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Folder Title:
[Ignacy Jan] Paderewski Delegation 6/26/92 [OA 7575]

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(Duggan/Walters)
June 24, 1992
Draft One
Ignacy

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PADEREWSKI DELEGATION
THE ROSE GARDEN
THE WHITE HOUSE
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1992
[TIME]

[Acknowledgment of Secretary Derwinski et al.] Welcome to
the White House and to the Rose Garden. Witamy! [vee-TAH-mee]

[Polish for "welcome!"] Today we begin a series of ceremonies
fulfilling the dream of one of the great men of our time --

Ignacy ^{Jan} Paderewski [ig-NOTS-ee pah-duh-REFF-skee]. This
outstanding musical artist and visionary statesman died in exile
in America when the clouds of war and oppression loomed darkest
over his native Poland. By direction of President Franklin
Roosevelt, Paderewski's remains were given a place of honor for
temporary repose in Arlington National Cemetery, until Poland
regained its freedom.

That day has come. Poland has thrown off the yoke of Soviet
Communism. The dream of Polish freedom and independence has
become a bright reality -- and it is growing stronger every day.
Within a few days, the distinguished delegation here will escort
Paderewski's remains home to Poland. On July 5th, Barbara and I
will have the privilege of attending the Solemn Requiem at St.
John's Cathedral in Warsaw.

God gave Ignacy Paderewski extraordinary talents, and
Paderewski was generous in their use. He brought the beauty of
classical music performances to hundreds of thousands of
listeners around the globe. He shared his financial success with

Ellen
Conway
- state

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NSC

Suzanne Fox

@ Advance

- Tim Simonsen -

Toured
Russia -
London

charities and patriotic causes. He took a leading role in the struggle for Polish freedom: Indeed, more ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ than anyone else, he ^{London} was responsible for President Wilson's including Polish independence among his Fourteen Points for peace following the First World War. During the period of independence that followed, he put his talent for statesmanship into practice as Poland's Prime Minister. Paderewski's life was truly a symphony.

The new birth of freedom in Poland -- indeed in all of Europe -- is in great part due to the perseverance of millions of people like yourselves here in the United States -- people of the ~~the~~ ^{Conway} Polonia. Just as Paderewski had fought against dictatorship half a century earlier, people of Polish origin and culture in America played a critical role in razing the Iron Curtain and launching Europe into a new era of freedom and unity. We cannot name them all, but we should honor them just as we revere such modern heroes as President Lech Walesa and His Holiness, Pope John Paul.

Barbara and I are looking forward to our return to Poland, to the warmth of that country and its people. It will be one of the greatest honors of my presidency to take part in the final rites for Ignacy Paderewski -- when, to paraphrase the stirring strain of the Polish anthem, he will be "rejoined with ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ [the people of his ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ homeland]." ^{Conway OK's} ^{Kondracki @ VOA:} "his nation"

Thanks to each of you for all you have done to make this occasion possible -- and may God bless the people of Poland and of the United States of America.

#

June 26, 1992

TO: David Demarest
Dan McGroarty
Speechwriters
Researchers

FROM: Joe Duggan *JD*

SUBJECT: Polish-Americans in the Rose Garden

POTUS presented the remarks clearly and gracefully. Indeed, he proved a virtuoso at pronunciations (e.g. Dziewanowski) we mortals have such trouble with.

The audience interrupted with applause when POTUS said he would go to Warsaw for Paderewski's final rites, and they cheered as well when POTUS affirmed America's "resolute" support for Poland as it struggles to rebuild its economy.

But the highlight of the event was seeing The Hon. Edward Derwinski costumed as a Polish mountaineer -- peasant shirt, leather britches and a feathered cap. A photo or video of that would be a real keeper.

POLAND

Words by
 JÓZEF WYBICKI (1747-1822)
 Translation by
 MARTIN SHAW

Composer unknown

Allegretto vivace

f

1. Jeszc - ze Pol - ska nie zgi - ne - ta, — kie - dy my zy -
 1. Po - land still is ours for ev - er, — Long as Poles re -

- je - my, co nam ob - ca prze - moc wie - ta, —
 - main; — Chains the foe bound on her nev - er —

mf

szab - la, od - bie - rze - my. Marsz, marsz, Da - brow - ski;
 Shall the foe re - tain. — On! On! Da - bru - skil* from

mf

The musical score is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of three systems of music. Each system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The first system starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The third system begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and includes a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

This song, first sung in 1795, was a favourite with the Polish Legions in the Napoleonic wars. It has been sung all over Poland since 1912; in 1927 it was authorised as its National Anthem by the new Polish republican government.

* General Dabruski (1755-1818) commanded the Polish Legions.

General Wybicki was among those who organised and led the Legions. He was also a poet and a member of the Polish Parliament.

The melody is the same as that of the National Anthem of Yugoslavia.

cresc. *f*

z zie mi wto - skiej do Pol - ski! Za two - im prze -
I - ta - ly's fair plain! Lead us on to

cresc. *f*

- wo - dem zta - zym się z na - ro - dem.
greet our home - land, Lead us back a - gain!

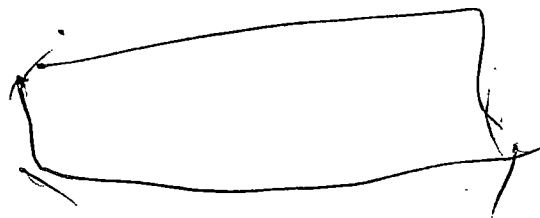
2. *Przejdziem Wisłę, przejdziem Wartę,
będziem Polakami,
dał nam przykład Bonaparte
jak zwyciężać mamy.
Marsz, marsz, Dąbrowski*

3. *Jak Czarniecki do Poznania
po szwedzkim zaborze,
dla ojczyzny ratowania
wrócim się przez morze.
Marsz, marsz, Dąbrowski*

2. Vistula and Wartar over,
Poles we'll ever be;
And from Bonaparte discover
Paths to victory.
On! On! etc.

3. When the Swede had forged our chain,
The Fatherland to save,
Czarniecki, Poznan town to gain,
Plunged into the wave.
On! On! etc.

*under your leadership
we will join you
with
the
people*



June 25, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST
FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN
SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR PADEREWSKI DELEGATION

I. SUMMARY

On Friday, June 26 at 10:30 a.m. you will deliver remarks to 150 Polish-American leaders in the Rose Garden.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks, (approximately 5 minutes / cards), praise Polish leader Ignacy Paderewski's musical talent and statesmanship. The delegation you are addressing will escort Paderewski's remains, which have been kept in temporary repose at Arlington National Cemetery, back to Poland, where you will attend a solemn requiem in his honor July 5.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDE

24-Jun-1992 05:01pm

TO: (See Below)
FROM: Christina M. Martin
Office of Communications
SUBJECT: Comments due by 11 a.m. Thursday to Room 122

June 24, 1992 (Duggan/Walters)
Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: Ignacy PADEREWSKI DELEGATION
THE ROSE GARDEN
THE WHITE HOUSE
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1992
[TIME]

[Acknowledgment of Secretary Derwinski et al.] Welcome to the White House and to the Rose Garden. Witamy! [vee-TAH-mee] [Polish for "welcome!"] Today we begin a series of ceremonies fulfilling the dream of one of the great men of our time --Ignacy Paderewski [ig-NOTS-ee pah-duh-REFF-skee]. This outstanding musical artist and visionary statesman died in exile in America when the clouds of war and oppression loomed darkest over his native Poland. By direction of President Franklin Roosevelt, Paderewski's remains were given a place of honor for temporary repose in Arlington National Cemetery, until Poland regained its freedom.

That day has come. Poland has thrown off the yoke of Soviet Communism. The dream of Polish freedom and independence has

become a bright reality -- and it is growing stronger every day. Within a few days, the distinguished delegation here will escort Paderewski's remains home to Poland. On July 5th, Barbara and I will have the privilege of attending the Solemn Requiem at St. John's Cathedral in Warsaw.

God gave Ignacy Paderewski extraordinary talents, and Paderewski was generous in their use. He brought the beauty of classical music performances to hundreds of thousands of listeners around the globe. He shared his financial success with

charities and patriotic causes. He took a leading role in the struggle for Polish freedom: Indeed, more than anyone else, he was responsible for President Wilson's including Polish independence among his Fourteen Points for peace following the First World War. During the period of independence that followed, he put his talent for statesmanship into practice as Poland's Prime Minister. Paderewski's life was truly a symphony.

The new birth of freedom in Poland -- indeed in all of Europe -- is in great part due to the perseverance of millions of people like yourselves here in the United States -- people of the Polonia. Just as Paderewski had fought against dictatorship half a century earlier, people of Polish origin and culture in America played a critical role in razing the Iron Curtain and launching Europe into a new era of freedom and unity. We cannot name them all, but we should honor them just as we revere such modern heroes as President Lech Walesa and His Holiness, Pope John Paul. Barbara and I are looking forward to our return to Poland, to the warmth of that country and its people. It will be one of the greatest honors of my presidency to take part in the final rites for Ignacy Paderewski -- when, to paraphrase the stirring strain of the Polish anthem, he will be "rejoined with the people of his homeland."

Thanks to each of you for all you have done to make this occasion possible -- and may God bless the people of Poland and of the United States of America.

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**Department of
Veterans Affairs**

**Office of Public Affairs
News Service**

**Washington, D.C. 20420
(202) 535-8300**

News Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DERWINSKI TO ACCOMPANY PADEREWSKI'S REMAINS TO POLAND

Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward J. Derwinski has been tapped by President Bush to lead the delegation of Polish-Americans and U.S. and foreign dignitaries that will escort the remains of Polish statesman and musician Ignace Jan Paderewski to his native Poland. The transfer of Paderewski's remains is scheduled to coincide with the fifty-first anniversary of his death June 29.

Paderewski, best known to Americans as a world-renowned pianist and composer, also was a significant political force in Poland, having devoted himself to independence movements following World War I and again at the outbreak of World War II. In January 1940, shortly after the Nazi occupation, Paderewski was named president of the Polish parliament in exile at the age of 79. In ill health, he went to New York City that same year and died there June 29, 1941. President Roosevelt's offer to place his remains in a vault at Arlington National Cemetery "until Poland is free" was accepted.

Derwinski, the administration's highest-ranking Polish-American, said: "We have seen a decades-long struggle culminate in freedom for the Polish people. It is now fitting that Paderewski's last wish to be laid to rest in a free and democratic Poland will be fulfilled."

On June 26, Paderewski's remains will be moved from the Memorial of the Battleship Maine at Arlington National Cemetery to lie in state for public viewing at Fort Myer Memorial Chapel. A one-hour memorial service is scheduled for 11 a.m. June 27. At 12:30 p.m., the remains will be carried through the cemetery to the main gate on a horse-drawn caisson accompanied by a U.S. military honor guard. The delegation will then accompany the return of the remains on a flight from Andrews Air Force Base to Warsaw, scheduled to arrive June 29.

-more-

Paderewski — Page 2

The ceremonies in Poland, coordinated with his Eminence Cardinal Josef Glomp, the Primate of Poland, include a welcoming ceremony at Warsaw Airport and a procession to the Royal Castle where Paderewski's remains will lie in state for public viewing. Paderewski's remains also will be transferred to Poznan for additional ceremonies through July 3. The coffin will be returned to the Church of the Holy Cross in Warsaw July 4. A funeral procession to St. John Cathedral for a requiem mass is scheduled for July 5, followed by burial in a crypt at the Cathedral.

###

June 5, 1992

(Dist: I,II,5)

Contacts:

U.S. Ceremonial Details, VA News Service, (202) 535-8300
Arlington/Fort Myer Media Access, MDW Public Affairs, (202) 475-0897
Embassy of the Republic of Poland, (202) 234-3800



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FAX COVER SHEET

TO:

ATTN:

Mr. JOE DUGGAN

DATE:

6-24-92

FROM:

CAS LENARD

MESSAGE:

PADEREWSKI

Number of pages including cover sheet 6

If you have any problems with this transmission call (202) 296-6955

Department of Veterans Affairs

*Assistant Secretary for Public
and
Intergovernmental Affairs*

Date: 6/24

To: Joe Duggan

Fax Number: 456-6218

From: Linda Solomon

Office Phone# (202)-535-8159
Commercial FAX# (202) 535-8963
FTS FAX# 8-535-8963

Transmitting: This Cover Page Plus 2 page(s).

Comments: Joe, following please
find our Press
release on Paderewski
Sincerely,
Linda



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AMERICA'S FAREWELL TO IGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI

Presidents of four of Polonia's largest fraternals, are part of a select group of American officials and foreign dignitaries that will escort the remains of Ignacy Jan Paderewski to his native Poland. The transfer of Paderewski's remains is scheduled to coincide with the fifty-first anniversary of his death June 29.

Paderewski, best known to Americans as a world-renowned pianist and composer, also was a significant political force in Poland, having devoted himself to independence movements following World War I and again at the outbreak of World War II. In January 1940, shortly after the Nazi occupation, Paderewski was named president of the Polish parliament in exile at the age of 79. During a fund raising concert tour, Paderewski fell ill in New York City and died there on June 29, 1941. President Roosevelt's offer to place his remains in a vault at Arlington National Cemetery "until Poland is free" was accepted.

The President of the Polish American Congress and the Polish National Alliance, Edward J. Moskal, stated "... this great Polish patriot should return to the soil that nurtured him and to which he devoted his talents and strength. It is also proper for Paderewski's heart to remain, enshrined in Doylestown the American Czestochowa, with the people he loved so much". This sentiment is shared by the other select Polonia members of the delegation: Edward G. Dykla, President of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Mrs. Helen V. Wojcik, President of the Polish Women's Alliance and Lawrence R. Wujcikowski, President of the Polish Falcons of America.

On Friday, June 26, Paderewski's remains will be moved from the Memorial of the Battleship Maine at Arlington Cemetery to lie in state for public viewing at Fort Myer Memorial Chapel, which is just west of and adjacent to the Arlington National Cemetery. While open to the public, from 11:00 a.m., Friday to 8:00 a.m., Saturday, there will be background music with selections of Chopin, List and others, which have been recorded

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Page 2, AMERICA'S FAREWELL TO IGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI, continued

performed by the Warsaw Symphony Orchestra. During this time period, detachments of various military and veterans organizations, to include the Polish Legion of American Veterans, will stand as honor guard.

On Saturday morning a memorial service, at which Bishop Alfred Markiewicz will officiate, is scheduled to start at 11:00 a.m. Attendance at this memorial service is by invitation only. Present at the service will be Vice President and Mrs Quayle, Secretary and Mrs Derwinski, Polish Ambassador and Mrs Dziewanowski, and Janusz Ziolkowski, Chief of Staff to President Wałęsa. The full U.S. Presidential delegation with Honorary Pallbearers, and hundreds of Polonians including members of Polonia organizations will participate. At 12:15 p.m., the body will be secured to a horse-drawn caisson, the cortege with full military honors and one thousand troops will be escorted through Arlington National Cemetery to the Memorial Gate. Then to be transported to Andrews Air Force Base. The following morning the high level U.S. Presidential delegation, headed by Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward J. Derwinski, the administration's highest-ranking Polish American, will accompany the remains on a flight to Warsaw, scheduled to arrive in Poland June 29.

The ceremonies in Poland, coordinated with his Eminence Cardinal Josef Glemp, the Primate of Poland, include a welcoming ceremony at Warsaw Airport and a procession to the Royal Castle where Paderewski's remains will lie in state for public viewing. Paderewski's remains will also be transferred to Poznan for additional ceremonies through July 3. On July 4, the remains will return to the Church of the Holy Cross in Warsaw. A funeral procession to St. John Cathedral for a requiem Mass, with the participation of the United States delegation headed by President Bush, is scheduled for July 5, and will be followed by the ceremony of placing the remains of Ignacy Jan Paderewski in a crypt at the Cathedral.

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JUNE 18, 1992 CONTACT PERSON: Myra Lenard 202-296-6955

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JUN 24 '92 13:51

MEMORIAL SERVICE
FOR
IGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI

MEMORIAL CHAPEL JUNE 27, 1992 FORT MYER, VIRGINIA

Prelude Mr. Robert Schaaf
United States Ceremonial Organist

*Opening Hymn *The Strife Is O'er*

Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!
The strife is o'er, the battle done;
Now is the victor's triumph won;
Now be the song of praise begun:
Alleluia!

Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!
Death's mightiest powers have done their worst,
And Jesus has His foes dispersed;
That shout of praise and joy outburst:
Alleluia!

Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!
He closed the yawning gates of hell;
The bars from heaven's high portals fell;
Let hymns of praise his triumph tell:
Alleluia!

*All Standing

Reproduced on the cover is a pencil drawing of Ignacy Jan Paderewski by
Krzyszyna Dąbrowska made at Rind-Josson, Switzerland, in August, 1935

IGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI

Ignacy Jan Paderewski was born on November 18, 1860 in Kuryłówka, Podolia, Russian Poland. He was a noted musician, humanitarian, statesman, and Polish nationalist who took pride in being politically independent.

A renowned composer and pianist, Ignacy Jan Paderewski was one of the most popular musicians in the world. His opera "Manru" and his symphony "Fantasy on Polish Melodies" are among his best known compositions. Paderewski entertained worldwide audiences. He was also famous for combining charity with performance. He raised over \$28,000.00 for the American Legion Fund, during his 1924 concert tour, and was their largest single contributor. Paderewski is the only civilian foreigner to be named "Honorary Member" of the American Legion, and was awarded their Distinguished Service Medal.

Paderewski founded the Polish National Committee with former U.S. President William Taft, which raised over nine million dollars for Polish Relief in 1915. Paderewski's influence helped recruit an army of 22,700 Poles in America, who were not U.S. citizens to fight with the Allies in France during World War I. The statesman also influenced President Woodrow Wilson to add an important point to his "Fourteen Points" in the Treaty of Versailles which ended World War I. It stated that Poland should be a free and independent nation. Paderewski signed the Treaty of Versailles, and became Poland's first Prime Minister.

In 1919, he was elected President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the newly created Republic of Poland. The new Polish government was in exile while Germany waged war against Poland in 1940. When General Franco arrested Paderewski in Spain, President Franklin D. Roosevelt requested his release. Paderewski arrived in United States on November 4, 1940. He became president of the exiled Polish Legislative Assembly, and continued to raise funds for war relief.

Ignacy Jan Paderewski died in New York City on June 29, 1941. Since Poland was still occupied by German forces, President Roosevelt permitted his remains to rest temporarily within the Mast of the USS MAINE at Arlington National Cemetery until Poland became free. On Saturday, July 5, 1941, a funeral service was held in Arlington's Memorial Amphitheater, and Paderewski began his long repose in the Mast of the USS MAINE.

1. Polish national anthem in English
2. Biography of Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Polish statesman and musician exiled to U.S.
3. Good, timely quote from Paderewski about world freedom and/or Polish independence
4. Any book specifically on his life

Phillips
London

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UNCLASSIFIEDIGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI

- o An acclaimed pianist and composer, Paderewski influenced his friend President Woodrow Wilson to include a "united, independent Poland" as one of his "Fourteen Points" in 1918.
- o During World War I Paderewski, campaigning for an independent Poland, raised an army of 100,000 U.S. Poles, which became the largest Polish army to fight in France.
- o In 1919, the Polish provisional president, Jozef Pilsudski, named Paderewski Prime Minister. Paderewski then led the Polish delegation at the Conference of Paris in 1919, where he argued convincingly for territorial claims, including the port city of Gdansk (Danzig).
 - Returning from Versailles, the renowned pianist found that Polish internal politics had become extremely divisive and Pilsudski's support for him had diminished. He resigned from the government in December 1919, with the intention of keeping out of politics and returning to his music.
- o After the invasion of Poland in September 1939, Paderewski became a member of the parliament-in-exile. In November 1940, he moved from Switzerland to his estate in California. He died in New York City on June 29, 1941.
- o On the instructions of President Roosevelt, Paderewski's remains were placed temporarily at the U.S.S. Maine Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery, to be returned to Poland when the war ended. The President's order, which responded to the wishes of Paderewski's closest relative (his sister), was also consistent with the request of the Polish government-in-exile.
 - In 1947, in the wake of the communist takeover of Poland, the State Department recommended against returning the remains to Poland. At a ceremony at Arlington Cemetery in 1963, President Kennedy noted that Paderewski's remains would be returned to Poland when that country would again be free.
- o Although then-Prime Minister Mazowiecki urged that the remains be returned to Poland for the 50th anniversary of Paderewski's death on June 29, 1991, President Walesa recommended in March 1991 that the transfer of the remains be postponed until after Poland's first fully free democratic parliamentary elections, held in October 1991.
- o Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward Derwinski is heading a presidential delegation to return the remains to Poland.
- o A ceremony planned by the Washington Military District for the removal of the remains from Arlington took place June 27, 1992. The remains, accompanied by the Presidential delegation, were then flown to Warsaw, arriving on June 29. The return of the remains is consistent with the wishes of Paderewski's closest living relative.

We're
assuming
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Byelorussians, and 800,000 Germans. The majority of the Jews were killed during the German occupation in World War II, and many others emigrated in the succeeding years. Most Germans left Poland at the end of the war, while many Ukrainians and Byelorussians lived in territories incorporated into the USSR.

HISTORY

Poland's historic record begins with the reign of Mieszko I, who accepted Christianity for himself and his kingdom in AD 966. The Polish state reached its zenith under the Jagiellonian dynasty in the years following the union with Lithuania in 1386 and the subsequent defeat of the Teutonic Knights at Grunwald in 1410. The monarchy survived many upheavals but eventually went into a prolonged decline, ending with the final partition of Poland by Prussia, Russia, and Austria in 1795.

1918 Through World War II

Independence for Poland was one of the 14 points enunciated by President Woodrow Wilson during World War I. Many Polish-Americans enlisted in the military services to further this aim, and the United States worked at the postwar conference to ensure its implementation. However, the Poles were largely responsible for achieving their own independence in 1918. The United States established diplomatic relations with the newly formed Polish Republic in April 1919.

A turbulent period of parliamentary democracy lasted from 1919 to 1926, when Marshal Jozef Pilsudski installed an authoritarian regime. The invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany in 1939 marked the onset of World War II. The country remained under either German or Soviet occupation until the end of the war but had a government-in-exile, first in Paris and later in London. The government-in-exile and Soviet authorities negotiated the organization, evacuation, and deployment in the west of an army of 110,000 Polish prisoners-

of-war captured after the Soviet invasion of Poland on September 17, 1939. The number of armed Poles reached about 600,000 during World War II—400,000 in an army formed in the Soviet Union under Soviet command and 200,000 fighting on western fronts in units loyal to the Polish government-in-exile.

The Soviet Union broke relations with the exiled Polish government in April 1943 on the pretext that the Poles had insulted the USSR by requesting that the Red Cross investigate mass graves of murdered Polish army officers found by German military authorities at Katyn.

In July 1944, the Soviet Union installed a communist-controlled "Polish Committee of National Liberation" at Lublin, in the area of Poland that advancing Soviet armies had brought under their control. In January 1945, the USSR recognized this committee as the Polish government.

Meanwhile, the Polish underground staged an unsuccessful uprising against the Germans in Warsaw (August-October 1944). After suppressing the uprising, the Germans evacuated the surviving population and leveled the city as they retreated in January 1945.

Following the Yalta Conference of early 1945, a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity was formed in June 1945; the US recognized it the next month. Although the Yalta agreement called for free elections, those held in January 1947 were controlled by the Communist Party. The communists then established a regime entirely under their domination.

Communist Party Domination

In October 1956, after the 20th ("de-Stalinization") Soviet Party Congress at Moscow and riots by workers in Poznan, a shake-up in the communist regime returned Wladyslaw Gomulka to power as first secretary. Gomulka, a former head of the Polish Communist Party, had been ousted in 1948 and later imprisoned for "nationalist tendencies." While retaining most traditional communist economic and social aims, the Gomulka regime liberalized Polish internal life.

In 1968, a reverse trend set in when student demonstrations were suppressed and an "anti-Zionist" campaign initially directed against Gomulka supporters within the party eventually led to the emigration of much of Poland's remaining Jewish population.

In December 1970, workers' discontent erupted into riots on Poland's Baltic coast. Disturbances and strikes in the port cities of Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin, triggered by a price increase for essential consumer goods, reflected deep dissatisfaction with living and working conditions in the country. Gomulka was replaced as first secretary by Edward Gierek.

Gierek improved economic conditions by increasing real wages, easing food distribution problems, providing more and better consumer goods, and modernizing Polish industry, for which much of the equipment and technology came from the West. Fueled by large infusions of Western credit, Poland's economic growth rate was one of the world's highest during the first half of the 1970s. But much of the borrowed capital was misspent, and the centrally planned economy was unable to use the new resources effectively. The growing debt burden became insupportable in the late 1970s, as recession in the West and inflation and market problems at home became more severe. Economic growth slowed and actually became negative by 1979.

In October 1978, the Bishop of Krakow, Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, became Pope John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church. Polish Catholics rejoiced at the elevation of a Pole to the papacy and greeted his June 1979 visit to Poland with an outpouring of emotion.

The Gierek regime continued to try to stop the spiraling economic decline by borrowing from the West. In July 1980, with the Polish foreign debt at more than \$20 billion, the government made another attempt to increase meat prices. A chain reaction of strikes virtually paralyzed the Baltic coast by the end of August and, for the first time, closed most coal mines in Silesia. Poland was entering into an extended crisis which would change the course of its future development.

The Solidarity Movement

On August 31, 1980, workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, led by an electrician named Lech Walesa, signed a 21-point agreement with the government which ended their strike. Similar agreements were signed at Szczecin and in Silesia. The key provision of all these agreements was the guarantee of the workers' right to form independent trade unions and the right to strike. After the Gdansk agreement was signed, a new national union movement—"Solidarity"—swept Poland.

The discontent underlying the strikes was intensified by revelations of widespread corruption and mismanagement within the Polish state and party leadership. At the sixth Central Committee Plenum of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party (PZPR) in September 1980, Gierak was replaced by Stanislaw Kania as first secretary. Other changes in the party and state bureaucracies continued during the following months, and some initial attempts were made at economic and political reforms in the midst of continuing worker unrest.

Alarmed by the rapid deterioration of the PZPR's authority following the Gdansk agreement, the Soviet Union proceeded with a massive buildup of its forces along Poland's border in December 1980. In February 1981, Defense Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski assumed the position of prime minister as well, and in October 1981, he also was named party first secretary. At the first Solidarity national congress in September-October 1981, Lech Walesa was elected national chairman of the union.

The collapse of talks among party, union, and church leaders on a basis of national understanding in November 1981 was followed by a call from Solidarity for democratic elections and a referendum on the Communist Party's continued dominance of the state. On December 12-13, the regime declared martial law under which the army and special riot police were used to crush the union. Virtually all of the Solidarity leaders were arrested or detained, as were many affiliated intellectuals. In

October 1982, the Sejm (parliament) adopted a new law abolishing Solidarity and all other unions.

The United States and other Western countries responded to the declaration of martial law by imposing economic sanctions against the Polish regime and against the Soviet Union. Unrest in Poland continued for several years thereafter.

In a series of slow, uneven steps, the Polish regime ended many of the extraordinary repressive measures associated with martial law. In December 1982, martial law was suspended, and internees were released; a large number of political prisoners continued to be detained. Martial law formally ended in July 1983 and, while a general amnesty was enacted, several hundred political prisoners remained in jail.

The abduction and murder of pro-Solidarity priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko by the security police in October 1984 shocked and angered the Polish people. Four security officers were tried for the murder and in February 1985 were convicted and sentenced to long prison terms. Although their trial was marred by the government's efforts to use it as a vehicle for anti-clerical propaganda, it was an unprecedented event in Poland and in the communist world.

In July 1984, another general amnesty was declared, and 2 years later, the government had released nearly all political prisoners. The authorities continued, however, to punish dissidents and Solidarity activists by monitoring houses and confiscating private property, such as automobiles. Solidarity was still proscribed, and its publications were banned. The independent publications that were tolerated were subject to censorship. The security police continued to harass those citizens whose attempts to exercise the rights of free speech and free assembly were seen as threatening to the communist regime.

The implausible claim made by the authorities that Solidarity had ceased to exist after the imposition of martial

law reinforced the government's lack of credibility. For the majority of Poles, the communist regime lacked legitimacy and was simply the creation of a powerful neighbor.

Roundtable Talks and Elections

The government's inability to forestall Poland's economic decline led to waves of strikes across the country in May-August 1988. In an attempt to take control of the situation, the government gave *de facto* recognition to Solidarity, and on August 31 Interior Minister Kiaszczak began talks with Lech Walesa. These talks broke off in October, but in February 1989 a new series began—the "roundtable" talks. Agreement was reached in April providing for partially free elections to a bicameral National Assembly. By the terms of the agreement, the June election produced a Sejm (lower house) in which one-third of the seats went to communists and one-third went to the two parties which had hitherto been their coalition partners, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party. The remaining one-third of the seats in the Sejm and all those in the Senate (upper house) were freely contested; virtually all of these were won by candidates supported by Solidarity, working at the local level through newly established Citizens Committees.

The failure of the communists at the polls produced a political crisis. The roundtable agreement called for a communist president, but on July 19, the National Assembly, with the support of some Solidarity deputies, elected Gen. Jaruzelski to that office by a single vote. Two attempts by the communists to form governments failed, however. On August 19, Solidarity activist Tadeusz Mazowiecki formed a government on September 1, the Sejm elected a general of Polish Minister Mazowiecki and his cabinet. While the communists retained responsibility for national defense, internal affairs, and some other ministries, for the first time in more than 40 years, Poland had a government led and dominated by non-communists.

- 3 -

In December 1989, the *Sejm* considered the government's reform program to rapidly transformation the Polish economy from a centrally planned system to a free market, and it amended the constitution to eliminate references to the "leading role" of the Communist Party and renamed the country the "Republic of Poland."

The Polish United workers' (Communist) Party dissolved itself in January 1990, creating in its place a ~~new~~ *new* ~~national~~ *national* ~~assembly~~ *assembly* of the Republic of Poland. Most of the property of the former Communist Party was turned over to the state.

The May 1990 local elections were entirely free. Candidates supported by Solidarity's Citizens Committees won most of the races they contested, although voter turnout was little over 40%. The cabinet was reshuffled in July 1990; the national defense and interior affairs ministers, who were hold-overs from the previous communist government, were among those replaced.

In October 1990, the constitution was amended to curtail the term of President Jaruzelski. In December, Lech Walesa became the first popularly elected president of Poland. At year's end, talks were underway to form a government that would serve until the 1991 parliamentary elections were held in October 1991

GOVERNMENT

The present government structure reflects compromises made in the roundtable agreement between the former communists and the opposition.

The bicameral legislature, the National Assembly, is made up of the 460-member *Sejm* (lower house) and the 100-member *Senat* (upper house).

The constitution was amended in September 1990 to allow election of the president by general suffrage. The president nominates a prime minister who, together with his cabinet members, must be approved by the *Sejm*. A new constitution is being drafted and must be approved by the parliament elected in 1991.

Judicial proceedings are carried out through a Supreme Court and provincial and local courts.

Principal Government Officials

- President—Lech Walesa
- Prime Minister—Jan Krzysztof Bielecki *Jan Krzysztof Bielecki*
- Minister of Finance—Leszek Buszyński *Leszek Buszyński*
- ~~Minister of National Defense—Piotr~~
- ~~Minister of Foreign Affairs—Krzysztof~~ Skubiszewski
- Ambassador to the US—Kazimierz Dzielanowski
- Ambassador to the UN—Stanisław Rawlik *Robert Mroziewicz*

Poland maintains an embassy in the United States at 2640 - 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20009 (tel. 202-234-3800/3801/3802); the consular annex is at 2224 Wyoming Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202-284-3800). Poland has consulates in Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The political scene in Poland reflects the growth of pluralism since the advent of the Mazowiecki government in September 1989. While most leading political figures are identified with the anti-communist opposition of the 1980s, the Solidarity forces have begun to split into groupings of the center-left and center-right. In addition, the Polish Peasants Party has shown political strength by identifying itself with the interests of the country's large rural population. Many other parties have also formed; the 1991 parliamentary elections will show which of them will play a role in the future political life of Poland.

Freedoms of the press, association, and assembly were restored by the Mazowiecki government, and the censor's office was abolished. Constitutional changes are planned to give formal recognition to the human rights which are now respected in practice by the Polish state.

ECONOMY

Poland is undergoing a profound transformation as the government rapidly introduces a free-market system to replace the centrally planned economy. During 1990, the economic reform program stopped hyperinflation, stabilized the currency, brought an end to chronic shortages of consumer goods, and produced a sizable trade surplus. At the same time, however, the economy suffered a recession, with sharp declines in industrial production and real incomes and steadily increasing unemployment. The United States and other Western countries have been supporting the growth of a free enterprise economy by providing direct economic aid, restructuring the debt and rescheduling payments, and encouraging private investment in Poland.

Travel Notes

Entry Requirements: Effective April 15, 1991, Poland discontinued visa requirements for visitors of 90 days or less.

Tourist Attractions: Poland's major tourist attractions include the winter resort area of Zakopane, near the Czechoslovak border; the Wawel Castle, medieval Cloth Hall, and St. Mary's Church in Krakow; the magnificently restored Teutonic fortress of Malbork; the coastal resort of Sopot; and the reconstructed portions of Gdansk and Szczecin (two Hanseatic cities) in the north. Favorite attractions in metropolitan Warsaw include Chopin's birthplace at Zelazowa Wola, Gen. Pulaski's birthplace and museum at Warka, the Wilanow and Lazienki palaces of the kings of Poland, and the painstakingly restored "Old Town."

National Tourist Office (ORBIS): 800 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10110 (tel. 212-391-0844).

still working on it

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND
CANADIAN AFFAIRS

FACSIMILE NUMBER (202) 647-0555

DELIVER TO: 456-6218 WH Speech Jeannie Bunton 456-
(FAX NUMBER) (AGENCY) (NAME) OFF EX.
7750

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION: Paderewski background
Historical

FROM: 647-0555 5220 E. Conway 647-1070
(FAX NUMBER) (ROOM NUMBER) (NAME) (OFFICE EXT.)

REMARKS: Hope these are helpful! Ellen

Na zdrowie!

PAGE 1 OF 5 PAGES (INCLUDING COVER PAGE)

POLAND

Words by
JÓZEF WYBICKI (1747-1822)
Translation by
MARTIN SHAW

Composer unknown

Allegretto vivace

1. *Jeszcze* Pol - ska nie zgi - ne - ta, — kie - dy my zy -
1. Po - land still is ours for ev - er, — Long as Poles re -

- je - my, co nam ob - ca prze - moc wie - ta, —
- main; Chains the foe bound on her nev - er

mf
szab - la, od - bie - rze - my. *Marsz, marsz, Da - brow - ski;* from
Shall the foe re - tain. — On! On! Da - bru - ski*

mf

This song, first sung in 1795, was a favourite with the Polish Legions in the Napoleonic wars. It has been sung all over Poland since 1912; in 1927 it was authorised as its National Anthem by the new Polish republican government.

* General Dąbrowski (1755-1818) commanded the Polish Legions.
General Wybicki was among those who organised and led the Legions. He was also a poet and a member of the Polish Parliament.
The melody is the same as that of the National Anthem of Yugoslavia.

cresc.

f

szie mi zło - skiej do Pol - ski! Za two - im prze -
I - ta - ly's fair plain! Lead us on to

- ro - dem z u - ro - dem.
greet our home - land, Lead us back a - gain!

2. *Przejdziem Wisłę, przejdziem Wartę,
będziem Polakami,
dał nam przykład Bonaparte
jak zwyciężać mamy.*

Marsz, marsz, Dąbrowski

3. *Jak Czarniecki do Poznania
po szwedzkim zaborze,
dla ojczyzny ratowania
wrócim się przez morze.*

Marsz, marsz, Dąbrowski

2. Vistula and Wartar over,
Poles we'll ever be;
And from Bonaparte discover
Paths to victory.

On! On! etc.

3. When the Swede had forged our chain,
The Fatherland to save,
Czarniecki, Poznan town to gain,
Plunged into the wave.

On! On! etc.



Cathedral (left) and Abdingshofkirche (right), Paderborn, W.Ger.

Illustrations—Bruce Coleman Inc.

...bishops from c. 1100 until 1802, when the town was ceded to Prussia under an agreement with...

...destruction in World War II greatly altered the town's appearance, but some old buildings survived and many have been reconstructed. Particularly notable are the three-story Renaissance town hall (1613-16), the Gothic Franciscan church (1681) with a fine altar by Antonio Petrini, and the cathedral (12-13th centuries) with a typically Western tower and a monumental carved porch. Other buildings include several 11th-13th century churches, the classical *Gymnasium* (1612), the philosophy and theology academy, and the Jesuit church (162-86). The diocesan museum contains the "Madonna" of Bishop Imad, an important 13th-century sculpture.

...road and rail junction and cultural centre, Paderborn is the market and export centre for the surrounding agricultural region; Paderborn bread, cattle, and beer are well-known. Coal, iron, and timber are the chief industrial products. Pop. (1970 est.) 68,700.

49°13' N, 8°45' E
Federal Republic of Germany 8:46

Paderewski, Ignacy (Jan) (b. Nov. 18, 1860, Kuryłówka, Podolia province in Russia; d. June 29, 1941, New York City), Polish pianist, composer, and statesman who persuaded Pres. Woodrow Wilson to include a paragraph on Polish independence in his famous Fourteen Points (q.v.) and who was prime minister of Poland in 1919.



Paderewski

...son of a steward of the property of a Polish landowner, he studied music from 1872 at the Warsaw Conservatory and from 1878 at the piano there. In 1880 he married one of his pupils, Antonina Korsak, who died in

childbirth the following year. Encouraged by the actress Helena Modrzejewska (Modjeska), he studied in Vienna from 1884 to 1887 under Theodor Leschetizky (Leszetycki), of whose method he became the principal exponent. During this period he also taught at the Strasbourg Conservatory. Between 1887 and 1891 he made his first public appearances as a pianist, in Vienna, Paris, London, and New York. Thereafter he impressed most critics, notably George Bernard Shaw, as the leading pianist of his time, remarkable for both his musical culture and his mind. His personality on the concert platform, like that of Liszt, his predecessor among piano virtuosos, generated a mystical devotion. Chopin (whose works he edited), Bach, Beethoven, and Schumann were the chief composers of his repertory. In 1898 he settled at Riond Bosson near Morges in Switzerland and the following year married Helena Gorska, née Baroness von Rosen. In 1901 his opera *Manru*, dealing with life in the Tatra Mountains, was given at Dresden. In 1909 his *Symphony in B Minor* was given at Boston, and in the same year he became director of the Warsaw Conservatory.

Throughout his life Paderewski was a staunch patriot. In 1910, on the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald, he had presented the city of Cracow with a monument commemorating the victory of the Poles over the Teutonic Order. During World War I he became a member of the Polish National Committee, presided over by Roman Dmowski, and was appointed its representative to the United States. During 1916 and 1917 he frequently urged Pres. Woodrow Wilson to use his influence to restore an independent and united Poland, with the result that Wilson included the independence of Poland in his tentative peace message of Jan. 22, 1917, and as the thirteenth of his Fourteen Points of Jan. 8, 1918.

In December 1918, Paderewski visited Paris and London, where A.J. Balfour encouraged him "to go to Poland to unite the Polish hearts." By agreement with Dmowski in Paris, he left for Gdańsk (Danzig) and later visited Poznań and Warsaw, where Józef Piłsudski was provisional head of state with a left-wing government. In Paris, however, the Polish National Committee was recognized by the Allies as representing the Polish nation. Persuaded by Paderewski of the necessity of forming a broad national government, Piłsudski asked him to form in Warsaw a government of experts free from party tendencies. This was formed on Jan. 17, 1919. Paderewski reserved the portfolio of foreign affairs for himself and appointed Dmowski first Polish delegate at the Paris Peace Conference.

His premiership was not a success. As a virtuoso Paderewski was accustomed to flattery, and he resented criticism. His ambition was to be elected president of the Polish Republic, but he was supported by no political party. On Nov. 27, 1919, he resigned the premiership and returned to Riond Bosson. He never revisited Poland. In 1921 he resumed his musical career, giving concerts in Europe and the United States mainly for war victims. At the beginning of World War II, in October 1939, a Polish government-in-exile, formed in Paris with Gen. Władysław Sikorski as prime minister, offered Paderewski the chairmanship of the Polish National Council. After the French capitulation in 1940, he went to the United States.

Polish self-determination 14:651a

Paderno Dugnano, town, Milano province, Lombardy (Lombardia) region, northern Italy. A northern suburb of Milan city, it produces textiles, glass, aluminum, and furniture. Pop. (1971 prelim.) mun., 34,774.
45°34' N, 9°10' E

Padilla, Juan (b. c. 1500, Andalusia, Spain—d. 1542, Herington?, Kan.), first Christian missionary martyred within the territory of the present U.S. After serving as a soldier, he

joined the Franciscans in Andalusia. He went to Spanish Mexico in 1528, and in the following year accompanied an expedition to Nueva Galicia (northwestern Mexico). There he spent most of his remaining years, except for a trip to Tehuantepec, in southern Mexico, with the Spanish conqueror Hernán Cortés in 1533. He founded the first Franciscan friaries at Zapotlán and Tamazula, and at Tulantizingo, where he became abbot.

In 1540-41 he accompanied the Spanish explorer Francisco Vázquez de Coronado in his fruitless quest for a legendary kingdom of riches called Quivira, probably in modern Kansas. The disappointed Coronado and his company returned to Mexico, but Padilla decided to go back to Quivira with some companions. After working for many months among the Wichita Indians, he was on his way to visit the Guas tribe but was ambushed by them. His companions escaped to Mexico.

Kansas early explorations 10:383b

Padilla, Juan de (b. 1490?, Toledo, Spain—d. April 24, 1521, Villalar), aristocratic military leader of the Castilian Comunidades (*Comuneros*) in their unsuccessful revolt (1520-21) against the government of the Habsburg emperor Charles V (King Charles I of Spain), whose defeat permitted the restoration of absolutist Habsburg rule in Castile.



Juan de Padilla, lithograph by an unknown artist
By courtesy of the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid

Padilla was a member of an ancient noble family of Toledo. Charles, who came to the Spanish throne in 1516, had inflamed national opinion by his appointing to high posts foreigners who carried out arbitrary and exploitative actions. Demands soon arose for the imposition of traditional Castilian constitutional checks on royal power. Padilla had personal grievances against Charles as well and took part in dissident activities in Toledo in late 1519 and early 1520. Summoned in April 1520 to appear before the King at Santiago, Padilla instead took up arms in support of a popular uprising in Toledo.

A circular letter from Toledo to other Castilian cities in revolt invited them to meet at Avila. When the municipalities, supported by the nobles and clergy, set up the Junta Santa (a revolutionary junta) there (July-August 1520), Padilla was named captain general of its forces, and on August 29 he took Tordesillas, thereby assuring the junta's control over Charles's mother, the hereditary queen Joan the Mad, who had been living there since she had gone insane in 1506.

The junta soon alienated the nobility by its popular demands, and Charles cleverly moved to secure their loyalty. It also courted defeat in the field by replacing Padilla with Don Pedro Girón, an important nobleman. After Charles's troops had recovered Tordesillas (December 5) and Girón had defected,