy.

We are encouraged by the bold steps Poland is taking to address its economic challenges. The new Polish government recently presented to its people its economic reform program, which calls for tough new controls on government finance, strong anti-inflationary measures, and rapid movement toward a market economy. In the context of a successful conclusion of an IMF agreement, the Polish government has called for \$750 million from the Fund and \$1 billion from the industrialized countries in stabilization loans to assist in this major economic transformation.

The United States, its European Summit partners, and other cooperating governments in the Group of 24 have already taken several steps to aid Poland in concert with the IMF and World Bank. For our part, we have pledged \$108 million in food aid, and I have asked Congress for an additional \$200 million in grants as our contribution to Poland's \$1 billion stabilization fund. Secretaries Mosbacher and Dole have already visited Poland

and reported their findings to me. Secretary Yeutter has an agriculture team in Poland right now. The President of OPIC, Fred Zeder, will lead a mission of businessmen to Poland in the next few days. He is also encouraging counterpart agencies of the other Economic Summit countries to take similar action.

In light of clearly growing needs, the accession of a Solidarity-led government, and our self-evident stake in Poland's success, we must do more. Food and financial aid are only of short-term assistance. More basic and more creative measures are needed for the longer haul.

Poland, like the rest of Eastern Europe, is the victim of a failed political and economic philosophy -- a rigid economic structure that has deprived the economy of the key ingredients of success: individual initiative; free entrepreneurship; and the incentives of a free marketplace. Such vital sectors as banking, communications, and transportation are antiquated. Poland's affluent private farmers face enormous obstacles in marketing and distribution. There are not even valid statistics on which to base recovery efforts.

We believe that any nation's strength is its people -- their education, their skills, their creativity, and their courage. We know these human resources are already abundant in Poland. We need only help them lift away the dead hand of central planning and statist policies. Such a structural transformation requires know-how, advice, technical skills, and financial expertise, as well as resources -- and indeed they are essential if the inflow

of external resources is to be used most productively. It is in these precise areas that the United States, its partners, and the international institutions have much more to offer.

The Presidential Mission includes experts from finance, agriculture, industry, business, transportation, communications, and labor. Drawing from the best in our society -- public and private; business, labor and academia -- these individuals will work with Polish partners to develop short- and long-term plans of action. Our goal is to give the economy a supply-side push and to help develop an institutional framework in which private initiative can flourish.

Our objective is to establish as soon as possible a cooperative framework for channeling U.S. assistance, public and private, directly into sectors where it is most needed and likely to be most productive. I look to this team to establish a mechanism of consultation to recommend a follow-on program, with specific timetables and goals, under which appropriate experts, after developing the necessary data, will identify technical assistance needs and investment opportunities. This bilateral effort will be coordinated with the Group of 24, which was established at the request of the governments which participated in the Paris Economic Summit.

This "Experts Initiative" will supply the best expertise, know-how and technical advice that America can provide -- which will in the long run pay greater dividends than resources transfers which too often are used as a quick fix when structural

adjustment is needed. The goal is to help Poland liberate all the inborn talent and creativity of its own people. The Western democracies owe Poland a concerted and sustained effort of support toward this goal. Free Poland must succeed.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CEREMONY HONORING POLISH AMERICAN HERITAGE AND  
ANNOUNCING PRESIDENTIAL MISSION TO POLAND

DATE: October 30, 1989  
TIME: 1:15 p.m.  
LOCATION: Rose Garden

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR  
COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: SICHAN SIV *Sichan*  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

I. PURPOSE:

To focus media attention on the upcoming Presidential mission to Poland and the \$200 million grant for Poland, emphasize our support for Poland's move toward political pluralism, and solidify the Administration's ties to the Polish American community.

II. BACKGROUND:

On October 25, you signed a proclamation designating October, 1989 as Polish American Heritage Month in honor of Polish American achievements that have added to American culture and society.

You also recently approved a Presidential mission to Warsaw to discuss with the Polish government, its economic plans and to evaluate its needs.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The President

Standing on dais with the President:

Secretary Yeutter

Secretary Mosbacher

Secretary Dole

CEA Chairman Boskin

Polish Ambassador to the U.S.- Jan Kinast (Yawn Kee-nawst)

Other members of the Mission

Seated in front row:

Secretary Derwinski

~~Ambassador Rowny~~

Members of Congress

Polish American leadership

Senior officials from the Polish Embassy

Administration representatives from various departments  
Membership of Polish American organizations

IV. PRESS PLAN:

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

- The President enters Rose Garden from Oval Office.
- The President proceeds to dais and makes brief remarks.
- The President departs.

Remarks provided by Speechwriters.

2ND DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks to Citizens of Hamtramck, Michigan

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 563

April 17, 1989

LENGTH: 2382 words

Cardinal Szoka, Your Eminence, Bob, thank you for the warm greeting to your wonderful community. Governor Blanchard -- it's an honor to have the Governor of the great State here. And I want to pay my respects to the members of the Michigan congressional delegation that came out here with me -- Senator Riegle and several distinguished Members of the House of Representatives sitting over here -- and also to Senator John Engler, who is the majority leader of the Michigan State Senate, and to other elected leaders not only from your community but in other parts of this State.

I'm delighted to be here. Bread and salt are both of the Earth, and ancient symbol of a life leavened by health and prosperity. And in this same spirit, I wish you all the same. And now, if I may, I want to address, at this important gathering, the health and prosperity of a whole nation: the proud people of Poland. You know, we Americans are not mildly sympathetic spectators of events in Poland. We are bound to Poland by a very special bond: a bond of blood, of culture, and shared values. And so, it is only natural that as dramatic change comes to Poland we share the aspirations and excitement of the Polish people.

In my Inaugural Address, I spoke of the new breeze of freedom gathering strength around the world. "In man's heart," I said, "if not in fact, the day of the dictator is over. The totalitarian era is passing; its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient leafless tree." I spoke of the spreading recognition that prosperity can only come from a free market and the creative genius of individuals. And I spoke of the new potency of democratic ideals: of free speech, free elections, and the exercise of free will. And we should not be surprised that the ideas of democracy are returning with renewed force in Europe, the homeland of philosophers of freedom, whose ideals have been so fully realized in our great United States of America. And Victor Hugo said: "An invasion of armies can be resisted, but not an idea whose time has come." My friends, liberty is an idea whose time has come in Eastern Europe, and make no mistake about it.

For almost half a century, the suppression of freedom in Eastern Europe, sustained by the military power of the Soviet Union, has kept nation from nation, neighbor from neighbor. And as East and West now seek to reduce arms, it must not be forgotten that arms are a symptom, not a source, of tension. The true source of tension is the imposed and unnatural division of Europe. How can there be stability and security in Europe and the world as long as nations and peoples are denied the right to determine their own future, a right explicitly promised by agreements among the victorious powers at the end of World War II? How can there be stability and security in Europe as long as nations which once stood proudly at the front rank of industrial powers are impoverished by a discredited ideology and stifling authoritarianism? The United States -- and let's be clear on this -- has never accepted the legitimacy of Europe's division. We accept no spheres of influence that deny the sovereign rights of

nations.

And yet the winds of change are shapping a new European destiny. Western Europe is resurgent, and Eastern Europe is awakening to yearnings for democracy, independence, and prosperity. In the Soviet Union itself, we are encouraged by the sound of voices long silent and the sight of the rulers consulting the ruled. We see new thinking of some aspects of Soviet foreign policy. We are hopeful that these stirrings presage meaningful, lasting, and far more reaching change. So, let no one doubt the sincerity of the American people and their government in our desire to see reform succeed inside the Soviet Union. We welcome the changes that have taken place, and we will continue to encourage greater recognition of human rights, market incentives, and free elections.

East and West are now negotiating on a broad range of issues, from arms reductions to the environment. But the Cold War began in Eastern Europe, and if it is to end, it will end in this crucible of world conflict. And it must end. The American people want to see east and central Europe free, prosperous, and at peace. With prudence, realism, and patience, we seek to promote the evolution of freedom -- the opportunities sparked by the Helsinki accords and the deepening East-West contact. In recent years, we have improved relations with countries in the region, and in each case, we looked for progress in international posture and internal practices: in human rights, cultural openness, emigration issues, opposition to international terror. While we want relations to improve, there are certain acts we will not condone or accept, behavior that can shift relations in the wrong direction: human rights abuses, technology theft, and hostile intelligence or foreign policy actions against us.

Some regions are now seeking to win popular legitimacy through reforms. In Hungary, a new leadership is experimenting with reforms that may permit a political pluralism that only a few years ago would have been absolutely unthinkable. And in Poland, on April 5th, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Interior Minister Kiszczak signed agreements that, if faithfully implemented, will be a watershed in the postwar history of Eastern Europe.

Under the auspices of the roundtable agreements, the free trade union Solidarnosc was today -- this very day, under those agreements -- Solidarnosc was today formally restored. And the agreements also provide that a free opposition press will be legalized, independent political and other free associated will be permitted, and elections for a new Polish Senate will be held. These agreements testify to the realism of General Jaruzelski [Chairman of Poland's Council of State] and his colleagues, and they are inspiring testimony to the spiritual guidance of the Catholic Church, the indomitable spirit of the Polish people, and the strength and wisdom of Lech Walesa.

Poland faces, and will continue to face for some time, severe economic problems. A modern French writer observed that communism is not another form of economics: It is the death of economics. In Poland, an economic system crippled by the inefficiencies of central planning almost proved the death of initiative and enterprise -- almost. But economic reforms can still give free rein to the enterprising impulse and creative spirit of the great Polish people.

The Polish people understand the magnitude of this challenge. Democratic forces in Poland have asked for the moral, political, and economic support of the West. And the West will respond. My administration is completing now a thorough review of our policies toward Poland and all of Eastern Europe, and

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I've carefully considered ways that the United States can help Poland. And we will not act unconditionally. We're not going to offer unsound credits. We're not going to offer aid without requiring sound economic practices in return. And we must remember that Poland still is a member of the Warsaw Pact. And I will take no steps that compromise the security of the West.

The Congress, the Polish-American community -- and I support, I endorse strongly Ed Moskal [national president] and what he is doing in the Polish American Congress, I might say; and I'm delighted he's here, good Chicago boy right here in Hamtramck -- that the Congress, the Polish-American community, the American labor movement, our allies, and international financial institutions -- our allies all must work in concert if Polish democracy is to take root anew and sustain itself. And we can and must answer this call to freedom. And it is particularly appropriate here in Hamtramck for me to salute the members and leaders of the American labor movement for hanging tough with Solidarity through its darkest days. Labor deserves great credit for that.

Now, the Poles are now taking steps that deserve our active support. And I have decided as your President on specific steps to be taken by the United States, carefully chosen to recognize the reforms underway and to encourage reforms yet to come now that Solidarnosc is legal. I will ask Congress to join me in providing Poland access to our Generalized System of Preferences, which offers selective tariff relief to beneficiary countries. We will work with our allies and friends in the Paris Club to develop sustainable new schedules for Poland to repay its debt, easing a heavy burden so that a free market can grow. I will also ask Congress to join me in authorizing the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to operate in Poland, to the benefit of both Polish and U.S. investors. We will propose negotiations for a private business agreement with Poland to encourage cooperation between U.S. firms and Poland's private businesses. Both sides can benefit. The United States will continue to consider supporting, on their merits, viable loans to the private sector by the International Finance Corporation. We believe that the roundtable agreements clear the way for Poland to be able to work with International Monetary Fund on programs that support sound, market-oriented economic policies. We will encourage business and private nonprofit groups to develop innovative programs to swap Polish debt for equity in Polish enterprises, and for charitable, humanitarian, and environmental projects. We will support imaginative educational, cultural, and training programs to help liberate the creative energies of the Polish people.

You know, when I visited Poland in September of 1987, I was then Vice President, and I told Chairman Jaruzelski and Lech Walesa that the American people and Government would respond quickly and imaginatively to significantly internal reform of the kind that we see now. Both them valued that assurance. So, it is especially gratifying for me today to witness the changes now taking place in Poland and to announce these important changes in U.S. policy. The United States of America keeps its promises.

If Poland's experiment succeeds, other countries may follow. And while we must still differentiate among the nations of Eastern Europe, Poland offers two lessons for all. First, there can be no progress without significant political and economic liberalization. And second, help from the West will come in concert with liberalization. Our friends and European allies share this philosophy.

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The West can now be bold in proposing a vision of the European future. We dream of the day when there will be no barriers to the free movement of peoples, goods, and ideas. We dream of the day when Eastern European peoples will be free to choose their system of government and to vote for the party of their choice in regular, free, contested elections. And we dream of the day when Eastern European countries will be free to choose their own peaceful course in the world, including closer ties with Western Europe. And we envision an Eastern Europe in which the Soviet Union has renounced military intervention as an instrument of its policy -- on any pretext. We share an unwavering conviction that one day all the peoples of Europe will live in freedom. And make no mistake about that.

Next month, at a summit of the North Atlantic alliance, I will meet with the leaders of the Western democracies. The leaders of the Western democracies will discuss these concerns. And these are not bilateral issues just between the United States and the Soviet Union. They are, rather, the concern of all the Western allies, calling for common approaches. The Soviet Union should understand, in turn, that a free, democratic Eastern Europe as we envision it would threaten no one and no country. Such an evolution would imply and reinforce the further improvement of East-West relations in all dimensions -- arms reductions, political relations, trade -- in ways that enhance the safety and well-being of all of Europe. There is no other way.

What has brought us to this opening? The unity and strength of the democracies, yes, and something else: the bold, new thinking in the Soviet Union, the innate desire for freedom in the hearts of all men. We will not waver in our dedication to freedom now. And if we're wise, united, and ready to seize the moment, we will be remembered as the generation that made all Europe free.

Two centuries ago, a Polish patriot, Thaddeus Kosciusko, came to these American shores to stand for freedom. Let us honor and remember this hero of our own struggle for freedom by extending our hand to those who work the shipyards of Gdansk and walk the cobbled streets of Warsaw. Let us recall the words of the Poles who struggled for independence: "For your freedom and ours." Let us support the peaceful evolution of democracy in Poland. The cause of liberty knows no limits; the friends of freedom, no borders.

God bless Poland. God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very much. Niech Zyje Polsak! [Long live Poland!] Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:53 a.m. at Hamtramck City Hall. In his opening remarks, he referred to Cardinal Edmund C. Szoka, the Archbishop of Detroit, and Robert Kozaren, mayor of Hamtramck. Following his remarks, the President attended a Polish-American community luncheon at the Eagle Restaurant. At the conclusion of the luncheon, he returned to Washington, DC.

A fact sheet entitled "Support for Polish Reforms" was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on April 17. In addition to covering the material on this subject found in these remarks, the fact sheet also contained the following points concerning U.S. policy toward Poland:

"Once authorized, OPIC [Overseas Private Investment Corporation] and the Polish Government will negotiate an investment incentives agreement detailing OPIC's rights and the GOP's [Government of Poland's] responsibilities for

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OPIC-assisted investment.

"In the absence of GSP [Generalized System of Preferences], OPIC would make an independent determination that Poland is taking steps to adopt and implement worker rights. We will work closely with Solidarity."

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 4, 1989

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The world has watched with wonder as Poland has moved -- swiftly and peacefully -- to form a new government under Prime Minister Mazowiecki, the first non-Communist government in Eastern Europe in more than forty years. We salute Prime Minister Mazowiecki, President Jaruzelski, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and so many other distinguished Polish leaders for their courage and wisdom in helping bring about a new beginning for Poland.

From the very start of this Administration, President Bush has taken the lead in supporting reform in Poland and Hungary. At Hamtramck, Michigan, in April, on the day of the signing of the Roundtable Agreement in Poland, the President announced a set of measures to open U.S. markets and encourage private sector loans and investments. In July, he visited Poland and Hungary and spoke before the Polish parliament, as well as to a massive gathering at the Solidarity monument in Gdansk. He announced a further comprehensive package of assistance measures to support Poland's economic and political regeneration, a package which took account of the fact that Poland did not yet have its new government or its new economic policies in place. He announced a similar program during his visit to Hungary, which is also embarked on a promising path of political and economic reform. A few days later, at the Paris Economic Summit, the President proposed and our Summit partners agreed to a plan for concerted Western action to encourage and assist economic reform and democratic change in Poland and Hungary.

In early September, the Administration submitted to Congress a comprehensive legislative proposal that would create a \$100 million Enterprise Fund for Poland and a \$25 million Fund for Hungary, as well as a Labor Initiative and an Environmental Initiative together totalling \$20 million. In addition to this \$145 million proposal, and other initiatives taken by reprogramming existing resources, we have offered \$100 million in emergency food aid to Poland in the coming fiscal year, in addition to \$8 million in FY 89. In dollar terms, this total package already involves over \$250 million.

We have also moved to encourage new trade and investment, by proposing that Congress grant both Poland and Hungary access to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that it authorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to operate in both countries. On September 18, the President

announced that he would grant Hungary permanent Most Favored Nation status, contingent upon passage by the Hungarian parliament of new emigration legislation, which has since occurred.

We have engaged the resources and creativity of the private sector, recognizing that the U.S. Government alone could not, and should not, render all the support Poland and Hungary require. On the eve of his trip to those countries in July, the President hosted a White House Symposium in which he urged leaders from the American private sector -- labor leaders, businessmen, educators, and others -- to be actively engaged in supporting economic and political change in Eastern Europe. Labor Secretary Dole visited Poland in August and signed an agreement providing for U.S. technical assistance and bilateral exchanges in the labor field. In mid-September, Commerce Secretary Mosbacher led a U.S. investment mission to Poland and Hungary, where he and American businessmen developed concrete proposals to encourage new private investments, joint ventures, and other forms of expanded U.S. business involvement in redeveloping these two economies.

The dramatic changes in Poland over the past two months have lent new urgency to our efforts. What Poland is doing is historic, in the largest sense of the word. It holds the promise not only of a peaceful transition to democratic rule in Poland, but also of the beginning of the end of Europe's division, toward a Europe whole and free. It is also unprecedented: never before has a country attempted a successful transformation of a state-controlled economic and political system into one of political pluralism, democracy and a market economy. The new Polish government under Prime Minister Mazowiecki has a chance to consolidate the public trust that is needed for the difficult economic steps ahead, but it faces major economic problems.

There is no disagreement that both Poland and Hungary need, and will have, strong U.S. support. There is no disagreement that the U.S. needs to play a leading role in developing a concerted Western approach to Poland's economic recovery. The question is how best to achieve our goal. We believe, as do our Western economic partners, that Poland can best go forward by reforming its economy and becoming creditworthy again by reaching early agreement with the IMF on an economic reform plan. We also support a prompt and generous Paris Club rescheduling of Poland's international debt. This, along with agreement with the IMF, will make Poland eligible for IMF and World Bank loans totalling hundreds of millions of dollars annually. It will also give confidence to official and commercial lenders and to investors, whose participation in Poland's recovery is vital.

Poland is taking important steps toward reforming its economy. The Administration had a series of meetings last week with key Ministers in the new Polish government and reviewed the outlines of their economic reform program. It is an ambitious and bold

plan, calling for radical economic reform and rapid movement toward agreement with the IMF. An integral part of the plan is an urgent request for Western economic assistance in helping to stabilize the Polish economy as reforms are implemented. In the context of an agreement with the IMF, the Poles seek, in addition to IMF and World Bank support, \$1 billion in stabilization funds from the Western industrialized countries.

In response to Poland's request, the President has decided on two major new steps.

He will ask Congress to approve a \$200 million grant for stabilization purposes, which would be the U.S. contribution to the \$1 billion in Western assistance the Poles have requested. The grant would be contingent upon conclusion of an IMF agreement, and upon the recommendations of an experts' mission that the President will send to Poland soon. The U.S. will be working closely with the Summit Seven and its other allies to make certain that the entire \$1 billion is available to Poland for this stabilization fund since the concept can be effective only if the fund is fully financed. A program for use of the \$200 million U.S. contribution will be developed with the Polish government. The President wants to work with Congress to develop a strong bipartisan approach toward the common goal of providing prompt and effective support to the government and people of Poland.

It is important to complete development of a strategy to assist Poland's recovery. Toward that end, the President will send to Warsaw within the next few weeks a Presidential Mission including senior U.S. officials, business leaders and experts to discuss with the Polish government its economic plans and evaluate its needs. This mission will make recommendations to the President based on their own findings and their deliberations with experts from the twenty-four nation "Group for Economic Assistance to Poland and Hungary" as to the most effective use of the \$1 billion stabilization fund. This mission will also focus on those economic sectors where U.S. expertise and experience can be of greatest assistance -- agriculture, business management, financial services and others, pinpointing areas for reform and for productive use of assistance resources. The Congress can certainly be helpful in this endeavor. This initial mission will be followed by experts' missions in key economic sectors. In addition, Administration economists will examine urgently the structural economic challenges Poland will face now and in the years ahead so that we can provide the most effective help possible to the Polish government.

As the President has said, the futures of Poland and Hungary depend on concerted and sustained Western action. These efforts must be complementary, not duplicative, and must be coordinated with the efforts of the IMF and World Bank. That is why the President called on our G-7 economic partners at the Paris

Economic Summit to establish new mechanisms for coordinating our efforts. The resulting 24-nation group has already met three times under the chairmanship of the EC Commission. The EC on October 3 committed itself to \$330 million in additional assistance, over and above the \$271 million in emergency food aid already pledged by the U.S., the EC and other donors. It has also begun to develop a common assistance strategy for Poland and Hungary, along with working groups on food aid, environment, manpower training and other specific areas of assistance. The goal is to set clear priorities, avoid redundant efforts and assume maximum aid effectiveness.

West Germany, France, Britain, Japan, and several other countries have already announced their intention to provide substantial bilateral assistance. The IMF has indicated it will move quickly in assisting Poland to develop an overall economic stabilization and reform program, and the World Bank is prepared to extend promptly major new credits once an IMF program is in place, and to develop additional loans.

Finally, in order to continue the dialogue with Poland's leaders that he began in July, the President is inviting President Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Mazowiecki to visit Washington at times convenient for each of them.

These are the steps the Administration has taken and will be taking in support of democratic change in Poland and Hungary: economic assistance conditioned upon real progress toward reform, business and technical assistance, the opening of investment and trade opportunities, and concerted Western action in conjunction with other industrialized democracies and the international financial institutions. These combined measures constitute an international recovery program that provides broad and substantial Western support for the historic changes now underway in Poland and Hungary.

# # #

*Ambassador's residence. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.*

**Paris Economic Summit: Declaration on Human Rights**

July 15, 1989

In 1789, the rights of man and of the citizen were solemnly proclaimed. Just over forty years ago, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which have been further developed and codified and are now embodied in the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

We reaffirm our commitment to freedom, democratic principles and human rights. We reaffirm our belief in the rule of law which respects and protects without fear or favour the rights and liberties of every citizen, and provides the setting in which the human spirit can develop in freedom and diversity.

Human rights are a matter of legitimate international concern. We commit ourselves again to encouraging and promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Looking towards the future, we see opportunities as well as threats; this impels us to pledge our firm commitment to uphold international standards of human rights and to confirm our willingness to reaffirm them and to develop them further.

We stress the protection of freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and of freedom of opinion and expression; for without these freedoms, other rights cannot be fully realised.

We stress also respect for the rule of law and the plurality of opinion, for without them there can be neither representative government nor democracy.

We believe equally in freedom of association in a pluralist society.

We hold that the right of each individual to physical integrity and dignity must be guaranteed. We abhor and condemn torture in all its forms.

We believe that all human beings must act towards each other in a spirit of fraternity.

We believe that everyone has a right to equality of opportunity as well as to own property, alone or in association with others. Extreme poverty and exclusion from society violate the dignity of everyone enduring them. Those who suffer or are in need should be supported.

We stress that the rights of the child, the disabled and the elderly require special protection.

We consider that developments in the human sciences, for instance the progress achieved in genetics and organ transplantation, must be applied in accordance with all human rights if the dignity of human beings is to be preserved.

We, the present generation, have an obligation to ensure that further generations will inherit a healthy environment.

We reaffirm our belief that these rights and freedoms cannot be properly safeguarded without the rule of law, impartial justice and genuine democratic institutions.

July 15, 1989

**Paris Economic Summit: Economic Declaration**

July 16, 1989

1) We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, have met in Paris for the fifteenth annual Economic Summit. The Summit of the Arch initiates a new round of Summits to succeed those begun at Rambouillet in 1975 and at Versailles in 1982. The round beginning in 1982 has seen one of the longest periods of sustained growth since the Second World War. These Summits have permitted effective consultations and offered the opportunity to launch initiatives and to strengthen international co-operation.

2) This year's world economic situation presents three main challenges:

—The choice and the implementation of measures needed to maintain balanced

and sustained growth, counter inflation, create jobs and promote social justice. These measures should also facilitate the adjustment of external imbalances, promote international trade and investment, and improve the economic situation of developing countries.

—The development and the further integration of developing countries into the world economy. Whilst there has been substantial progress in many developing countries, particularly those implementing sound economic policies, the debt burden and the persistence of poverty, often made worse by natural disasters affecting hundreds of millions of people, are problems of deep concern which we must continue to face in a spirit of solidarity.

—The urgent need to safeguard the environment for future generations. Scientific studies have revealed the existence of serious threats to our environment such as the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer and excessive emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases which could lead to future climate changes. Protecting the environment calls for a determined and concerted international response and for the early adoption, worldwide, of policies based on sustainable development.

#### *International Economic Situation*

3) Growth has been sustained by focusing policies on improving the efficiency and flexibility of our economies and by strengthening our cooperative efforts and the co-ordination process. In the medium term, the current buoyant investment seen during this period should pave the way for an increased supply of goods and services and help reduce the dangers of inflation. The outlook is not, however, without risks.

4) Until now, the threat of inflation in many countries has been contained, thanks to the concerted efforts of governments and monetary authorities. But continued vigilance is required and inflation, where it has increased, will continue to receive a firm policy response so that it will be put on a downward path.

5) While some progress has been made in reducing external imbalances, the momen-

turn of adjustment has recently weakened markedly. There needs to be further progress in adjusting external imbalances through cooperation.

6) In countries with fiscal and current account deficits, including the United States of America, Canada and Italy, further reductions in budget deficits are needed. Action will be taken to bring them down. This may help reduce the saving-investment gap and external imbalances, contribute to countering inflation and encourage greater exchange rate stability in a context of decreasing interest rates.

7) Countries with external surpluses, including Japan and Germany, should continue to pursue appropriate macroeconomic policies and structural reforms that will encourage non-inflationary growth of domestic demand and facilitate external adjustment.

8) All our countries share the responsibility for the sound development of the world economy. Over the medium term, deficit countries have to play a key role in global adjustment through their external adjustment and increased exports; surplus countries have to contribute to sustaining global expansion through policies providing favourable conditions for growth of domestic demand and imports.

9) The emergence of the newly industrializing economies and the initiation of a dialogue with them are welcome. We call on those with substantial surpluses to contribute to the adjustment of external imbalances and the open trade and payments system. To that end, they should permit exchange rates to reflect their competitive position, implement GATT commitments and reduce trade barriers.

#### *International Monetary Development and Coordination*

10) Under the Plaza and Louvre agreements, our countries agreed to pursue, in a mutually reinforcing way, policies of surveillance and coordination aimed at improving their economic fundamentals and at fostering stability of exchange rates consistent with those economic fundamentals.

There has been progress in the multilateral surveillance and coordination of economic policies with a view to ensuring in-

One other personal reflection for me: I live perhaps 50 or 80 meters away from here for 16 years, and it is for the first time that I have come to this building and this residence. [Laughter] I think it is also a sign of time. And I and Mrs. Jaruzelski doubly appreciate this meeting.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your kind and well-wishing words. I value very highly these long conversations today with you. I believe they allowed us to better come to know each other and better understand each other. And I have no doubt that it will benefit the cooperation and friendship between our two countries and people.

Once again, thank you very much for this meeting today. And I wish you all the best. I know that the important person in this company according to the protocol is the U.S. President. But may I be allowed to fracture the protocol and follow the old Polish tradition of offering to everybody to raise our glasses to the good health of Barbara Bush and all the ladies present with us here today.

**Mr. Geremek.** Mr. President of the United States and Mr. Chairman, even this very beginning tells us of what Poland stands for now. A man from Solidarity, a member of Solidarity, I, who have been in this house several times in the past—even though I don't live that far from it—I can admit and say openly that something new is arising, emerging, in the ties between Poland and the United States.

Roughly 2 years ago, the Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Barbara Bush talked with members of Solidarity right in this house. And even though at that time we heard words of hope, I believe that none of us at that time expected that we would meet in 2 years in a situation like the present. Poland is still divided, but it's possible that what's taking place right now is actually taking place, that together we have the representatives of Solidarity, of the opposition, and of the authorities. We feel that what's happening now, what's taking place, the political and economic reform, all of that, is in the interest of Poland, not just one particular side. And at moments like these, we think of the Founding Fathers of the United States, whose message about freedom has not lost any of its current significance.

First of all and above all, we seek understanding for what is happening in our country. The future of Polish reforms depends on Poles alone. We do not expect that they will be carried at somebody else's cost or by others' hands. But we believe that these reforms will be understood the world over as serving the whole world—serving the purposes of not only Poland but also of Czechoslovakia and Hungary and the interests of that part of the world and the whole world itself.

And in this house, the house of Helen and John Davis, who have done so much for the Polish cause, let me say that this is exactly what we expected from the President of the United States. The words he uttered, that the United States will support the reforms taking place in Poland, are the words that we were hoping for. And for that, let me propose a toast to the President of the United States and the United States of America.

*Note: The President spoke at approximately 1:15 p.m. on the patio of the U.S. Ambassador's residence. In his remarks, he referred to Ambassador and Mrs. John R. Davis, Jr.; Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chairman of Poland's Council of State; and Bronislaw Geremek, parliamentary opposition leader and a senior adviser for Solidarity. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.*

### Remarks to the National Assembly in Warsaw, Poland

July 10, 1989

Chairman Jaruzelski, Marshalls Kozakiewicz and Stelmachowski, Prime Minister Rakowski, and Senators and Delegates, on behalf of the people of the United States, I am honored to greet the newly elected representatives of the Polish Parliament. To be here with you on this occasion is proof that we live in extraordinary, indeed, thrilling times.

The power and potential of this moment was first made clear to me when I saw a photo, a worldwide photo, flashed all around the world: a photo of General Jaruzelski, Senator I

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needed economic reforms, credits, management and training initiatives, social safety nets, housing, and other issues important to Poland.

Second, I will ask the United States Congress to provide a \$100 million fund to capitalize and invigorate the Polish private sector, and we will encourage parallel contributions from other nations of the economic summit.

Third, I will encourage the World Bank to move ahead with \$325 million in economically viable loans to help Polish agriculture and industry reach the production levels they are so clearly capable of.

And fourth, I will ask my counterparts in the West to support an early and generous rescheduling of Polish debt. This could provide deferral of debt payments amounting to about \$5 billion this year if our allies and friends in the Paris Club agree to join us in offering liberalized terms. I plan to discuss this issue with my colleagues at the Paris summit.

Fifth, economic progress should not come at the expense of our common heritage, our common inheritance: the environment. In fact, sound ecology and a strong economy can and must coexist. Air and water pollution know no boundaries. And this concern is worldwide. Almost 2 years ago, I visited Krakow, your former royal capital, a city recognized by UNESCO [United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization] as an international treasure. Today Krakow is under siege by pollution. Its priceless monuments are being destroyed. Krakow must be reclaimed, and the United States will help. And I'll ask the Congress for \$15 million for a cooperative venture with Poland to help fight air and water pollution there.

Sixth, and finally, when I begin my remarks—when I began them, I mentioned the shared cultured heritage of our two nations. Today, I'm proud to announce that the United States will establish a Cultural and Information Center in Warsaw, and we'll ask Poland to establish a similar center in the United States. This will be the first time that either of our two countries will be able to conduct educational and cultural programs outside of our Embassies and consulates.

The elections which brought us—all of us—together here today mean that the path the Polish people have chosen is that of political pluralism and economic rebirth. The road ahead is a long one, but it is the only road which leads to prosperity and social peace. Poland's progress along this road will show the way toward a new era throughout Europe, an era based on common values, and not just geographic proximity. The Western democracies will stand with the Polish people and other peoples of this region.

Democracy has captured the spirit of our time. Like all forms of government, though it may be defended, democracy can never be imposed. We believe in democracy. For without doubt, though democracy may be a dream deferred for many, it remains, in my view, the destiny of man.

Two hundred years ago, democratic constitutions were adopted by three nations, embodying the powerful influence of the Enlightenment, as a testament to ideas that endure. The American Constitution was first and has stood the test of history for over 200 years of our existence as a republic. Constitutional democracy in France began two centuries ago this summer, and in a few days, leaders from all over the world will be in Paris to celebrate the anniversary of its birth.

On May 3, 1991, the Polish Constitution will also be 200 years old. Your Constitution of 1791 was crushed, but never forgotten. And now this generation's calling is to redeem the promise of a free Polish republic. Poland has not been lost so long as the Polish spirit lives.

America wishes you well as you face the tough problems today. I salute General Jaruzelski for his leadership and his extraordinary hospitality to me. I salute the leaders and Members of these two great legislative bodies. God, in His infinite wisdom and love, is with us in this chamber. May God bless you and your efforts. Long live Poland! Long live Poland! Thank you very, very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:28 p.m. in the main chamber of the Parliament building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chairman of Poland's*

*Council of State;  
Speaker of the Sejm  
National Assembly  
chowski, Speaker of  
Minister Mieczyslaw*

### **White House Fact Sheet Plan for Poland July 10, 1989**

In his speech today, the President announced a comprehensive package of measures for Poland to meet the challenges of the 1990's. The measures are designed to ensure ongoing economic growth, stability and security.

The measures include a market economic reform in Poland, and a central Europe can lay the foundation for stability and security.

The package of measures is as follows:

#### **INTENSIFIED CONCENTRATION ACTION FOR POLAND**

##### *Proposal*

The President is proposing the Summit Seven initiative to support economic and political pluralism in Europe. Complementary measures will provide a strong impetus to economic progress in these nations at a turning point. Other measures could contribute to the

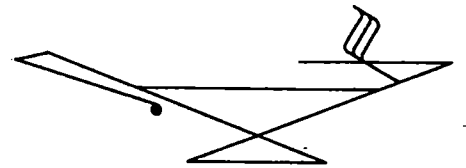
##### *Scope*

Efforts will involve the United States and Hungarian Government and other official and independent organizations in those countries, to provide feedback and provide feedback and work as appropriate with the IMF, World Bank, and other multilateral and bilateral organizations.

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HISTORICAL PICTURE SERVICE, CHICAGO

Ignacy Paderewski, the foremost pianist of his day, was also a leader of the Polish independence movement.

years to the upper Cretaceous and indicates a much wider distribution than presently exists.

The common name derives from the distinctive spatula-like paddle that extends from the snout. It is used to locate food, plankton and small crustaceans, which are filtered by the gill rakers as water is passed through the mouth. The paddle, a large pointed gill cover, and smooth, almost scaleless skin are unique features. Other features are primitive. The short intestine has a spiral valve like that of a shark. The upper lobe of the caudal fin is supported by the vertebral column, and the skeleton is mostly cartilage.

Both species are large river fishes. The American paddlefish averages 30 to 50 pounds (14–23 kg). The record is 168 pounds (76 kg) for a fish slightly more than 6 feet (2 meters) in length. Growth to maturity is slow, taking seven to eight years. Chinese paddlefish grow much larger. The confirmed record is 12 feet (3.6 meters), and there are unconfirmed reports of 20-foot (6-meter) individuals. American paddlefish populations have declined in recent years because of dam construction and river pollution.

The paddlefish family, Polyodontidae, is in the subclass Chondrostei, class Actinopterygii.

E. O. WILEY

*University of Kansas Museum of Natural History*

**PADEREWSKI**, pā-de-ref'skē, Ignacy Jan (1860–1941), Polish musician, who was regarded as the leading pianist of his day and was an inspiration for Polish nationalism.

**Early Years.** Ignacy (Ignace) Paderewski was born in Kurylowka, Podolia, Poland (now in the Ukrainian SSR), on Nov. 18, 1860. Because of his obvious musical talent, he had early training at home, and he soon attracted the attention of rich patrons, who enabled him to attend the Warsaw Music Institute. He was expelled in 1877 for insubordination but was readmitted and graduated, remaining at the institute as an instructor in piano. His first published composition, an

Impromptu in F, was brought out in Warsaw in 1879.

Paderewski married in 1880. After his father died in childbirth in 1881, he went to Berlin for further study. His wish to become a composer was encouraged by the Russian pianist and composer Anton Rubinstein. A chance meeting with the famous Polish actress Helena Modjeska, who thereafter assisted him financially, led to his taking lessons from Theodor Leschetizky in Vienna between 1884 and 1887. His public debut as a pianist was made in Vienna in 1887, in a recital shared with the soprano Pauline Lucca.

Continuing to coach with Leschetizky, Paderewski began his international career as a virtuoso with a recital at the Salle Érard, Paris, March 1888 and was first heard in London, May 1890. His New York debut in November 1891 led to a series of more than 100 appearances throughout the United States. Extending his tours to South America, South Africa, and Australia, Paderewski soon became the most famous pianist in the world. For a time his undistinguished compositions, including his Piano Concerto in A Minor, won hearings because of his pianistic fame. Toward the end of the century he settled at Morges, on Lake Geneva in Switzerland, and married for the second time.

**Middle Years.** In 1909, Paderewski was appointed director of the Warsaw Music Institute, but in 1914 he settled temporarily at Paso Robles, Calif., though continuing to maintain his home in Switzerland. During World War I he donated the income from all his public appearances to the aid of Polish war victims.

Paderewski soon became the center of the movement for the restoration of Poland as a nation. From 1918 to 1919, after his efforts for the establishment of a Polish state succeeded, he represented his country in Washington, D.C. In 1919 he became the first premier and foreign minister of the Republic of Poland and was a signatory of the Versailles Treaty, but he had difficulties with professional politicians and retired from political life in 1920.

**Later Years.** In 1922, Paderewski resumed his career as an international virtuoso. Although his physical powers had begun to fail he continued to play in public and was heard in the United States as late as 1939. When Poland was invaded at the opening of World War II, he joined the Polish government-in-exile in France and served as president of its parliament during 1940. He returned to the United States late that year in advanced ill health but continued his work for Poland and the Allied cause. He died in New York City on June 29, 1941, after a brief illness, and, by order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

**Estimate.** Paderewski was a man of striking appearance and remarkable personal magnetism. The legends that grew up about him were frequently out of all proportion to the facts and to his artistic achievements. He earned a great fortune and spent it lavishly—for example, presenting \$50,000 to the Chopin Memorial Hall in Warsaw and donating \$100,000 for the building of a gigantic memorial statue of the medieval hero King Vladislav Jagiello at Krakow. He endowed several funds for fellowships to musicians, including (1900) a \$10,000 fund whose interest was awarded triennially to encourage American composers.

7, was brought out in Warsaw  
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In 1909, Paderewski was appointed director of the Warsaw Music Institute, settling temporarily at Paso Robles, California, continuing to maintain his home in Poland. During World War I he came from all his public appearances to help the Polish war victims.

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Paderewski was a man of striking personality and remarkable personal magnetism. He grew up about him were few facts and proportions to the facts and to the proportions. He earned a great reputation for himself—for example, presence in the Chopin Memorial Hall in which \$100,000 for the building of a memorial statue of the medieval Polish king Jagiello at Krakow. He secured fellowships to music in 1900 a \$10,000 fund whose interest is triennially to encourage music.

Padua's Basilica of Sant'Antonio, with its golden domes and minarets suggesting Byzantine influences, shelters the tomb of the pianist, who died near Padua in 1941. Rising from the square in the foreground is Donatello's equestrian statue of the Venetian military captain Erasmo da Narni.



© G. RICATTO/SHOSTAL

Paderewski's playing was poetic and idiosyncratic and in his later years was more personally expressive than accurate. But there never was any doubt of the sorcery that his presence and performance exercised on vast audiences, many members of which had never attended recitals by other pianists. His compositions now are only rarely performed. However, his opera *Manru* was once highly regarded. After its premiere at Dresden in 1901, the opera was staged at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1902, and later in Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Baltimore. An exception regarding the permanence of his music must be made for one of his *Humoresques de concert*, the eternally familiar Minuet in G.

In 1936, Paderewski played in the motion picture *The Moonlight Sonata*. He also made many recordings for both mechanical pianos and the phonograph. He supervised a complete edition of Frédéric Chopin's works published in 1936-1938 by the Chopin Institute, Warsaw. He received numerous decorations and honorary degrees, and since his death Poland, the United States, and other countries have issued postage stamps honoring him.

HERBERT WEINSTOCK  
 -Coauthor of "Men of Music"

Further Reading: Kellogg, Charlotte, *Paderewski* (Viking 1956); Landau, Rom, *Ignace Paderewski: Musician and Statesman* (1934; reprint, AMS Press 1976); Phillips, Charles, *Paderewski: The Story of a Modern Immortal* (1934; reprint, Da Capo 1978); Zamoyski, Adam, *Paderewski* (Atheneum Pubs. 1982).

**PADRE ISLAND**, pā'drē, an island in southeastern Texas, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, extending south from Corpus Christi Bay to Brazos Island near the mouth of the Rio Grande. When separated by tides from Mustang Island to the north, it is about 110 miles (177 km) long. From 1,400 feet (425 meters) to 4 miles (6.4 km) wide, it is separated from the mainland by Laguna Madre, now channeled for the Intracoastal Wa-

terway. The island forms part of five Texas counties. County parks have been developed at the north and south ends, each joined to the mainland by a causeway. South Padre Beach is a resort area.

The central part of the island was designated the Padre Island National Seashore in 1962. Administered by the National Park Service, its 133,919 acres (54,195 hectares) are notable for abundant bird and marine life.

The island was named Isla Blanca by Alonso de Piñeda, a Spanish explorer, who entered Brazos Santiago Pass in 1519. It was then inhabited by the Karankawa Indians, and was later a pirate refuge. The name was changed to Isla del Padre for a priest, Father Nicholas Balli, who received it as a land grant from Spain in the late 1700's.

**PADUA**, pad'ū-ə, a city and province in the region of Venetia in northeastern Italy. The city of Padua (Italian, Padova) is situated on the Bacchiglione River, 22 miles (35 km) west of Venice. Rich in history and art, Padua preserves much from its glorious past, including great works of art, medieval palaces, and the gilded domes of its churches. Giotto and Donatello worked in Padua, Saint Anthony preached and died there, and Galileo taught at the university—the second oldest in Italy after Bologna.

**Economy.** Padua vies with Verona as the most important commercial center of Venetia, as Venice now is economically a shadow of its former self. Manufactures include foods and beverages, agricultural machinery, bicycles and motorcycles, electrical goods, textiles, chemicals, and plastics. The city also is the most important communications node of the northeastern Po Plain. Major rail and motor arteries radiate to Milan, Trieste, and Bologna. Secondary rail lines link Padua with Trento, Belluno, and other towns of the Venetian Alpine fringe to the north. The Naviglio di Brenta is a canal connecting Padua with the Venice Lagoon.

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since its destruction by an earthquake in 1933. Its port is at Mandrakion.

Ancient Kos is mentioned in the *Iliad* as an ally of the Greeks. It was settled by Dorian Greeks from the northern Peloponnesus and became the birthplace of Ptolemy II (Ptolemy Philadelphus), the poet Theocritus, the painter Apelles, and the physician Hippocrates, who founded a school of medicine there. It was occupied by Alexander the Great in 336 B.C. and in the ensuing centuries was controlled by Persians, Greeks, Egyptians, and Romans. It was captured by the Ottoman Turks in 1523, occupied by Italy in 1912, and was ceded to Italy by the Treaty of Lausanne in 1924 and then to Greece by the treaty of peace with Italy in 1947. Population: (1971) of the island, 17,939; of the city, 7,828.

**KOSCIUSKO, Mount**, kos-ē-us'kō, a mountain in southeastern New South Wales, Australia. It is located in the Snowy Mountains of the Australian Alps and, with an altitude of 7,305 feet (2,228 meters), is Australia's highest peak. It is snow-covered from May to September and bears evidence of Ice Age glaciation. The Snowy, Murray, and other rivers that form important units in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme are fed by its snows.

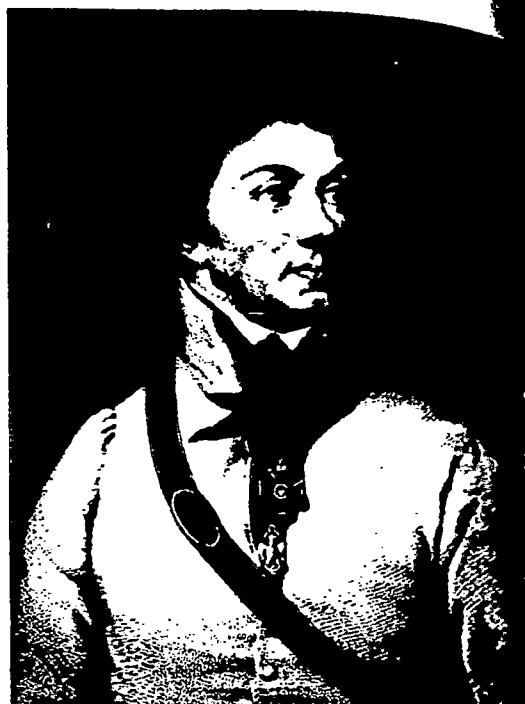
The mountain was named by Sir Paul Strzelecki in 1840 after the Polish patriot Tadeusz Kościuszko. It rises in Kosciusko National Park, a preserve of about 2,070 square miles (5,370 sq km), and is a major ski resort during the winter.

**KOŚCIUSZKO**, kōsh-chōōsh'kō, Tadeusz Andrzej Bonawentura (1746–1817), Polish statesman and soldier, who fought in the American Revolution and led an uprising for national independence in his homeland.

Tadeusz (often written Thaddeus in English) Kościuszko was born in the Polish village of Merczowyszczyno on Feb. 4, 1746, to a family of noble origin. He began his military education at the Warsaw Corps of Cadets and then continued it in Germany, France, and Italy, specializing in fortification. He returned to Poland in 1774.

In 1776 he fled to France to escape the consequences of a love affair. He went on to America and joined the colonists in their war for independence from Britain. From 1778 to 1780 he supervised the fortification of West Point, and he later served under Gen. Nathanael Greene as an engineer and a cavalry officer. He ended the war as a brigadier general. Kościuszko's involvement in America's struggle for independence influenced his later life.

He returned to Polish service in 1784 and in 1792 led Polish troops against Russian forces that had invaded Poland to suppress the reformist constitution of May 3, 1791. When the Russians completed their occupation of Poland and forced Poland's King Stanislaw II to renounce the constitution, Kościuszko went into exile. An underground resistance movement was formed in Poland in 1793 and Kościuszko was asked to lead it. Before a tumultuous gathering in Kraków in 1794, he vowed to restore Poland's independence. In his role as political and military head of the Polish insurrection, he exercised virtually dictatorial power. To promote greater equality throughout Polish society he issued the *Polaniec Proclamation* on May 7, 1794, which declared the serfs free. In April 1794 he routed the Russians



General Kościuszko figured prominently in both the American and the Polish struggles for independence.

at Raclawice, leading an army that included peasants wielding pikes and scythes. But in October the Polish army was beaten at Maciejowice, where Kościuszko was wounded and taken prisoner. The insurrection collapsed and the final partition of Poland took place. Kościuszko was imprisoned in Russia until 1796.

In 1797 he traveled to the United States and established a lasting friendship with Thomas Jefferson. He hastened back to Europe in 1798 where the ferment caused by the rise of Napoleon encouraged him to believe he could advance Poland's cause. He discovered, however, that a restored democratic Poland did not suit the goals of any European power. His proposal to Czar Alexander I in 1814 to establish a large Polish state with a liberal social order was also ignored. After this rebuff Kościuszko retired to Solothurn, Switzerland, where he died on Oct. 15, 1817. He was buried in Kraków's cathedral alongside the Polish kings.

Kościuszko's life spanned the entire era of 18th century democratic revolutions, of which he remains an outstanding figure. It is an irony of history that his ideas were ahead of their time in his own homeland.

PETER CZAP, JR., *Amherst College*

**Further Reading:** Gardner, Monica M., *Kościuszko* (1920; rev. ed., Norton 1942); Haiman, Mieczyslaw, *Kościuszko in the American Revolution* (1943; reprint, Kościuszko Foundation 1975); id., *Kościuszko, Leader and Exile* (1946; reprint, Kościuszko Foundation 1977).

**KOSHER**, kō'shər, in Judaism, a term that designates whether foods individually or in combination, or their mode of preparation or processing, are in accordance with biblical and rabbinical rules. The term *kosher* (the Ashkenazic form of *Kasher*) means "clean" or "proper," and the system of dietary laws is known as *kashrut*. Orthodox and Conservative Jews are obliged by tradition to "keep kosher," whereas Reform Jews are not. See **DIETARY LAWS**.

Congressmen

Mickey Edwards

John Dingell

Robert Boroski

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IMMEDIATE

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PAGES 6

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DAVE - WE NEED THE GENERAL'S SIGN  
OFF ON THIS, THEN IT GOES TO THE  
PRESIDENT.

UNCLAS  
CLASSIFICATION

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *W*  
FROM:               CURT SMITH *CS*  
SUBJECT:            POLISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, October 30, at 1:15 p.m., you will address about 150 Polish-American leaders and representatives from various departments in the Administration. Secretaries Mosbacher, Dole and Yeutter, Chairman Boskin, Polish Ambassador Jan Kinast, Lane Kirkland and Bob Georgine of the AFL-CIO and Gale Johnson of the University of Chicago will flank you on the dais. Other notables expected to attend are Secretary Derwinski, Ambassador Rowny, and some Members of Congress. (Their names will be provided with the speech cards.)

II. DISCUSSION

The attached remarks (8 minutes) applaud the remarkable changes occurring in Poland this year. The remarks also discuss America's commitment to helping Poland become a vibrant democratic country. In particular, you will announce that a mission led by Secretaries Mosbacher, Dole, and Yeutter and Chairman Boskin and including a distinguished team of businessmen and specialists will depart for Poland next month. This team will begin to develop a framework for moving Poland to a market economy.

Becky  
Anderson

~~2327~~

~~2328~~

Adrian

5752

(Smith/Blessey)  
October 27, 1989  
Draft Three  
POLAND

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLISH-AMERICAN MONTH  
ROSE GARDEN  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1989  
1:15 P.M.

Secretary Yeutter, Secretary Mosbacher, Secretary Dole.  
Chairman Boskin, Ambassador Kinast [Kee-NAWST]. Secretary  
Derwinski. ~~Admiral Rowny~~ <sup>Admiral Rowny</sup>. <sup>It is always a pleasure to see Lane</sup>  
Kirkland and Bob Georgine, <sup>and Gale Johnson</sup>, and other distinguished  
guests. Ladies and gentlemen.

Welcome to the White House. And to an occasion -- the  
celebration of Polish-American Heritage Month -- which links two  
peoples bound by admiration and affection.

In one sense, we meet this morning to salute the values  
which unite the United States and Poland. Values like faith in  
God, respect for family and hard work, and the belief that free  
expression will conquer tyranny.

But in a larger sense, we're here to honor Poland's new wave  
of democracy these values make possible. For in Poland, as  
elsewhere, oppression's tide is running out. And liberty's tide  
is coming in. The voice of freedom is the voice of Poland. And  
the voice of Poland is the voice of tomorrow.

I heard that voice last week when I visited Costa Rica. And  
when I visited Poland last July. Heard brave men and women  
proclaim the dignity of the individual. And demand the

opportunity and self-government that make all things possible for a Nation, and a people.

The Polish National Anthem is referring to this voice when it proclaims, "Poland is not lost while Poles still live." And today it stirs the shop-keepers of Buffalo. And the factory workers in Poznan. The small girl I saw on a street corner in Gdansk -- tearful, joyous; an American flag stretched upward from her hand -- she, too, knew that voice. And so does the aging woman in Chicago, teaching her grandkids the languages of the two countries she loves. She is the voice of Poland -- resolute and proud.

In recent months, this voice has found new power. For by forming a new Solidarity-led government -- the first non-Communist government in Eastern Europe in more than forty years -- Poland herself has made a new beginning. Historic political changes are leading to dramatic economic reforms -- building new foundations of hope and prosperity; opening new boundaries of market and mind.

Let me say: We are inspired by these historic changes. And also add: From the first, our Administration has supported them -- by word and by deed.

That is why on April 17, at Hamtramck, on the day of the signing of the Roundtable Agreement in Poland, we announced a series of initiatives to open U.S. markets and encourage private sector loans and investments. And why, during my visit to Poland

in July, we announced a broad package of measures to assist Poland's economic and political revival.

In Paris this summer, I proposed and our Economic Summit partners agreed on a plan for concerted Western action. And in September, we asked Congress for a \$100 million Enterprise Fund for Poland. And extended another \$108 million in emergency food aid for Poland.

A good beginning? Yes. But Poland doesn't need quick fixes or one-time gestures. Poland needs -- and will have -- sustained and concerted Western action in support of its democratic transition. For its turn toward democracy is **historic**: The first step, we hope, toward a Europe that is whole and free. And **unprecedented**. For never before has a Communist country successfully changed from a State-controlled system to political pluralism, self-determination, and a market economy.

Accordingly, last month members of our Administration met with key ministers in the new Polish government. **They** detailed their bold reform plan. **We** asked how best to support them. **They** requested -- as an essential part of their program -- \$1 billion in Western economic aid to stabilize the economy as their radical reforms are implemented. Our response took two forms.

First, I asked Congress to approve \$200 million in grants -- fully 1 of every 5 dollars in Western stabilization funds requested by the Poles. And we are urging our Western economic partners to make major contributions to this fund, since the effort will work only if fully funded.

And second, I announced that we would send to Warsaw a Presidential mission including U.S. officials, business and labor leaders, and experts to help ensure that Poland's economic recovery becomes reality. And assess how the United States can best help **Poland help itself.**

Today, I am pleased to announce that this mission will begin November [15]. It will be led by Secretary of Agriculture Yeutter, Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher, Secretary of Labor [?], and accompanied by Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Boskin. They will be joined by at least fifteen outstanding Chief Executive Officers, labor leaders, economists, and other experts from the U.S. private sector. Several of them are with me *are in the audience today, including Georgine,* on the dais today.

Our team will meet with the key ministers of the Polish government and others involved in stimulating Poland's private sector. And recommend to me how we can best utilize the economic support we will extend. It will focus on economic sectors where U.S. expertise can make a difference -- such as agriculture, business management, and financial services. And explore ways to assist Poland's move toward fiscal and monetary stability, price reform, and structural economic changes it will face in the years ahead. For this we know: **Poland's struggle has always been America's struggle. Maybe that's why it seems that Polish hearts and American hearts beat as one.**

Historically -- for more than 200 years -- and geographically -- from Washington to Warsaw, and Krakow to Kansas

City <sup>9</sup> - Americans have echoed the voice of Poland. We do so now. Echoing her love of freedom and opportunity. And warmed by the glow from Poland's new flame of democracy, linking the lands of Chopin and Jefferson, Lincoln and Paderewski.

Let us keep that flame alive. And use it to light the friendship between our peoples. So that Polish-American Heritage Month can be a true symbol of a better, richer life. A better life for all our children. A richer life for those who believe as we do -- in the liberty which sets men free.

Thank you very much, God bless Poland, and God bless the United States of America.

# # # #

OK  
with one  
change  
G.P.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLISH-AMERICAN WEEK  
ROSE GARDEN <sup>Heritage Month</sup>  
Monday, OCTOBER 30, 1989  
~~11:30 a.m.~~ <sup>1:15</sup>

Secretary Yeutter, Secretary Mosbacher, Secretary Dole,  
Chairman Boskin, <sup>Ambassador Kinast [Kec nawst]</sup> Secretary Derwinski,  
distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. <sup>Ambassador Downey</sup>

Welcome to the White House. And to an occasion marking the  
conclusion of Polish-American Heritage Month -- which links  
two peoples bound by admiration and affection.

In one sense, we meet this ~~morning~~ <sup>afternoon</sup> to salute the values  
which unite the United States and Poland. Values like faith  
in God, respect for family and hard work, and the belief  
that free expression will conquer tyranny.

But in a larger way, we're here to honor the tide toward  
democracy these values make possible. For in Poland, as  
elsewhere, the tide toward oppression is running out. The  
tide toward liberty is running in. The voice of freedom is  
the voice of Poland. And the voice of Poland is the voice  
of tomorrow.

~~I heard that voice last week when I visited Costa Rica. And~~  
when I visited Poland last July, <sup>I</sup> heard brave men and women  
proclaim the dignity of the individual, And demand the  
opportunity and self-government that make all things possible  
for a Nation, and a people.

<sup>The National</sup>  
A ~~great~~ Polish anthem captures this when it proclaims,  
"Poland is not lost while Poles still live." And today it  
stirs the shop-keepers of Buffalo. And the factory workers  
in Poznan. <sup>[Pose:nan]</sup> The small girl I saw on a street corner in Gdansk --  
tearful, joyous; an American flag stretched upward from her  
hand -- she, too, knew that voice. And so does the aging woman  
in Chicago, teaching her grandchildren the languages of the two  
countries she loves. She is the voice of Poland -- resolute  
and proud.

In recent months, this voice has found new power. For by  
forming a new non-Communist government -- the first in Eastern  
Europe in more than forty years -- Poland herself has moved  
toward a new beginning. Historic political changes are leading  
to dramatic economic reforms -- building new foundations of  
hope and prosperity; opening new boundaries of market and mind.

Let me say: We are inspired by these historic changes.  
And also add: From the first, our Administration has supported  
them -- by word and by deed.

That is why on April 17, at Hamtramck, shortly after the  
signing of the Roundtable Agreement in Poland, we announced a  
series of initiatives to open U.S. markets and encourage private  
sector loans and investments there. And why, during my visit to  
Poland in July, we announced an additional package of measures  
to assist Poland's economic and political revival.

In Paris this summer, I proposed, and our Economic Summit partners agreed to, a plan for concerted Western action. In September, we asked Congress for a \$100 million Enterprise Fund for Poland. And extended another \$108 million in emergency food aid for Poland, ~~in the coming fiscal year.~~

A good beginning? Yes. But Poland needs -- and will have -- not only concerted Western action, but also sustained support of its democratic transition. For its turn toward democracy is historic: *a crucial* ~~The first~~ step, we hope, toward a Europe that is whole and free. And unprecedented. For never before has a Communist country successfully changed from a State-controlled system to political pluralism, self-determination, and a market economy.

Last month, members of our Administration met with key ministers in the new Polish government. They detailed their bold reform plan. We asked how best to support them. They requested -- as an essential part of their program -- \$1 billion in Western economic aid to stabilize the economy as their radical reforms are implemented. Our response took two forms.

First, I asked Congress to approve a \$200 million grant<sup>s</sup> -- fully 1 of every 5 dollars in Western stabilization funds requested by the Poles. And we are urging our Western economic partners to make major contributions to this fund, since the effort will work only if fully funded.

And second, I announced that we would send to Warsaw a Presidential mission including U.S. officials, business <sup>and labor</sup> leaders,

and experts to help ensure that Poland's economic recovery becomes reality. And assess how the United States can best help Poland help itself.

Today, I am pleased to announce that this mission will be led by Secretary of Agriculture Yeutter, Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher, Secretary of Labor Dole, and Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Boskin. They will be joined by at least fifteen outstanding Chief Executive Officers, labor leaders, economists, and other experts from the U.S. private sector.

Several of them are <sup>standing on the dais with me</sup> in the audience today, <sup>including</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

*Ch. Com. 1/25/53*  
*should be @ beginning*  
*Kirkland*  
*Georgine,*  
*Gall Johnson*

Our team will meet with the key ministers of the Polish government and others involved in stimulating Poland's private sector. And recommend to me how the economic support we will extend can best be utilized. It will focus on economic sectors where U.S. expertise and cooperation can make a difference -- such as agriculture, business management, and financial services. It will also look at Poland's overall economic situation and at the structural changes needed to make Poland prosper. For this we know: Poland's struggle has always been America's struggle. Maybe that's why it seems that Polish hearts and American hearts beat as one.

*Edward*  
*Mookat*  
*Pres. of Pol. - Amer. Congress*

Historically -- for more than 200 years -- and geographically -- from Washington to Warsaw, and Krakow to Chicago -- Americans have echoed the voice of Poland. We do so now. Echoing her love of freedom and opportunity. And warmed by the glow from Poland's new flame of democracy, linking the lands of Chopin and Jefferson, Lincoln and Paderewski.

Let us keep that flame alive. And use it to burn bright the friendship between our peoples. So that Polish-American Heritage Month ~~can be a true symbol of~~ <sup>symbolizes</sup> a better, richer life. A better life for all our children. A richer life for those who believe -- as we do -- in the liberty which sets men free.

Thank you very much. God bless Poland, and God bless the United States of America.

# # # #

**POLISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH / ROSE GARDEN  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1989 / 1:15 P.M.**

**SECRETARY YEUTTER, SECRETARY MOSBACHER, SECRETARY DOLE, CHAIRMAN BOSKIN, AMBASSADOR KINOST [KEE NAWST], SECRETARY DERWINSKI, AMBASSADOR ROWNY. IT IS A PLEASURE TO SEE LANE KIRKLAND, BOB GEORGINE, GALE JOHNSON, AND EDWARD MOSKAL. [[CONGRESSMEN MICKEY EDWARDS, JOHN DINGELL, AND ROBERT BORSKI.]] DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**

**- 2 -**

**WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE. AND TO AN OCCASION MARKING THE CONCLUSION OF POLISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH -- WHICH LINKS TWO PEOPLES BOUND BY ADMIRATION AND AFFECTION.**

**IN ONE SENSE, WE MEET THIS AFTERNOON TO SALUTE THE VALUES WHICH UNITE THE UNITED STATES AND POLAND. VALUES LIKE FAITH IN GOD, RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND HARD WORK, AND THE BELIEF THAT FREE EXPRESSION WILL CONQUER TYRANNY.**

BUT IN A LARGER WAY, WE'RE HERE TO HONOR THE TIDE TOWARD DEMOCRACY THESE VALUES MAKE POSSIBLE. FOR IN POLAND, AS ELSEWHERE, THE TIDE TOWARD OPPRESSION IS RUNNING OUT. THE TIDE TOWARD LIBERTY IS RUNNING IN. THE VOICE OF FREEDOM IS THE VOICE OF POLAND. AND THE VOICE OF POLAND IS THE VOICE OF TOMORROW.

WHEN I VISITED POLAND LAST JULY, I HEARD BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN PROCLAIM THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL, AND DEMAND THE OPPORTUNITY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT THAT MAKE ALL THINGS POSSIBLE FOR A NATION, AND A PEOPLE.

THE POLISH NATIONAL ANTHEM CAPTURES THIS WHEN IT PROCLAIMS, "POLAND IS NOT LOST WHILE POLES STILL LIVE." AND TODAY IT STIRS THE SHOP-KEEPERS OF BUFFALO. AND THE FACTORY WORKERS IN POZNAN [POSE NAN].

THE SMALL GIRL I SAW ON A STREET CORNER IN GDANSK --  
TEARFUL, JOYOUS; AN AMERICAN FLAG STRETCHED UPWARD FROM  
HER HAND -- SHE, TOO, KNEW THAT VOICE. AND SO DOES THE  
AGING WOMAN IN CHICAGO, TEACHING HER GRANDCHILDREN THE  
LANGUAGES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES SHE LOVES. SHE IS THE  
VOICE OF POLAND -- RESOLUTE AND PROUD.

IN RECENT MONTHS, THIS VOICE HAS FOUND NEW POWER.  
FOR BY FORMING A NEW NON-COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT -- THE  
FIRST IN EASTERN EUROPE IN MORE THAN FORTY YEARS --  
POLAND HERSELF HAS MOVED TOWARD A NEW BEGINNING.  
HISTORIC POLITICAL CHANGES ARE LEADING TO DRAMATIC  
ECONOMIC REFORMS -- BUILDING NEW FOUNDATIONS OF HOPE  
AND PROSPERITY; OPENING NEW BOUNDARIES OF MARKET AND  
MIND.

LET ME SAY: WE ARE INSPIRED BY THESE HISTORIC CHANGES. AND ALSO ADD: FROM THE FIRST, OUR ADMINISTRATION HAS SUPPORTED THEM -- BY WORD AND BY DEED.

THAT IS WHY ON APRIL 17, AT HAMTRAMCK, SHORTLY AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE ROUNDTABLE AGREEMENT IN POLAND, WE ANNOUNCED A SERIES OF INITIATIVES TO OPEN U.S. MARKETS AND ENCOURAGE PRIVATE SECTOR LOANS AND INVESTMENTS THERE.

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AND WHY, DURING MY VISIT TO POLAND IN JULY, WE ANNOUNCED AN ADDITIONAL PACKAGE OF MEASURES TO ASSIST POLAND'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REVIVAL.

IN PARIS THIS SUMMER, I PROPOSED, AND OUR ECONOMIC SUMMIT PARTNERS AGREED TO, A PLAN FOR CONCERTED WESTERN ACTION. IN SEPTEMBER, WE ASKED CONGRESS FOR A \$100 MILLION ENTERPRISE FUND FOR POLAND. AND EXTENDED ANOTHER \$108 MILLION IN EMERGENCY FOOD AID FOR POLAND.

**A GOOD BEGINNING? YES. BUT POLAND NEEDS -- AND WILL HAVE -- NOT ONLY CONCERTED WESTERN ACTION, BUT ALSO SUSTAINED SUPPORT OF ITS DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION. FOR ITS TURN TOWARD DEMOCRACY IS HISTORIC: A CRUCIAL STEP, WE HOPE, TOWARD A EUROPE THAT IS WHOLE AND FREE. AND UNPRECEDENTED. FOR NEVER BEFORE HAS A COMMUNIST COUNTRY SUCCESSFULLY CHANGED FROM A STATE-CONTROLLED SYSTEM TO POLITICAL PLURALISM, SELF-DETERMINATION, AND A MARKET ECONOMY.**

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**LAST MONTH, MEMBERS OF OUR ADMINISTRATION MET WITH KEY MINISTERS IN THE NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT. THEY DETAILED THEIR BOLD REFORM PLAN. WE ASKED HOW BEST TO SUPPORT THEM. THEY REQUESTED -- AS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THEIR PROGRAM -- \$1 BILLION IN WESTERN ECONOMIC AID TO STABILIZE THE ECONOMY AS THEIR RADICAL REFORMS ARE IMPLEMENTED. OUR RESPONSE TOOK TWO FORMS.**

FIRST, I ASKED CONGRESS TO APPROVE \$200 MILLION IN GRANTS -- FULLY 1 OF EVERY 5 DOLLARS IN WESTERN STABILIZATION FUNDS REQUESTED BY THE POLES. AND WE ARE URGING OUR WESTERN ECONOMIC PARTNERS TO MAKE MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND, SINCE THE EFFORT WILL WORK ONLY IF FULLY FUNDED.

AND SECOND, I ANNOUNCED THAT WE WOULD SEND TO WARSAW A PRESIDENTIAL MISSION INCLUDING U.S. OFFICIALS, BUSINESS AND LABOR LEADERS, AND EXPERTS TO HELP ENSURE THAT POLAND'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY BECOMES REALITY. AND ASSESS HOW THE UNITED STATES CAN BEST HELP POLAND HELP ITSELF.

THIS MUST BE -- AND WILL BE -- A BIPARTISAN EFFORT BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

TODAY, I AM PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS MISSION WILL BE LED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE YEUTTER, AND ACCOMPANIED BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE MOSBACHER, SECRETARY OF LABOR DOLE, AND COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS CHAIRMAN BOSKIN. THEY WILL BE JOINED BY AT LEAST FIFTEEN OUTSTANDING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, LABOR LEADERS, ECONOMISTS, AND OTHER EXPERTS FROM THE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR. SEVERAL OF THEM ARE WITH ME ON THE DAIS TODAY.

TODAY, I AM PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS MISSION WILL BE LED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE YEUTTER, <sup>and accompanied</sup> <sub>by</sub> SECRETARY OF COMMERCE MOSBACHER, SECRETARY OF LABOR DOLE, AND COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS CHAIRMAN BOSKIN. THEY WILL BE JOINED BY AT LEAST FIFTEEN OUTSTANDING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, LABOR LEADERS, ECONOMISTS, AND OTHER EXPERTS FROM THE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR. SEVERAL OF THEM ARE WITH ME ON THE DAIS TODAY.

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OUR TEAM WILL MEET WITH THE KEY MINISTERS OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN STIMULATING POLAND'S PRIVATE SECTOR. AND RECOMMEND TO ME HOW THE ECONOMIC SUPPORT WE WILL EXTEND CAN BEST BE UTILIZED. IT WILL FOCUS ON ECONOMIC SECTORS WHERE U.S. EXPERTISE AND COOPERATION CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE -- SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, AND FINANCIAL SERVICES.

IT WILL ALSO LOOK AT POLAND'S OVERALL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND AT THE STRUCTURAL CHANGES NEEDED TO MAKE POLAND PROSPER. FOR THIS WE KNOW: POLAND'S STRUGGLE HAS ALWAYS BEEN AMERICA'S STRUGGLE. MAYBE THAT'S WHY IT SEEMS THAT POLISH HEARTS AND AMERICAN HEARTS BEAT AS ONE.

HISTORICALLY -- FOR MORE THAN 200 YEARS -- AND GEOGRAPHICALLY -- FROM WASHINGTON TO WARSAW, AND KRAKOW TO CHICAGO -- AMERICANS HAVE ECHOED THE VOICE OF POLAND. WE DO SO NOW. ECHOING HER LOVE OF FREEDOM AND OPPORTUNITY. AND WARMED BY THE GLOW FROM POLAND'S NEW FLAME OF DEMOCRACY, LINKING THE LANDS OF CHOPIN AND JEFFERSON, LINCOLN AND PADEREWSKI.

LET US KEEP THAT FLAME ALIVE. AND USE IT TO BURN BRIGHT THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES. SO THAT POLISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH SYMBOLIZES A BETTER, RICHER LIFE. A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL OUR CHILDREN. A RICHER LIFE FOR THOSE WHO BELIEVE -- AS WE DO -- IN THE LIBERTY WHICH SETS MEN FREE.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH. GOD BLESS POLAND, AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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