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Arrival Ceremony & State Dinner Toast for Prime Minister Antall of Hungary 10/18/90 [OA 6026]

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**TOAST FOR PRIME MINISTER ANTALL \ THE STATE DINING ROOM
THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1990 \ 7:15 P.M.**

**MR. PRIME MINISTER, MRS. ANTALL, MY HUNGARIAN AND
AMERICAN FRIENDS: IT'S A GREAT PLEASURE AND AN HONOR
FOR BARBARA AND ME TO WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE
TONIGHT.**

**THAT GREAT POET OF HUNGARY'S 1848 REVOLUTION,
SANDOR PETOFI [SHAHN-DOOR PET-TOE-FEE], ONCE WROTE:
"LET ME ADDRESS YOU IN THE NAME OF MILLIONS."**

- 2 -

**AND SO TONIGHT, MR. PRIME MINISTER, LET ME GREET YOU IN
THE NAME OF MILLIONS WHO CONVEY THEIR WARMEST WELCOME:
THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**AS I LOOK AROUND THIS ROOM, I SEE WHY AMERICANS
FEEL SO ENRICHED BY OUR LONG FRIENDSHIP WITH THE
HUNGARIAN PEOPLE. WE SEE THIS KINSHIP IN THE NEARLY
TWO MILLION AMERICANS OF HUNGARIAN DESCENT. IN GIANTS
LIKE NUCLEAR SCIENTIST EDWARD TELLER.**

OR CONDUCTOR EUGENE ORMANDY, WHO PROVED THAT MUSIC IS "THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE." OR COLONEL KOVATS [KŌ-VACH], WHO GAVE HIS LIFE FOR AMERICA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM DURING OUR OWN REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BUT THIS KINSHIP ISN'T ONE-WAY: AMERICANS ADMIRE HUNGARIANS WHOSE DEEDS SO INSPIRE US. HEROES LIKE THE GREAT FOUNDER OF THE HUNGARIAN STATE, ST. STEPHEN, AND GREAT COMPOSERS LIKE LISZT AND BARTOK. OR HUNGARY'S MANY WINNERS OF NOBEL PRIZES AND OLYMPIC MEDALS.

OR THAT GREAT PATRIOT JANOS HUNYADI [YAHN-ŌSH HOON-YAH-DEE], WHO MORE THAN FIVE CENTURIES AGO STOPPED A FOREIGN INVASION. IN HIS HONOR, THE POPE ORDERED EACH CATHOLIC CHURCH IN EUROPE TO RING ITS BELL AT MID-DAY. AND SINCE THEN, CATHOLIC CHURCH BELLS ALL OVER THE WORLD RING PRECISELY AT NOON.

HEROES, YES -- AMERICAN, HUNGARIAN. TODAY, MORE THAN EVER, THIS KINSHIP BINDS THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND HUNGARY.

OUR NATIONS ARE LINKED BY MANY THINGS: HARD WORK, THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY, RELIGIOUS DEVOTION, A FIERCE LOVE OF FREEDOM. AND ESPECIALLY DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS, YOUR GALLANTRY HAS EVOKED OUR ADMIRATION. YOUR EXAMPLE HAS BEEN OUR INSPIRATION.

WHEN WE WERE IN BUDAPEST LAST YEAR, I WAS GIVEN A PIECE OF THE IRON CURTAIN. I KEEP IT AS A STARK SYMBOL OF HUNGARY'S COURAGEOUS DECISION TO OPEN ITS BORDERS, UNLEASHING A FORCE THAT HELPED TRANSFORM EUROPE AND EVENTUALLY BROUGHT DOWN THE BERLIN WALL.

IF LAJOS KOSSUTH [LOY-ŌSH KŌ-SHOOT] COULD BE WITH US HERE TONIGHT, HE WOULD SEE THAT HIS DREAM OF A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC HUNGARY HAS BEEN FULFILLED. AND HE WOULD SEE THAT THIS NEW DAY IN HUNGARY'S HISTORY IS THE RESULT OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION TO LIVE IN FREEDOM. YOUR PRESENCE HERE TONIGHT, MR. PRIME MINISTER, BEARS TESTIMONY TO HUNGARY'S NEW ROLE AS A SOVEREIGN MEMBER OF THE NEW, AND GROWING, PARTNERSHIP OF NATIONS. THE DARKNESS LIFTS. THE BELL RESOUNDS.

THE LIGHT GROWS BRIGHTER BY THE DAY. AND SO, MR. PRIME MINISTER, LET US RAISE OUR GLASSES, AND LET US RAISE WHAT KOSSUTH [KO-SHOOT] CALLED "THE MORNING STAR OF LIBERTY." GOD BLESS YOU -- AND AS YOUR NATIONAL ANTHEM PROCLAIMS SO UNFORGETTABLY, "GOD BLESS THE HUNGARIANS."

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THE WHITE HOUSE
90 OCT 17 11:53
WASHINGTON

October 10, 1990

TO: SPEECHWRITING
EAST WING PRESS OFFICE

FM: CATHY FENTON, ^{Cathy Fenton} SOCIAL OFFICE

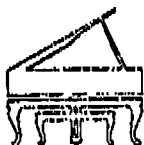
RE: BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON ENTERTAINER
FOR OCTOBER 18 STATE DINNER FOR P.M.
ANTALL OF HUNGARY

I am forwarding updated background material on the entertainer for the state dinner next week. (Pianist Van Cliburn)

Thank you remarks should be prepared for the President to make after Mr. Cliburn's performance. Please copy us with your draft.

Many thanks.

cc:Laurie Firestone



Van Cliburn International
Piano Competition
Cliburn Concerts

2525 Ridgmar Boulevard
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Fort Worth, Texas 76116
817/738-6536
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Date 10-9-90

TO: Cathy Fenton

FROM: Susan Tilley

TOTAL PAGES
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S. Tilley at (817) 738-6405

Hope this will do!

Thanks -

Susan

Van Cliburn is especially delighted to have the opportunity to play for the Prime Minister of Hungary, since his musical roots go deep into that country. His mother, Rildia Bee O'Bryan Cliburn, was a pupil of Arthur Friedheim, who in turn was a pupil, confidant, and private secretary for Franz Liszt, so she is considered a musical grandchild of Liszt. In fact, Mr. Cliburn recently established a Rildia Bee O'Bryan Cliburn scholarship at the Franz Liszt Academy in Budapest and a corresponding Franz Liszt scholarship at Texas Christian University. In addition, Fort Worth, Texas, where Van Cliburn makes his home, and Budapest, Hungary, are sister cities with strong cultural and economic ties and a deep bond of friendship.



Van Cliburn International
Piano Competition
Cliburn Concerts

2525 Ridgmar Boulevard
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NEWS

VAN CLIBURN

International superstar Van Cliburn, on sabbatical from 1978 to 1987, resumed his full-fledged concert career with a performance with the Philadelphia Orchestra at the Mann Music Center in June of 1989.

Prior to his concert at the Mann Music Center, Mr. Cliburn performed at the White House State Dinner honoring the Soviet Union's General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in December of 1987 and at the dedication of the Bob Hope Cultural Center, Palm Springs, California, in 1988.

On July 2, 1989, thirty-one years after his triumph at the First Tchaikovsky International Piano Competition, Van Cliburn appeared in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory. John Ardoin, Music Critic of the *Dallas Morning News*, observed that "the expectations of the capacity audiences - plus dozens standing and sitting in the aisles - seemed almost too much. The audience wanted him to live up to the legend he became in the Soviet Union during his four previous concert tours. He did not disappoint. Not only did he give substance to the legend, he also enlarged on it. Every page of the two concertos (Liszt First Concerto and the Tchaikovsky First Concerto) was streaked with the sort of freedom of phrase, freshness and vivid imagination that comes only from a major musician at the zenith of his powers."

During his return to the Soviet Union, the Moscow Conservatory awarded Mr. Cliburn a Master of Fine Arts Degree on July 12, 1989.

In the midst of Mr. Cliburn's return to the concert stage, BMG Classics reissued eight recordings entitled the *Van Cliburn Collection* on its RCA Victor label. In addition, RCA reissued on compact disc

VAN CLIBURN**Page Two**

Mr. Cliburn's two classic recordings - Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 with Kiril Kondrashin and Rachmaninoff's Piano Concert No. 2 with Fritz Reiner and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 3 with the Symphony of the Air conducted by Kondrashin and the Prokofiev Concerto No. 3 with Walter Hendl and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

During the 1990-1991 season, Van Cliburn will appear at Carnegie Hall, the Lied Center for Performing Arts with the Lincoln Symphony Orchestra in Lincoln, Nebraska, and at the Tilles Center for the Performing Arts with the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra. His concert at the Tilles Center marks the first time he has appeared in the United States with a Soviet orchestra since an appearance at Carnegie Hall in 1970.

Last season, Mr. Cliburn performed with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra at the dedication of their new home, Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center on September 8, 1989.

Van Cliburn, at 23, skyrocketed to fame in 1958 as winner of the First Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow. He made front-page news worldwide and his triumph was hailed by millions.

Upon his return to the United States, Van Cliburn became the only classical music artist to be honored with a tickertape parade in New York City. He returned to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Premier Krushchev to perform a series of concerts there. Meanwhile, in the United States, his recording of Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 was the first classical album to go platinum, selling one million copies. An international hero, Van Cliburn introduced millions to the beauty of classical music.

Van Cliburn's remarkable achievement stirred tremendous excitement within and outside music circles. President Eisenhower asked to meet him. Thousands of admirers turned out for the tickertape parade. His first concert after his return from Moscow prompted the *New York Times* to note, "the pianist has lived up to expectations, something that hardly seemed possible after so great a build-up."

VAN CLIBURN

Page Three

His concert calendar filled up overnight, his performances drew record-breaking crowd and his recordings were all best sellers.

Annual world tours and rigorous recording schedules followed. Still, Van Cliburn gave his name, talents and energies to establishing the Van Cliburn International Piano Competition, first held in 1962, a living legacy to Van Cliburn's commitment to aiding the development of young artists.

In 1987, Van Cliburn moved to Fort Worth, Texas, home of the international competition named in his honor.

The Tchaikovsky Competition, however, was not Van Cliburn's first contest victory. He won the prestigious Edgar M. Leventritt Foundation Award in 1954, granting him the opportunity to play in concert with the New York Philharmonic and four other major American orchestras. Mr. Cliburn was the first winner since 1949. (Although Leventritt was held annually, no prize was awarded unless the judges considered a candidate worthy.)

His debut with the New York Philharmonic, playing the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 1, brought cheers from the audience and seven curtain calls at the end of the performance.

As a student at The Juilliard School, Van Cliburn won numerous honors. Several years earlier, at age 12, he won first prize in a statewide competition for young pianists in Texas. He was awarded an engagement with the Houston Symphony, marking his orchestral debut. The following year he appeared for the first time at Carnegie Hall after winning the National Music Festival Award.

Over the many years that his concert career has spanned, Van Cliburn has consistently recognized the need to nurture the careers of aspiring young artists. He has provided scholarships at The Juilliard School, Cincinnati Conservatory, Texas Christian University, Louisiana State University,

VAN CLIBURN
Page Four

the Franz Liszt Academy in Budapest, the Moscow Conservatory and the Leningrad Conservatory, to name but a few. He has served for many years on the Board of Trustees for Interlochen Arts Academy where he established scholarships and built the Van Cliburn Scholarship Lodge whose rental fees generate additional funds for scholarships.

In recognition of both his outstanding concert career and contributions to education and the development of young talent, Mr. Cliburn has received honorary degrees from Baylor University, Loyola University, Texas Christian University and Michigan State University, among others.

Mr. Cliburn was born in Shreveport, Louisiana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Lavan Cliburn. From the age of three, he studied piano with his mother, Rildia Bee O'Bryan Cliburn, a pupil of Arthur Friedheim who was a pupil of Franz Liszt. At four he played in public, and by the time he was six, it was obvious he was destined for a concert career. His mother continued to be his only teacher until he entered The Juilliard School at age 17.

#

7/90

CLIBURN, VAN (HARVEY LAVAN, JR.) July 12, 1934- Pianist

Address: h. 205 W. 57th St., New York 19; b. Columbia Artists Management, Inc., 113 W. 57th St., New York 19

"The impact of Van Cliburn's triumph in the Moscow International Tchaikovsky Competition goes far beyond music and himself as an individual, and is a dramatic testimonial to American culture . . . with his two hands Van Cliburn struck a chord which has resounded around the world, raising our prestige with artists and music-lovers everywhere." These were the words of New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner as he greeted the young Texan concert pianist, Van Cliburn, with an official welcome on behalf of New York City upon his return to the United States. After winning the Tchaikovsky music competition in Moscow, U.S.S.R., on April 14, 1958 and being proclaimed the "new American Sputnik," Van Cliburn became the toast of New York and the nation.

He has been the recipient of prizes, scholarships and awards since he was twelve years old. In 1954 he made his debut with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and received high praise from the critics. However, it was not until his triumph in Moscow over pianists from all over the world, that he received international acclaim.

Harvey Lavan (Van) Cliburn, Jr., was born in Shreveport, Louisiana on July 12, 1934. He is the only child of Rildia Bee (O'Brien) Cliburn, a concert pianist and piano teacher, and Harvey Lavan Cliburn, an oil company executive. When Van was three years old, his mother began giving him piano lessons. By the time he was six years old, he had made several public appearances in Shreveport. He continued his music studies with his mother after his family moved to Kilgore, Texas and until 1951. He made his debut with the Houston (Texas) Symphony Orchestra, as a result of winning the 1947 Texas state prize, and played the Tchaikovsky Concerto No. 1 in B-Flat Minor.

While attending Kilgore High School, Van played the clarinet in the band and was president of the Thespian Club. The romantic composers Liszt, Chopin, Rachmaninoff and Tchaikovsky were among his favorites. In 1948 he won the National Music Festival Award.

The young pianist moved to New York City in 1951 to study at the Juilliard School of Music with the Russian-born teacher Madame Rosina Lhevinne, wife of the late concert pianist Josef Lhevinne. While studying at Juilliard, Van won the G. B. Dealey Award in Dallas, Texas, which included an appearance with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra in 1952. The same year he also won the Kosciuszko Foundation Chopin Award.

In 1953 he won a grant from the Olga Samaroff Foundation and also won first place in the Juilliard Concerto contest. During the following year he was the recipient of the Edgar M. Leventritt Foundation Award, which gave him the privilege of appearing with the New York



Richard DeGrab

VAN CLIBURN

Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. This was the first time in five years that the award had been presented.

His concert with the New York Philharmonic at Carnegie Hall in November 1954 won him highly favorable notices from the New York music critics. Irving Kolodin of the *Saturday Review* (November 27, 1954) called him "the most talented newcomer of the season . . . he literally commands the piano as he plays and in many ways the music too. He is far from a finished performer as yet . . . but he has, in abundance, the qualities of fervor, audience appeal and musicianship which make for distinction."

Upon his graduation from Juilliard in 1954, with highest honors, Van received the Carl M. Roeder Memorial Award and the Frank Damosch Scholarship. The latter entitled him to continue his studies at Juilliard as a graduate student. However, twenty orchestral commitments during 1955 kept him from his post-graduate studies at Juilliard. During 1955 and 1956 he toured as a concert pianist throughout the United States, appearing in major cities, and receiving high acclaim. In the April 20, 1955 issue of *Practical English*, his picture appeared on the cover.

During 1957 Cliburn had several concert engagements. He was inducted in the U.S. Army in the spring of 1957, but was released after two days because of a blood condition. Shortly after this, his mother became ill and Van returned to Texas to conduct her music classes. His first European tour was scheduled for the summer of 1958. However, his teacher Madame Rosina Lhevinne, and other musicians suggested that he cancel his tour and enter the first International Tchaikovsky piano competition in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union. Taking their advice, he spent two months in prepara-

other machinery in Canada were out the mission" *Night*, January

released in April n will not win a mport market un- ve delivery time, industry provide U.S. competition and *Mail*, April

forecast released 1957 noted that ad reduced taxes, fits, lessened re- and initiated a But while there ts" in the Cana- ttle evidence of generate new ynamic areas of stressed the need power . . . into services" (New nber 29, 1957). Parliament for of surplus Cana- Asia under the ed that Commu- in wheat. (The industry are dis- the New York

t won an over- eral election of Progressive Con- ns seats to only ing the Liberal) ction, Churchill er on a visit to "quietly deadly" of "U.S. inter- ng automobiles, "stressing that illy militarily to s not weakened (Philip Deane, 16, 1958). ech before the hied in the New

Mary McLach- 1922; they have Mrs. M. H. e has developed disarming . . . sition members . Churchill is a ents of United on is the Cana- of the United

1957 por Guide, 1958 55-57 , 1957

tion for the competition, practicing from six to eleven hours a day.

The trip to Moscow for Van Cliburn and one other U.S. competitor, Joyce Flissler, a violinist, was financed by the Mary Baird Rockefeller Foundation and the Institute for International Education. The U.S.S.R. paid the expenses of the contestants while they were in the Soviet Union and their return by plane.

Almost at the outset of the competition in Moscow, Van Cliburn won the hearts of the audiences. Even before the winners were announced, his performances were sold out and he was the toast of Moscow. The chairman of the jury which judged the youthful performers was Soviet pianist Emil Gilels (see *C.B.*, October 1956).

On April 14, 1958 a formal announcement was made that Van Cliburn was the winner of the first prize of the International Tchaikovsky piano competition. The prize consisted of a gold medal and 25,000 rubles (about \$2,500) and he was permitted to take home about \$1,250. The remaining prize money has been banked for him in the Soviet Union. He also played in concerts throughout the Soviet Union and made several recordings. He was received by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and also by Nikolai Bulganin.

President Eisenhower sent Van Cliburn a congratulatory telegram and invited him to visit the White House in Washington, D.C. with his parents. The twenty-three year old Texan left the Soviet Union with seventeen pieces of luggage. (He had arrived with three.) Among his gifts was a lilac bush, presented to him by Russian admirers, to be placed on the grave of Sergei Rachmaninoff in the Valhalla Cemetery in Valhalla, New York.

Upon his arrival in New York City on May 16, 1958 Van Cliburn was besieged with offers. His original schedule to play with the New York Philharmonic was changed from one to four concerts. He signed a contract to record for the R.C.A. Victor recording company and appeared on the Steve Allen Sunday night television show over N.B.C. on May 25 and on Edward R. Murrow's *Person to Person* television show over the C.B.S. network on May 30, 1958.

He was also interviewed by Abram Chasins, music critic on radio station WQXR who had early recognized the young pianist's talent and to whom Van Cliburn expressed warm credit for helping him in his career. "The Russians didn't discover Van Cliburn," Chasins wrote in the *Reporter* (May 29, 1958). "They merely embraced enthusiastically what we as a nation regard listlessly . . . what their people value and our people ignore. . . . He had won five exacting competitions before the Moscow award."

His first concert at Carnegie Hall with the Symphony of the Air was conducted by Soviet conductor Kiril P. Kondrashin and was heard by a sold-out house on May 19, 1958. The concert was broadcast over WQXR as well. The music critic of the *New Yorker* magazine (May 31, 1958) wrote that he proved to be a pianist "in the grand manner." Playing the Tchaikovsky Concerto in B-Flat Minor, the

Rachmaninoff Third Piano Concerto and Prokofieff's *Classical Symphony*. Van Cliburn and Conductor Kondrashin both received enthusiastic notices from critics. (See Harriet Johnson's column in the *New York Post*, May 20, 1958).

The day after his triumphant homecoming concert, Van was honored by a ticker-tape parade up Broadway to City Hall where he was officially welcomed by New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner. He was presented with a city scroll for exceptional and distinguished service and the Mayor proclaimed May 20 "American Music Day." A luncheon was given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel honoring Cliburn and Kondrashin.

Van later played in Philadelphia, Chicago, Hollywood and Denver. His European summer engagements included concerts at the Brussels Fair in Belgium on July 4th in the United States Pavillion, and then in London, Amsterdam, and Paris. His first recording for R.C.A. Victor, the Tchaikovsky B-Flat Minor Concerto reached new heights in classical record sales by June 1958.

Van Cliburn is noted for his modesty and his warmth and friendliness. He has thick, curly, blond hair, blue eyes, and is six feet, four inches tall. He has composed some popular and classical music which has been played in this country. Since the beginning of his concert career, his personal manager has been William M. Judd of Columbia Artists Management, Inc. Van Cliburn is a member of the American Guild of Musical Artists. His church is the Calvary Baptist in New York City.

References

N Y Post p5+ My 16 '58 por
N Y Times p12 Ap 12 '58
Time 71:63 Ap 21 '58 por
U S News 44:19 Ap 25 '58 por

CLYDE, GEORGE D(WEY) July 21, 1898- Governor of Utah; engineer; educator
Address: b. State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Ut.; h. 1747 Browning Ave., Salt Lake City, Ut.

Elected for a four-year term as Governor of Utah in November 1956, George D. Clyde, a pro-Eisenhower Republican, succeeded J. Bracken Lee, an anti-Administration Republican. Clyde has urged enactment of the upper Colorado River project and advocates state construction of public projects, greater state aid to education, and increasing the salaries of state employees. At the time of his election he was director of the Utah water and power board, and had earlier served as chief of engineers in the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. For ten years (1935-45) he was dean of the School of Engineering and Technology of Utah State Agricultural College.

Born at Springville, Utah on July 21, 1898, George Dewey Clyde is one of the four sons of Hyrum Smith Clyde, an irrigation farmer, and Elenore Jane (Johnson) Clyde. He belongs to an "engineering family," for three of his brothers, like himself, became engineers. Clyde served as a World War I infantryman in 1917-19. He

Mets. Despite the disappointing loss, Clemens had an incredible year, winning a multitude of awards. He was voted the All-Star Game MVP, the American League MVP, the Cy Young Award (the first of two consecutive Cy Youngs), the Sporting News Player of the Year, the Sporting News American League All-Team, the Right Handed Pitcher A.P. and U.P.I. All-Teams (he made the teams again in 1987), the Joe Cronin Award, and was voted the Red Sox MVP by Boston sportswriters in both '86 and '87. He capped it off by being voted Baseball America's American League Pitcher of the Year in 1987. Despite an 18-12 season in 1988, Clemens still managed to make the All-Star Game, break the all-time Red Sox record for strikeouts in a single season with 291 total and pitch the most shutouts by an American League pitcher (8) since Ron Guidry's nine shutouts in 1978. He was named A.L. Pitcher of the Month in July, 1988.

Clemens resides in Katy, Texas, with his wife Debbie and their sons, Koby and Kory. Off the field he devotes time to children's organizations, having established a ticket-purchasing program for youngsters under the direction of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Boston, as well as to media engagements and endorsements.

Van Cliburn



"I have been a sensation. Now I want to be a success. There's a big difference." So admitted the lanky 24-year-old Texan after being honored with New York City's first musically-oriented tickertape parade for his triumph as the first American to be awarded First Prize at the International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow in 1958. He also received the Medallion of the City of New York and the Scroll of the City "for exceptional and distinguished services." The mayor greeted Cliburn with: "The impact of Van Cliburn's triumph in the Moscow International Competition goes far beyond music and himself as an individual

and is a dramatic testimonial to American culture. . . . With his two hands Van Cliburn struck a chord which has resounded around the world, raising our prestige with artists and music lovers everywhere." When he went on to be the first foreigner to play in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses, he also demonstrated his virtuosity as a thawer of Cold War diplomacy and was credited with doing "more for Russo-American relations by playing the piano than all our diplomatic experts." In the years since his Moscow victory, he's more than met his ambition "to be a success." He now has one of the largest followings of any concert pianist on the circuit and is one of the biggest sellers in the field of classical recordings.

Born 12 July 1934 in Shreveport, Louisiana, Harvey Lavan Cliburn began playing the piano at the age of three. He gave his first public performance at four and by five, though unable to read or write, he was completely literate in music. Not until Cliburn was six did he face any major obstacles—right before a concert he knocked a tooth out of a mouth already missing many. "I can't play without any teeth," he complained to his mother, a former concert pianist and his music teacher for 14 years. Her advice was both professional and practical: "Just don't smile." After high school and several regional awards, Cliburn was off to New York in 1951 to begin his studies at Juilliard under Rosina Lhevinne, a teacher uniquely suited to his temperament and talent, and the only instruction he had besides his mother. Graduating from Juilliard with highest honors, Cliburn swept all the awards in his reach. At twenty, he attracted notice winning America's most important music prize, the Levertritt Award in 1954 which entitled him to appear as a guest artist with several major American symphony orchestras. One critic raved: "Van Cliburn is obviously going places, except that he plays like he has already been there." A lull in his promising career followed, but Cliburn hit his stride with his 1958 Moscow triumph. Winning the Tchaikovsky competition transformed him from a young artist struggling to get engagements into a solid box office attraction. Television appearances, a recording contract with RCA Victor, a Grammy Award and a stint as a conductor were all inevitable showcases. Cliburn has met the challenge of his fame and fortune with performances which place

him along the great piano virtuosi of our era and he is looked upon by at least one expert as "the real and brilliant successor to Rachmaninoff," playing a heavy schedule of concerts nationwide and abroad. The Van Cliburn Competition, founded in 1962 by the late Dr. Irl Allison and named after Cliburn in honor of his achievement, represents a quest for young and inspired talent throughout the world. Says Cliburn, "The art of music, with its accent upon humanity, and its attraction for the deeper emotions of the human soul, symbolizes the universal aspect of man to his shrinking world." The author of those sentiments lives in a modest apartment near Carnegie Hall, is a man of deep religious convictions, and passes his rare leisure time reading and conversing with friends.

Rosemary Clooney



"Once upon a time," wrote Peter Reilly in *Stereo Review* in 1981, "there was a cozy, comfy Dream America presided over by an endlessly smiling, endlessly benign father figure named Ike and his cute little wife, Mamie. In those days, before Elvis and the musical Visigoths who followed him shook thing up, we all happily listened to Nice Music performed by Nice People." One of the "nicest of the nice performing stars of the time" was Rosemary Clooney. That's still the case in the 1980s with the singer's latterday performances, as often as not, being in tandem with many of the country's symphony orchestras. To more than

one critic, she is "a singer at the height of her powers."

Born in Mayville, Kentucky, 23 May 1928, young "Rosie" Clooney progressed from singing in the window of her grandfather's jewelry store to station WLW in nearby Cincinnati at age 13, appearing on a musical show with her sister Betty. The sisters joined Tony Pastor's Orchestra in 1945 and toured with him until Rosemary headed for New York and a career on her own in 1949. With such Columbia recording hits as "Come-on-a-My-House" (which she resisted when Mitch Miller first showed it to her), "Tenderly," "Hey There" and "This Old House," she became (with Doris Day, Patti Page and Kay Starr) one of the top-selling female singers of the 1950s. ("It really was a *singer's* time," says Rosie.) She also had a successful film career, the culmination being her co-starring role with Bing Crosby in the December perennial *White Christmas* in 1954.

With the coming of the rock era, Clooney suffered with career pressures, plus a tempestuous marriage (3 sons, 3 daughters) and eventual divorce from actor Jose Ferrer; it led to an emotional breakdown in 1968, which she eloquently recounted in a 1978 memoir, *This for Rememberance*. (When the book was adapted for a TV biopic, "Rosie," in the 1980s, the title role was played by Sandra Locke.) Clooney had a lot of encouragement in her return to singing and she singles out old-friend Bing Crosby for special contributions above-and-beyond. ("He gave me a job every time he worked during the last year and a half of his life.") Now, both Rosie's career and her life have taken an exciting up-turn and in addition to her many live performances, she has made a much-praised series of new record albums for Concord. "I intend to go on singing and recording as long," says Rosie, "as there is anyone left to listen to me." Good news for all. In 1989 she recorded a new rendition of the standard "White Christmas" with her daughter-in-law, Debby Boone.

Glenn Close

And she sings! She's a lyric soprano who was nominated for a Tony as the feisty wife of Phineas T. in the 1980 Broadway musical *Barnum*. In 1984 she won the Tony for Best Actress playing opposite Jeremy Irons in Tom Stoppard's *The Real Thing* directed by Mike Nichols. "Twice I sang the anthem at Shea Stadium. It was when I was living with [actor] Len Cariou and he knows lots of sports people, and one day somebody said to me, 'Do

1966, President and Mrs. Johnson saluted eleven young Americans who had won prizes in the recent Tchaikovsky International Music Competition in Moscow. Van Cliburn, the first American to win the contest (in 1958), served as master of ceremonies, but the evening was highlighted by the president's words: "I hope that history will record this example of how music has reached across the oceans, the walls, and the ideologies that separate us all, and has found response in the hearts of the Russian people."⁷²

World-renowned concert and operatic artists also performed during this period—Leontyne Price, Walter Trampler (a violist who broke a string during his program for the president of Korea), André Watts, Richard Tucker, Patricia Brooks, Isaac Stern, Rudolf Serkin, and Jaime Laredo.

Two artists especially, Van Cliburn and Robert Merrill, had become close friends with the Johnsons. "We had a sort of parochial pride in Van Cliburn from Texas," admitted Mrs. Johnson. "And there was no more congenial, obliging, amusing person than Robert Merrill. He would pinch-hit whenever we needed him," she added.⁷³ Both artists had their ups and downs, however. Things did not always go as planned, even at the White House. For example, a few days after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., Van Cliburn was to play for the chancellor of Austria. Washington was in an uproar. The dinner at the White House was delayed, so that when Cliburn arrived with John Steinway, he had time to warm up on the third floor piano. Steinway, who generally assisted with a concert only when it involved a Steinway artist, looked down the hall and said to the pianist:

"Van, get your coat on quick. Here comes the President." Lyndon saw us and said, "Leave those coats where they are, boys." And he took off his own coat, put his feet up and talked with us for ten or fifteen minutes in the middle of the hall. He turned to Van and said, "Van, you know we are having a little trouble. But will you play for my guests?" Then he went back to his work apologizing for not being able to hear Van's program. After the concert, which had been considerably delayed, Van was hungry. It was midnight and he hadn't eaten any dinner. Nothing was open because of the rioting that had imposed a curfew on all of Washington. We went into the Red Room where a table had been set up and dinner was served to Van, after the kitchen was closed and the President and his family had gone to bed. There we were with one lone secret service man at 1:30 A.M.⁷⁴

Robert Merrill had a near miss when he selected his program for Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Great Britain. The famous opera singer gave his list to Liz Carpenter, Mrs. Johnson's press secretary (the "merry warrior," according to Valenti), who promptly put out a press release. The reaction was instantaneous. "You must be out of your minds," exclaimed Walt Rostow, who, among others, did not see how Merrill could sing "On the Road to Mandalay" when Great

Music at the White House

wounds, invite back those political forces who were left out in the cold, and perhaps neutralize old animosities."⁴⁶ All this through the music of Ann-Margret, Vikki Carr, Wayne Newton, Carol Burnett, Helen Reddy, Tony Orlando and Dawn, and a host of others.

One of the most important musical evenings under the Fords was the Bicentennial diplomatic reception on July 20, 1976. The gala White House celebration of America's independence was realized through the efforts of Broadcast Music Incorporated's Russell Sanjek, which perhaps explains the focus on America's more commercially oriented creative output. Representing country music were Tammy Wynette and Roger Miller; also on the program were Ella Fitzgerald, The Jordanaires, and The World's Greatest Jazz Band, featuring Yank Lawson and Bob Haggart. It was essentially an overview of conservative, mainstream popular music, very well performed from all accounts.

But the state dinners were the feature of the Ford entertaining. In 1975, for example, there were fourteen state dinners representing thirteen different nations. Following the custom of the Nixons, the Fords preferred colored printed programs with the honored guests' names on the covers and biographical details of the performers inside, although their selections, curiously, were not always indicated. President and Mrs. Ford were especially successful in matching the musical programs to the interests of the state visitors, by this period a major factor in selecting the entertainment. It is a study in itself to peruse the artistic preferences of foreign heads of state while they are guests in this country. For example, Betty Ford learned that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany loved opera, so she invited Phyllis Curtin to sing; for France's blues-loving, piano-playing Giscard d'Estaing, Earl Hines performed; and the extraordinary blind jazz genius George Shearing satisfied the request of President Kekkonen of Finland. Ann-Margret sang and danced for the shah of Iran "because the Shah likes pretty girls," according to the president. As her costume grew briefer while her act grew longer, there were undoubtedly others who felt the same way.

For President Giovanni Leone of Italy, the White House offered its first ragtime evening on September 25, 1974. Composer and jazz historian Gunther Schuller brought his New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble for a program of the music of Scott Joplin, harking back to the time "The Maple Leaf Rag" was played by the Marine Band in Theodore Roosevelt's White House. One year later Johnny Cash was asked to perform for President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, a great fan of western music. But at the last minute he could not come, and Pearl Bailey substituted for him. The outgoing, ebullient singer summoned an embarrassed Sadat to dance on stage with her. Her characteristic warm informality "had helped bring our two nations together," said President Ford. So did Van Cliburn's sweeping interpretation of Chopin, Schumann, and Debussy during the first White House entertainment for a reigning Japanese emperor. The great American pianist opened his concert with a majestic interpretation of the Japanese national anthem.

1975

ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR P.M. ANTALL \ THE SOUTH LAWN
THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1990 \ 10:00 A.M.

MR. PRIME MINISTER: IT IS A TREMENDOUS PLEASURE TO WELCOME YOU AND YOUR WIFE KLARA TO THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY.

SEVEN YEARS AGO, I BECAME THE HIGHEST-RANKING AMERICAN OFFICIAL TO VISIT HUNGARY. AND LAST YEAR, I BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO JOURNEY THERE. EVEN THOUGH IT WAS POURING RAIN WHEN WE ARRIVED IN KOSSUTH [KŌ-SHOOT] SQUARE, THE PEOPLE OF HUNGARY GAVE BARBARA AND ME A MARVELOUSLY WARM WELCOME.

- 2 -

BARBARA AND I HAVE SEEN FEW CITIES MORE LOVELY THAN BUDAPEST. AND WE HAVE SELDOM SEEN A CITY MORE ALIVE. ALIVE WITH COMMERCE, CHANGE -- AND ABOVE ALL -- HOPE. ALIVE WITH A PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE THAT, LIKE A LAMP LIGHTING THE DARKEST NIGHT, LIBERTY CAN LIGHT THE GLOBE.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE OF THE FIRST DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED PRIME MINISTER OF HUNGARY IN OVER 40 YEARS IS AN HISTORIC EVENT.

AND IT BRINGS TO MIND THE ARRIVAL -- 138 YEARS AGO -- OF ANOTHER HUNGARIAN PATRIOT, AT ANOTHER HOUSE WHICH EMBODIES FREEDOM -- THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE MAN WAS LAJOS KOSSUTH [LOY-ōSH KŌ-shoot]. HIS STATUE STOOD BEHIND US THAT DAY IN THE RAIN IN BUDAPEST, IN THE SQUARE THAT BEARS HIS NAME. AND IN TODAY'S HISTORIC MEETING, THE MEMORY OF LAJOS KOSSUTH LIFTS US, TEACHES US. FOR HIS LIFE WAS A CELEBRATION OF BRAVERY, AND OF DREAMS.

HE KNEW THAT A COURAGEOUS PEOPLE WOULD NOT BOW TO BAYONETS AND BARBED WIRE. HE KNEW THAT THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY WOULD SHINE FOREVER.

TODAY IN YOUR HOMELAND, FROM THE STREETS OF BUDAPEST, TO THE GREAT PLAINS, TO THE WATERS OF THE DANUBE, AND THE GENTLE TOWNS THAT GRACE ITS BANKS, HUNGARY'S NEW PATRIOTS BELIEVE THAT ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE FOR A NATION -- AND FOR A PEOPLE.

AND THEY PROCLAIM THE INDIVIDUAL, NOT THE STATE, AS THE VOICE OF TOMORROW.

TODAY, IN HUNGARY, THAT VOICE IS BEING HEARD. HUNGARY IS NO LONGER AN EMERGING DEMOCRACY -- HUNGARY IS A DEMOCRACY. THE GOVERNMENT YOU HEAD IS A SOVEREIGN, PLURALISTIC, DEMOCRATIC EUROPEAN STATE. THE DREAM OF HUNGARIANS HAS BEEN FULFILLED, AND CARRIED BEYOND THEIR OWN BORDERS TO OTHERS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

AND NOW, IN 1990, HUNGARY HAS TAKEN ITS NATURAL PLACE AS A VALUED MEMBER OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF FREE NATIONS.

DURING OUR VISIT TO BUDAPEST, WE SAW THE HUNGARIAN LOVE OF EXCELLENCE IN CAREFUL CRAFTSMANSHIP, IN BOUNTIFUL HARVESTS FROM FAMILY FARMS, IN THE PRIDE OF SCIENTISTS IN THEIR WORK. AND AMERICAN COMPANIES HAVE ALREADY DEMONSTRATED THEIR FAITH IN HUNGARY'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL BY COMMITTING WELL OVER HALF A BILLION DOLLARS IN NEW INVESTMENTS.

GENERAL ELECTRIC IS MAKING LIGHTBULBS IN A JOINT VENTURE WITH THE HUNGARIAN FIRM TUNGSRAM. GENERAL MOTORS IS PRODUCING AUTO PARTS THERE. AND I ENCOURAGE MORE AMERICAN BUSINESSES TO FIND OUT WHAT HUNGARY HAS TO OFFER.

PRIME MINISTER ANTALL'S GOVERNMENT HAS DEMONSTRATED ITS DETERMINATION TO INTEGRATE HUNGARY INTO THE GLOBAL MARKET BY DEVELOPING AN AMBITIOUS ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAM.

WE OFFER OUR CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR YOUR COURAGEOUS EFFORTS. THE HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE FUND HAS ANNOUNCED ITS FIRST INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE TO MARKET HIGH-TECH EQUIPMENT. FOR THE NEW FISCAL YEAR, OUR ADMINISTRATION HAS ASKED CONGRESS FOR A \$300 MILLION ECONOMIC AID PACKAGE FOR EASTERN EUROPE.

Our regional environmental center in Budapest commenced operations last month.

AND WE ARE OFFERING \$40 MILLION IN GUARANTEED, LONG-TERM CREDITS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OVER 400,000 TONS OF FEED GRAINS, TO COMPENSATE FOR THE EFFECTS OF THE SEVERE DROUGHT HUNGARY HAS EXPERIENCED THIS YEAR.

WE ALSO KNOW THAT, LIKE ALL OF US, HUNGARY AND THE OTHER NEW DEMOCRACIES OF CENTRAL EUROPE ARE PAYING A HIGH PRICE FOR RESOLUTELY SUPPORTING THE U.N. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE LOSS OF EXPORT MARKETS AND RISING ENERGY COSTS COMPLICATE YOUR HISTORIC EFFORT TO TRANSFORM A CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIC SYSTEM TO A FREE MARKET ECONOMY.

TO HELP EASE THIS BURDEN, I AM ANNOUNCING TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS ASKING THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND TO INCREASE ITS LENDING TO THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION BY AS MUCH AS \$5 BILLION, MODIFYING ITS LENDING POLICIES AS APPROPRIATE.

WE WILL ALSO ASK THE WORLD BANK TO ACCELERATE ITS ASSISTANCE IN THE ENERGY FIELD, DRAWING ON THE \$9 BILLION NOW COMMITTED TO CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE.

THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN A PARTNER OF EUROPE FOR MOST OF THIS CENTURY, AND WILL REMAIN SO. WE WELCOME HUNGARY AND THE OTHER NEW DEMOCRACIES INTO NEW PARTNERSHIP IN A EUROPE WHOLE AND FREE. THE UNITED STATES IS COMMITTED TO HELPING YOU FIND A SECURE PLACE IN THE NEW EUROPE, AND IS BUILDING WITH YOU A NEW ERA IN U.S.-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS.

IN THAT REGARD, I AM PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE LIFTING OF TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS FOR HUNGARIAN DIPLOMATS, AND OUR AGREEMENT TO YOUR REQUEST TO ESTABLISH AN HUNGARIAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN LOS ANGELES.

MR. PRIME MINISTER, WE WELCOME YOU AMID DRAMATIC TIMES. WE WELCOME YOU AMID A FEELING OF HOPE AND PROMISE. AND -- AS OLD FRIENDS, AND AS NEW PARTNERS -- WE WELCOME YOU AMID A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION, LOOKING FORWARD TO OUR CONVERSATIONS.

WHEN LAJOS KOSSUTH [LOY-ŌSH KŌ-SHOOT] CAME TO AMERICA, HIS RECEPTION SHOWED HOW OUR TWO PEOPLES SHARE A COMMON LOVE OF LIBERTY. IN NEW YORK HARBOR, AN ARMADA OF SHIPS SOUNDED HORNS TO CELEBRATE HIS ARRIVAL. THOUSANDS RUSHED HIS OPEN CARRIAGE. PERHAPS NO VISITOR SINCE LAFAYETTE HAD BEEN GREETED SO EMOTIONALLY.

LIKE HUNGARIANS, THE AMERICANS OF THAT TIME BELIEVED IN HELPING INDIVIDUALS, AND NATIONS, WHO UNDERSTOOD THAT REAL FREEDOM MAKES ALL PROGRESS POSSIBLE.

FOR THEY, LIKE HUNGARIANS AND AMERICANS TODAY, WERE DETERMINED TO ENSURE THAT THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY WILL SHINE FOREVER. \\\

WELCOME TO AMERICA, MR. PRIME MINISTER. AND GOD BLESS THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS. THANK YOU.

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18213855

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/17/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY AND DINNER TOAST FOR HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

90 OCT 16 PM 8:01

October 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:

CHRISS WINSTON *CW/*

FROM:

EDWARD E. McNALLY *EM*

SUBJECT:

ARRIVAL CEREMONY AND DINNER TOAST FOR
HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, October 18, at 10:00 a.m., you will welcome Hungarian Prime Minister Antall on the South Lawn for a state visit. That evening, you will exchange toasts at a state dinner.

II. DISCUSSION

Both the arrival statement (9 minutes, on cards) and the toast (4 minutes, on cards) were drawn from two sources: the substantive guidance provided by N.S.C. and State, and the superb draft Curt Smith wrote last year for your speech at Kossuth Square. (Although the text of that speech had cleared the approval process -- you'll recall that, ultimately, it was condensed to ad lib remarks due to the drenching rain that greeted you in Budapest.)

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 16, 1990
Draft Three (E:HUNGARY.AR)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR P.M. ANTALL
THE SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE
THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1990, 10:00 A.M.

Mr. Prime Minister: It is a tremendous pleasure to welcome you and your wife Klara to the White House today.

Seven years ago, I became the highest-ranking American official to visit Hungary. And last year, I became the first American President to journey there. Even though it was pouring rain when we arrived in Kossuth [KO-shoot] Square, the people of Hungary gave Barbara and me a marvelously warm welcome. I was so moved by the crowd's enthusiasm that I tore up my speech. (And I have to admit, there were some in this country who were disappointed. \\ Disappointed it wasn't the start of a trend.)

But I do want to say that Barbara and I have seen few cities more lovely than Budapest. And we have seldom seen a city more alive. Alive with commerce, change -- and above all -- hope. Alive with a people who believe that, like a lamp lighting the darkest night, liberty can light the globe.

The arrival at the White House of the first democratically elected Prime Minister of Hungary in over 40 years is an historic event. And it brings to mind the arrival -- 138 years ago -- of another Hungarian patriot, at another house which embodies freedom -- the Congress of the United States.

The man was Lajos Kossuth [LOY-osh KO-shoot]. His statue stood behind us that day in the rain in Budapest, in the Square that bears his name. And in today's historic meeting, the memory

of Lajos Kossuth lifts us, teaches us. For his life was a celebration of bravery, and of dreams. He knew that a courageous people would not bow to bayonets and barbed wire. **He knew that the light of liberty would shine forever.**

Today in your homeland, from the streets of Budapest, to the great plains, to the waters of the Danube, and the gentle towns that grace its banks, Hungary's new patriots believe that all things are possible for a Nation -- and for a people. And they proclaim the individual, not the state, as the voice of tomorrow.

Today, in Hungary, that voice is being heard. **Hungary is no longer an emerging democracy -- Hungary is a democracy.** The government you head is a sovereign, pluralistic, democratic European state. The dream of Hungarians has been fulfilled, and carried beyond their own borders to others in Central Europe. **And now, in 1990, Hungary has taken its natural place as a valued member of the commonwealth of free nations.**

During our visit to Budapest, we saw the Hungarian love of excellence in careful craftsmanship, in bountiful harvests from family farms, in the pride of scientists in their work. And American companies have already demonstrated their faith in Hungary's economic potential by committing well over half a billion dollars in new investments. General Electric is making lightbulbs in a joint venture with the Hungarian firm Tungsram. General Motors is producing auto parts there. And I encourage more American businesses to find out what Hungary has to offer.

Prime Minister Antall's government has demonstrated its

determination to integrate Hungary into the global market by developing an ambitious economic reform program. We ~~offer~~^{pledge} our continuing support for your courageous efforts. The Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund has announced its first investment in a joint venture to market high-tech equipment. For the new fiscal year, our Administration has asked Congress for a \$300 million economic aid package for Eastern Europe. And we are offering ~~\$400~~^{\$475} million in ~~guaranteed, long-term~~ credits for the purchase of ~~over~~^{about} ~~5~~⁵400,000 tons of feed grains, to compensate for the effects of the severe drought Hungary has experienced this year.

We also know that, like all of us, Hungary and the other new democracies of Central Europe are paying a high price for resolutely supporting the U.N. sanctions against Iraq. We understand that the loss of export markets and rising energy costs complicate your historic effort to transform a centrally planned economic system to a free market economy.

To help ease this burden, I am announcing today that the United States is asking the International Monetary Fund to increase its lending to the countries of the region by as much as \$5 billion, modifying its lending policies as appropriate. We will also ask the World Bank to accelerate its assistance in the energy field, drawing on the \$9 billion now committed to Central and Eastern Europe.

The United States has been a partner of Europe for most of this century, and will remain so. We welcome Hungary and the other new democracies into new partnership in a Europe whole and

free. The United States is committed to helping you find a secure place in the new Europe, and is building with you a new era in U.S.-Hungarian relations. In that regard, I am pleased to announce the lifting of travel restrictions for Hungarian diplomats, and our agreement to your request to establish an Hungarian Consulate General in Los Angeles.

Mr. Prime Minister, we welcome you amid dramatic times. We welcome you amid a feeling of hope and promise. And -- as old friends, and as new partners -- we welcome you amid a spirit of cooperation, looking forward to our conversations.

When Lajos Kossuth came to America, his reception showed how our two peoples share a common love of liberty. In New York Harbor, an armada of ships sounded horns to celebrate his arrival. Thousands rushed his open carriage. Perhaps no visitor since Lafayette had been greeted so emotionally.

Like Hungarians, the Americans of that time believed in helping individuals, and nations, who understood that real freedom makes all progress possible. For they, like Hungarians and Americans today, were determined to ensure that the light of liberty will shine forever. \\\

Welcome to America, Mr. Prime Minister. And God bless the friendship between our two nations. Thank you.

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Smith/McNally/Simon
October 16, 1990
Draft Three (B:HUNGARY.TST)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR PRIME MINISTER ANTALL
THE STATE DINING ROOM
THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1990

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Antall, my Hungarian and American friends: It's a great pleasure and an honor for Barbara and me to welcome you to the White House tonight.

That great poet of Hungary's 1848 Revolution, Sandor Petofi [SHAHN-door PET-toe-fee], once wrote: "Let me address you in the name of millions." And so tonight, Mr. Prime Minister, let me greet you in the name of millions who convey their warmest welcome: The people of the United States.

As I look around this room, I see why Americans feel so enriched by our long friendship with the Hungarian people. We see this kinship in the nearly two million Americans of Hungarian descent. In giants like nuclear scientist Edward Teller. Or conductor Eugene Ormandy, who proved that music is "the universal language." Or Colonel Kovats [KO-vach], who gave his life for America's struggle for freedom during our own Revolutionary War.

But this kinship isn't one-way: Americans admire Hungarians whose deeds so inspire us. Heroes like the great founder of the Hungarian state, St. Stephen, and great composers like Liszt and Bartok. Or Hungary's many winners of Nobel prizes and Olympic medals. Or that great patriot Janos Hunyadi [YAHN-osh HOON-yah-dee], who more than five centuries ago stopped a foreign invasion. In his honor, the Pope ordered each Catholic church in Europe to ring its bell at mid-day. And since then, Catholic

church bells all over the world ring precisely at noon.

Heroes, yes -- American, Hungarian. Today, more than ever, this kinship binds the peoples of the United States and Hungary. Our nations are linked by many things: Hard work, the role of community, religious devotion, a fierce love of freedom. And especially during the past two years, your gallantry has evoked our admiration. Your example has been our inspiration.

When we were in Budapest last year, I was given a piece of the Iron Curtain. I keep it as a stark symbol of Hungary's courageous decision to open its borders, unleashing a force that helped transform Europe and eventually brought down the Berlin Wall.

If Lajos Kossuth [LOY-osh KO-shoot] could be with us here tonight, he would see that his dream of a free and democratic Hungary has been fulfilled. And he would see that this new day in Hungary's history is the result of the Hungarian people's determination to live in freedom. Your presence here tonight, Mr. Prime Minister, bears testimony to Hungary's new role as a sovereign member of the new, and growing, partnership of nations.

The darkness lifts. The bell resounds. The light grows brighter by the day. And so, Mr. Prime Minister, let us raise our glasses, and let us raise what Kossuth called "the morning star of liberty." God bless you -- and as your National Anthem proclaims so unforgettably, "God Bless The Hungarians."

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18213855

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/17/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

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SUBJECT: _____

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RESPONSE:

90 OCT 17 AIO: 11

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

90 OCT 16 PM 8:01

October 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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CHRISS WINSTON *cw/*

FROM:

EDWARD E. McNALLY *EM*

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We also know that, like all of us, Hungary and the other new democracies of Central Europe are paying a high price for resolutely supporting the U.N. sanctions against Iraq. We understand that the loss of export markets and rising energy costs complicate your historic effort to transform a centrally planned economic system to a free market economy.

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The United States has been a partner of Europe for most of this century, and will remain so. We welcome Hungary and the other new democracies into new partnership in a Europe whole and

free. The United States is committed to helping you find a secure place in the new Europe, and is building with you a new era in U.S.-Hungarian relations. In that regard, I am pleased to announce the lifting of travel restrictions for Hungarian diplomats, and our agreement to your request to establish an Hungarian Consulate General in Los Angeles.

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Like Hungarians, the Americans of that time believed in helping individuals, and nations, who understood that real freedom makes all progress possible. For they, like Hungarians and Americans today, were determined to ensure that the light of liberty will shine forever. \\\

Welcome to America, Mr. Prime Minister. And God bless the friendship between our two nations. Thank you.

#

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 16, 1990
Draft Three (B:HUNGARY.TST)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR PRIME MINISTER ANTALL
THE STATE DINING ROOM
THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1990

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Antall, my Hungarian and American friends: It's a great pleasure and an honor for Barbara and me to welcome you to the White House tonight.

That great poet of Hungary's 1848 Revolution, Sandor Petofi [SHAHN-door PET-toe-fee], once wrote: "Let me address you in the name of millions." And so tonight, Mr. Prime Minister, let me greet you in the name of millions who convey their warmest welcome: The people of the United States.

As I look around this room, I see why Americans feel so enriched by our long friendship with the Hungarian people. We see this kinship in the nearly two million Americans of Hungarian descent. In giants like nuclear scientist Edward Teller. Or conductor Eugene Ormandy, who proved that music is "the universal language." Or Colonel Kovats [KO-vach], who gave his life for America's struggle for freedom during our own Revolutionary War.

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church bells all over the world ring precisely at noon.

Heroes, yes -- American, Hungarian. Today, more than ever, this kinship binds the peoples of the United States and Hungary. Our nations are linked by many things: Hard work, the role of community, religious devotion, a fierce love of freedom. And especially during the past two years, your gallantry has evoked our admiration. Your example has been our inspiration.

When we were in Budapest last year, I was given a piece of the Iron Curtain. I keep it as a stark symbol of Hungary's courageous decision to open its borders, unleashing a force that helped transform Europe and eventually brought down the Berlin Wall.

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#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *CW/egw*

FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY *EM*

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL CEREMONY AND DINNER TOAST FOR
HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, October 18, at 10:00 a.m., you will welcome Hungarian Prime Minister Antall on the South Lawn for a state visit. That evening, you will exchange toasts at a state dinner.

II. DISCUSSION

Both the arrival statement (9 minutes, on cards) and the toast (4 minutes, on cards) were drawn from two sources: the substantive guidance provided by N.S.C. and State, and the superb draft Curt Smith wrote last year for your speech at Kossuth Square. (Although the text of that speech had cleared the approval process -- you'll recall that, ultimately, it was condensed to ad lib remarks due to the drenching rain that greeted you in Budapest.)

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 16, 1990
Draft Three (E:HUNGARY.AR)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR P.M. ANTALL
THE SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE
THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1990, 10:00 A.M.

Mr. Prime Minister: It is a tremendous pleasure to welcome you and your wife Klara to the White House today.

Seven years ago, I became the highest-ranking American official to visit Hungary. And last year, I became the first American President to journey there. Even though it was pouring rain when we arrived in Kossuth [KO-shoot] Square, the people of Hungary gave Barbara and me a marvelously warm welcome. I was so moved by the crowd's enthusiasm that I tore up my speech. (And I have to admit, there were some in this country who were disappointed. \\ Disappointed it wasn't the start of a trend.)

But I do want to say that Barbara and I have seen few cities more lovely than Budapest. And we have seldom seen a city more alive. Alive with commerce, change -- and above all -- hope. Alive with a people who believe that, like a lamp lighting the darkest night, liberty can light the globe.

The arrival at the White House of the first democratically elected Prime Minister of Hungary in over 40 years is an historic event. And it brings to mind the arrival -- 138 years ago -- of another Hungarian patriot, at another house which embodies freedom -- the Congress of the United States.

The man was Lajos Kossuth [LOY-osh KO-shoot]. His statue stood behind us that day in the rain in Budapest, in the Square that bears his name. And in today's historic meeting, the memory

of Lajos Kossuth lifts us, teaches us. For his life was a celebration of bravery, and of dreams. He knew that a courageous people would not bow to bayonets and barbed wire. He knew that the light of liberty would shine forever.

Today in your homeland, from the streets of Budapest, to the great plains, to the waters of the Danube, and the gentle towns that grace its banks, Hungary's new patriots believe that all things are possible for a Nation -- and for a people. And they proclaim the individual, not the state, as the voice of tomorrow.

Today, in Hungary, that voice is being heard. Hungary is no longer an emerging democracy -- Hungary is a democracy. The government you head is a sovereign, pluralistic, democratic European state. The dream of Hungarians has been fulfilled, and carried beyond their own borders to others in Central Europe. And now, in 1990, Hungary has taken its natural place as a valued member of the commonwealth of free nations.

During our visit to Budapest, we saw the Hungarian love of excellence in careful craftsmanship, in bountiful harvests from family farms, in the pride of scientists in their work. And American companies have already demonstrated their faith in Hungary's economic potential by committing well over half a billion dollars in new investments. General Electric is making lightbulbs in a joint venture with the Hungarian firm Tungfram. General Motors is producing auto parts there. And I encourage more American businesses to find out what Hungary has to offer.

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October 16, 1990
Draft Three (B:HUNGARY.TST)

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THE STATE DINING ROOM
THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1990

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church bells all over the world ring precisely at noon.

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If Lajos Kossuth [LOY-osh KO-shoot] could be with us here tonight, he would see that his dream of a free and democratic Hungary has been fulfilled. And he would see that this new day in Hungary's history is the result of the Hungarian people's determination to live in freedom. Your presence here tonight, Mr. Prime Minister, bears testimony to Hungary's new role as a sovereign member of the new, and growing, partnership of nations.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM
 90 OCT 12 P 1: 52

DATE: 10/12/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/15/90 2:00 PM

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL STATEMENT AND TOAST FOR HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE N/C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
^{Boatley} SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER - N/C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN N/C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH N/C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY N/C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 2:00 PM, Monday, October 15, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 11, 1990
Draft Two (E:HUNGARY.AR)

90 OCT 12 PM 12:51

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR P.M. ANTALL
THE SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1990

10:00 AM

Mr. Prime Minister: It is a tremendous pleasure to welcome you and your wife Clara to the White House today.

Seven years ago, I became the highest-ranking American official to visit Hungary. And last year, I became the first American President to journey there. Even though it was pouring rain when we arrived in Kossuth [KÖ-shooth] Square, the people of Hungary gave Barbara and me a marvelously warm welcome. ~~I was so moved by the crowd's enthusiasm that I tore up my speech.~~ (And I have to admit, there were some in this country who were disappointed. \\ ~~Disappointed it wasn't the start of a trend.~~)

(STEP)
~~But I do want to say that~~ Barbara and I have seen few cities more lovely than Budapest. And we have seldom seen a city more alive. Alive with commerce, change -- and above all -- hope. Alive with a people who believe that, like a lamp lighting the darkest night, liberty can light the globe.

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of Lajos Kossuth lifts us, teaches us. For his life was a celebration of bravery, and of dreams. He knew that a courageous people would not bow to bayonets and barbed wire. **He knew that the light of liberty would shine forever.**

Today in your homeland, from the streets of Budapest, to the great plains, to the waters of the Danube, and the gentle towns that grace its banks, Hungary's new patriots believe that all things are possible for a Nation -- and for a people. And they proclaim the individual, not the state, as the voice of tomorrow.

Today, in Hungary, that voice is being heard. **Hungary is no longer an emerging democracy -- Hungary is a democracy.** The government you head is a sovereign, pluralistic, democratic European state. The dream of Hungarians has been fulfilled, and carried beyond their own borders to others in Central Europe. **And now, in 1990, Hungary has taken its natural place as a valued member of the new ^{Commonwealth of Free} partnership of nations.**

~~The United States welcomes Hungary's return to a free and open society. And we have recognized Hungary's new status with agreements to establish a Consulate General in Los Angeles, to remove travel controls on Hungary's diplomats at the U.N., and to liberalize visa regulations. And beginning November 1st, Hungary will become the first central European country that longer requires visas for American visitors.~~

During our visit to Budapest, we saw the Hungarian love of excellence in careful craftsmanship, in bountiful harvests from family farms, in the pride of scientists in their work. And

by committing well over half-a-billion dollars in new investments.

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insert 1
insert 2

~~We also recognize the tremendous difficulties which Hungary and others in the region face due to the U.N. action in the Persian Gulf and other developments. And the United States is working with the World Bank, the IMF, and other international organizations -- as well as with our European and Japanese friends -- to try to ease the pain of this burden.~~

The United States has been a partner of Europe for most of this century, and will remain so. ~~We will not retreat across the Atlantic.~~ ~~Indeed,~~ ³ we welcome Hungary and the other new democracies into the new partnership of nations. And we support affiliate status for Hungary in the O.E.C.D., the Common Market, and the European Free Trade Association.

insert 3

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October 12, 1990
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Courageous

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NSC

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INSERT 2

~~We also recognize the tremendous difficulties which Hungary and others in the region face due to the U.N. action in the Persian Gulf and other developments. And the United States is working with the World Bank, the IMF, and other international organizations -- as well as with our European and Japanese friends -- to try to ease the pain of this burden.~~

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insert 3

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TOKYU KOPSON
10/16
16:55

, like all of us,

and

We know that Hungary along with the other new democracies of central Europe ^{are} is paying a high price, as we all are, for resolutely supporting the U.N. sanctions against Iraq. We understand that the loss of export markets and rising energy costs complicate your historic effort to transform a centrally planned economic system to a free market economy.

To help ease this burden, I am announcing today that the United States is asking the International Monetary Fund to increase its lending to the countries of the region, modifying its lending policies as appropriate. ~~We believe that up to \$5 billion in additional IMF resources could be lent to the region to help these countries adjust to the external shock.~~ We will also ask the World Bank to accelerate its assistance in the energy field, drawing on the \$9 billion now committed to central and eastern Europe.

by as much as \$5

Created by the Gulf crisis, allowing to helping them to continue their reform efforts.

NSC

INSERT 1

And we are offering ⁴⁰ ~~\$75~~ million in guaranteed, long-term credits for the purchase of ^{over 400,000} ~~500,000~~ tons of feed grains, to compensate for the effects of the severe drought Hungary has experienced this year.

INSERT 2

We know that Hungary, along with the other new democracies of central Europe, is paying an enormous price for resolutely supporting the U.N. sanctions against Iraq and the sharp rise in energy prices. We understand that your energy crisis threatens the success of your historic effort to transform a centrally planned economic system to a free market economy. To help ease this burden, I am announcing today that the United States will ask the International Monetary Fund to make \$5 billion in additional resources available to the region for its energy needs, and we will join the World Bank in financing projects designed to improve energy efficiency.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TIME STAMP **URGENT** EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT RECEIVED

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 8149

90 OCT 12 2 57

90 OCT 15 4:24

ACTION OFFICER: HUTCHINGS DUE: 15 OCT 90 11:00 A.M.

- Prepare Memo For Scowcroft/Gates
- Prepare Memo For Cicconi
- Prepare Memo Scowcroft
- Appropriate Action
- Prepare Memo for Sittmann
- to Winstan w/cc: Cicconi

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. 5732

- | | | |
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| <p>FYI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Barth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basora <input type="checkbox"/> Beers <input type="checkbox"/> Blackwill <input type="checkbox"/> Broome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burns <input type="checkbox"/> Chamberlin <input type="checkbox"/> Charles <input type="checkbox"/> Coulson <input type="checkbox"/> Davis <input type="checkbox"/> Deal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dorminey <input type="checkbox"/> Dyke <input type="checkbox"/> Fry <input type="checkbox"/> Gaughan <input type="checkbox"/> Gordon <input type="checkbox"/> Haass <input type="checkbox"/> Hayden <input type="checkbox"/> Hutchings <input type="checkbox"/> Jackson | <p>FYI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson <input type="checkbox"/> Kaeuper <input type="checkbox"/> Kanter <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen <input type="checkbox"/> LaMagna <input type="checkbox"/> Lampley <input type="checkbox"/> Levin <input type="checkbox"/> Lundsager <input type="checkbox"/> Mandel <input type="checkbox"/> Melby <input type="checkbox"/> Menan <input type="checkbox"/> Merchant <input type="checkbox"/> Miller <input type="checkbox"/> Needels <input type="checkbox"/> O'Leary <input type="checkbox"/> Ordway <input type="checkbox"/> Paal <input type="checkbox"/> Pacelli <input type="checkbox"/> Pilling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Popadiuk | <p>FYI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Pryce <input type="checkbox"/> Rademaker <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rice <input type="checkbox"/> Rodman <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rostow <input type="checkbox"/> Salvetti <input type="checkbox"/> Tilley <input type="checkbox"/> Tobey <input type="checkbox"/> Van Eron <input type="checkbox"/> Watson <input type="checkbox"/> Welch <input type="checkbox"/> Whitley <input type="checkbox"/> Wilson <input type="checkbox"/> Working <input type="checkbox"/> Zelikow <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
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- INFORMATION Sittmann Deputy Exec. Sec. Exec. Sec. Desk
 Scowcroft (advance) Gates (advance) Secretariat

COMMENTS _____ CRW#: _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/12/90

10-12-90 2:57

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/15/90 2:00 PM

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL STATEMENT AND TOAST FOR HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 2:00 PM, Monday, October 15, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

The NSC Staff concurs, with changes indicated.

Brent Scowcroft

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 11, 1990
Draft Two (E:HUNGARY.AR)

90 OCT 12 PM 12:51

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR P.M. ANTALL
THE SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1990

Mr. Prime Minister: It is a tremendous pleasure to welcome you and your wife Clara to the White House today.

Seven years ago, I became the highest-ranking American official to visit Hungary. And last year, I became the first American President to journey there. Even though it was pouring rain when we arrived in Kossuth [KÓ-shooth] Square, the people of Hungary gave Barbara and me a marvelously warm welcome. ~~[I was so moved by the crowd's enthusiasm that I tore up my speech. (And I have to admit, there were some in this country who were disappointed. // Disappointed it wasn't the start of a trend.)]~~

~~(But I do want to say that)~~ Barbara and I have seen few cities more lovely than Budapest. And we have seldom seen a city more alive. Alive with commerce, change -- and above all -- hope. Alive with a people who believe that, like a lamp lighting the darkest night, liberty can light the globe.

The arrival at the White House of the first democratically elected Prime Minister of Hungary in over 40 years is ^{an} historic event. And it brings to mind the arrival -- 138 years ago -- of another Hungarian patriot, at another house which embodies freedom -- the Congress of the United States.

The man was Lajos Kossuth [LOY-ōsh KÓ-shooth]. His statue stood behind us that day in the rain in Budapest, in the Square that bears his name. And in today's historic meeting, the memory

of Lajos Kossuth, lifts us, teaches us. For his life was a celebration of bravery, and of dreams. He knew that a courageous people would not bow to bayonets and barbed wire. He knew that the light of liberty would shine forever.

Today in your homeland, from the streets of Budapest, to the great plains, to the waters of the Danube, and the gentle towns that grace its banks, Hungary's new patriots believe that all things are possible for a Nation -- and for a people. And they proclaim the individual, not the state, as the voice of tomorrow.

Today, in Hungary, that voice is being heard. Hungary is no longer an emerging democracy -- Hungary is a democracy. The government you head is a sovereign, pluralistic, democratic European state. The dream of Hungarians has been fulfilled, and carried beyond their own borders to others in Central Europe. And now, in 1990, Hungary has taken its natural place as a valued member of the Commonwealth of free ~~new partnership of~~ nations.

~~The United States welcomes Hungary's return to a free and open society. And we have recognized Hungary's new status with agreements to establish a Consulate General in Los Angeles, to remove travel controls on Hungary's diplomats at the U.N., and to liberalize visa regulations. And beginning November 1st, Hungary will become the first central European country that longer requires visas for American visitors.]~~

During our visit to Budapest, we saw the Hungarian love of excellence in careful craftsmanship, in bountiful harvests from family farms, in the pride of scientists in their work. And

INSERT 1

And we are offering \$75 million in guaranteed, long-term credits for the purchase of 500,000 tons of feed grains, to compensate for the effects of the severe drought Hungary has experienced this year.

INSERT 2

We know that Hungary, along with the other new democracies of central Europe, is paying an enormous price for resolutely supporting the U.N. sanctions against Iraq and the sharp rise in energy prices. We understand that your energy crisis threatens the success of your historic effort to transform a centrally planned economic system to a free market economy. To help ease this burden, I am announcing today that the United States will ask the International Monetary Fund to make \$5 billion in additional resources available to the region for its energy needs, and we will join the World Bank in financing projects designed to improve energy efficiency.

by committing well over half a billion dollars in new investments.

American companies have already demonstrated their faith in Hungary's economic potential. General Electric is making lightbulbs in a joint venture with a Hungarian firm. General Motors is producing auto parts there. And I encourage more American businesses to find out what Hungary has to offer.

Prime Minister Antall's government has demonstrated its determination to integrate Hungary into the ^{global market} ~~West~~ by developing an ambitious economic reform program. ~~We are confident that the benefits of a truly free market economy will far outweigh any temporary pain.~~ ^{Continuing strong} ~~And we offer our support.~~ ^{for your courageous efforts.} The Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund has announced its first investment in a joint venture to market high-tech equipment. ~~And~~ [≡] for the new fiscal year, our Administration has asked Congress for a \$300 million economic aid package for Eastern Europe. INSERT 1

INSERT 2

~~We also recognize the tremendous difficulties which Hungary and others in the region face due to the U.N. action in the Persian Gulf and other developments. And the United States is working with the World Bank, the IMF, and other international organizations -- as well as with our European and Japanese friends -- to try to ease the pain of this burden.~~

The United States has been a partner of Europe for most of this century, and will remain so. ~~We will not retreat across the Atlantic.~~ [≡] Indeed, we welcome Hungary and the other new

democracies into ^{in a Europe whole and free. The} ~~the new partnership of nations.~~ ~~And we support United States is committed to helping you find a secure affiliate status for Hungary in the O.E.C.D., the Common Market, place in the new Europe and in building with you and the European Free Trade Association.~~

^{a new era in U.S. - Hungarian relations} In that regard, I am pleased to announce the lifting of travel restrictions for Hungarian diplomats and our agreement to your request ^{to} ~~to~~ establish an Hungarian Consulate.

Mr. Prime Minister, we welcome you amid dramatic times. We welcome you amid a feeling of hope and promise. And we welcome you amid a spirit of cooperation, looking forward to our conversations as old friends -- and as new partners.

When Lajos Kossuth came to America, his reception showed how our two peoples share a common love of liberty. In New York Harbor, an armada of ships sounded horns to celebrate his arrival. Thousands rushed his open carriage. Perhaps no visitor since Lafayette had been greeted so emotionally.

Like Hungarians, the Americans of that time believed in helping individuals, and nations, who understood that real freedom makes all progress possible. For they, like Hungarians and Americans today, were determined to ensure that the light of liberty will shine forever. \\\

Welcome to America, Mr. Prime Minister. And God bless the friendship between our two nations. Thank you.

#

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 12, 1990
Draft Two (B:HUNGARY.TST)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR PRIME MINISTER ANTALL
THE STATE DINING ROOM
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1990

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Antall, my Hungarian and American friends: It's a great pleasure and an honor for Barbara and me to welcome you to the White House tonight.

That great poet of Hungary's 1848 Revolution, Sandor Petofi [SHAHN-door PET-too-fee], once wrote: "Let me address you in the name of millions." And so tonight, **Mr. Prime Minister, let me greet you in the name of millions who convey their warmest welcome: The people of the United States.**

As I look around this room, I see why Americans feel so enriched by our long friendship with the Hungarian people. We see this kinship in the nearly two million Americans of Hungarian descent. In giants like nuclear scientist Edward Teller. Or conductor Eugene Ormandy, who proved that music is "the universal language." Or Colonel Kovats [KO-vach], who gave his life for America's struggle for freedom during our own Revolutionary War.

But this kinship isn't one-way: Americans admire Hungarians whose deeds so inspire us. Heroes like the great founder of the Hungarian state, St. Stephen, and great composers like Liszt and Bartok. Or Hungary's many winners of Nobel prizes and Olympic medals. Or that great patriot Janos Hunyadi [YAHN-ōsh HOON-yah-dee], who more than five centuries ago stopped a foreign invasion. In his honor, the Pope ordered each Catholic church to ring a bell at the time of day the battle ended. And since then,

Catholic church bells all over the world ring at precisely noon.

Heroes, yes -- American, Hungarian. Today, more than ever, this kinship binds the peoples of the United States and Hungary. Our nations are linked by many things: Hard work, the role of community, religious devotion, a fierce love of freedom. And especially during the past two years, your gallantry has evoked our admiration. Your example has been our inspiration.

When we were in Budapest last year, I was given a piece of the Iron Curtain. I keep it on my desk. Because when Hungary decided to open its borders, it unleashed a force that helped transform Europe and eventually brought down the Berlin Wall.

If Lajos Kossuth [LOY-ōsh KÖ-shooth] could be with us here tonight, he would see that his dream of a free and democratic Hungary has been fulfilled. And he would see that this new day in Hungary's history is the result of the Hungarian people's determination to live in freedom. Your presence here tonight, Mr. Prime Minister, bears testimony to Hungary's new role as a sovereign member of the new, and growing, partnership of nations.

The darkness lifts. The bell resounds. The light grows brighter by the day. And so, Mr. Prime Minister, let us raise our glasses, and let us raise what Kossuth called "the morning star of liberty." God bless you -- and as your National Anthem proclaims so unforgettably, "God Bless The Hungarians."

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

8149

90 OCT 15 PM 7:55

90 OCT 16 PM 1:33

DATE: 10/12/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/15/90 2:00 PM

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL STATEMENT AND TOAST FOR HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

October 15, 1990

The NSC Staff concurs, with changes indicated.

Brent Scowcroft
Brent Scowcroft

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 11, 1990
Draft Two (E:HUNGARY.AR)

90 OCT 12 PM 12:51

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#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

90 OCT 15 P2: 07

Date: 10/15

TO: *Chris Winston*

FROM: **JAMES P. PINKERTON**
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Policy Planning

*One minor comment on the
Antall arrival statement:*

*He "looking forward to
our conversations as old friends"*

*is a bit of temporal
acrobatics likely to confuse*

the listener.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

90 OCT 15 P1: 53

DATE: 10/12/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/15/90 2:00 PM

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL STATEMENT AND TOAST FOR HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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REMARKS:

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RESPONSE: *No comment*

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
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 Ext. 2702

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

90 OCT 15 P 1: 42



DATE: 10/12/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/15/90 2:00 PM

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL STATEMENT AND TOAST FOR HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to **Chriss Winston**, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 2:00 PM, Monday, October 15, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

NO COMMENTS. THANKS.

HOLLY WILLIAMSON *HW*
10-15-90

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

Document No. 182138SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

90 OCT 15 PM 1:28



DATE: 10/12/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/15/90 2:00 PM

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL STATEMENT AND TOAST FOR HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

No Comments 10/15/90

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

90 OCT 15 A 8:42

DATE: 10/12/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/15/90 2:00 PM

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL STATEMENT AND TOAST FOR HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

OK. S.R.

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 11, 1990
Draft Two (E:HUNGARY.AR)

90 OCT 12 PM 12:51

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR P.M. ANTALL
THE SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1990

Mr. Prime Minister: It is a tremendous pleasure to welcome you and your wife Clara to the White House today.

Seven years ago, I became the highest-ranking American official to visit Hungary. And last year, I became the first American President to journey there. Even though it was pouring rain when we arrived in Kossuth [KŌ-shooth] Square, the people of Hungary gave Barbara and me a marvelously warm welcome. I was so moved by the crowd's enthusiasm that I tore up my speech. (And I have to admit, there were some in this country who were disappointed. \\ Disappointed it wasn't the start of a trend.)

But I do want to say that Barbara and I have seen few cities more lovely than Budapest. And we have seldom seen a city more alive. Alive with commerce, change -- and above all -- hope. Alive with a people who believe that, like a lamp lighting the darkest night, liberty can light the globe.

The arrival at the White House of the first democratically elected Prime Minister of Hungary in over 40 years is a historic event. And it brings to mind the arrival -- 138 years ago -- of another Hungarian patriot, at another house which embodies freedom -- the Congress of the United States.

The man was Lajos Kossuth [LOY-ōsh KŌ-shooth]. His statue stood behind us that day in the rain in Budapest, in the Square that bears his name. And in today's historic meeting, the memory

of Lajos Kossuth lifts us, teaches us. For his life was a celebration of bravery, and of dreams. He knew that a courageous people would not bow to bayonets and barbed wire. **He knew that the light of liberty would shine forever.**

Today in your homeland, from the streets of Budapest, to the great plains, to the waters of the Danube, and the gentle towns that grace its banks, Hungary's new patriots believe that all things are possible for a Nation -- and for a people. And they proclaim the individual, not the state, as the voice of tomorrow.

Today, in Hungary, that voice is being heard. **Hungary is no longer an emerging democracy -- Hungary is a democracy.** The government you head is a sovereign, pluralistic, democratic European state. The dream of Hungarians has been fulfilled, and carried beyond their own borders to others in Central Europe. **And now, in 1990, Hungary has taken its natural place as a valued member of the new partnership of nations.**

The United States welcomes Hungary's return to a free and open society. And we have recognized Hungary's new status with agreements to establish a Consulate General in Los Angeles, to remove travel controls on Hungary's diplomats at the U.N., and to liberalize visa regulations. And beginning November 1st, Hungary will become the first central European country that longer requires visas for American visitors.

During our visit to Budapest, we saw the Hungarian love of excellence in careful craftsmanship, in bountiful harvests from family farms, in the pride of scientists in their work. And

American companies have already demonstrated their faith in Hungary's economic potential. General Electric is making lightbulbs in a joint venture with a Hungarian firm. General Motors is producing auto parts there. And I encourage more American businesses to find out what Hungary has to offer.

Prime Minister Antall's government has demonstrated its determination to integrate Hungary into the West by developing an ambitious economic reform program. We are confident that the benefits of a truly free market economy will far outweigh any temporary pain. And we offer our support. The Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund has announced its first investment in a joint venture to market high-tech equipment. And for the new fiscal year, our Administration has asked Congress for a \$300 million economic aid package for Eastern Europe.

We also recognize the tremendous difficulties which Hungary and others in the region face due to the U.N. action in the Persian Gulf and other developments. And the United States is working with the World Bank, the IMF, and other international organizations -- as well as with our European and Japanese friends -- to try to ease the pain of this burden.

The United States has been a partner of Europe for most of this century, and will remain so. We will not retreat across the Atlantic. Indeed, we welcome Hungary and the other new democracies into the new partnership of nations. And we support affiliate status for Hungary in the O.E.C.D., the Common Market, and the European Free Trade Association.

Mr. Prime Minister, we welcome you amid dramatic times. We welcome you amid a feeling of hope and promise. And we welcome you amid a spirit of cooperation, looking forward to our conversations as old friends -- and as new partners.

When Lajos Kossuth came to America, his reception showed how our two peoples share a common love of liberty. In New York Harbor, an armada of ships sounded horns to celebrate his arrival. Thousands rushed his open carriage. Perhaps no visitor since Lafayette had been greeted so emotionally.

Like Hungarians, the Americans of that time believed in helping individuals, and nations, who understood that real freedom makes all progress possible. For they, like Hungarians and Americans today, were determined to ensure that the light of liberty will shine forever. \\\

Welcome to America, Mr. Prime Minister. And God bless the friendship between our two nations. Thank you.

#

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 12, 1990
Draft Two (B:HUNGARY.TST)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR PRIME MINISTER ANTALL
THE STATE DINING ROOM
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1990

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Antall, my Hungarian and American friends: It's a great pleasure and an honor for Barbara and me to welcome you to the White House tonight.

That great poet of Hungary's 1848 Revolution, Sandor Petofi [SHAHN-door PET-too-fee], once wrote: "Let me address you in the name of millions." And so tonight, **Mr. Prime Minister, let me greet you in the name of millions who convey their warmest welcome: The people of the United States.**

As I look around this room, I see why Americans feel so enriched by our long friendship with the Hungarian people. We see this kinship in the nearly two million Americans of Hungarian descent. In giants like nuclear scientist Edward Teller. Or conductor Eugene Ormandy, who proved that music is "the universal language." Or Colonel Kovats [KO-vach], who gave his life for America's struggle for freedom during our own Revolutionary War.

But this kinship isn't one-way: Americans admire Hungarians whose deeds so inspire us. Heroes like the great founder of the Hungarian state, St. Stephen, and great composers like Liszt and Bartok. Or Hungary's many winners of Nobel prizes and Olympic medals. Or that great patriot Janos Hunyadi [YAHN-ōsh HOON-yah-dee], who more than five centuries ago stopped a foreign invasion. In his honor, the Pope ordered each Catholic church to ring a bell at the time of day the battle ended. And since then,

Catholic church bells all over the world ring at precisely noon.

Heroes, yes -- American, Hungarian. Today, more than ever, this kinship binds the peoples of the United States and Hungary. Our nations are linked by many things: Hard work, the role of community, religious devotion, a fierce love of freedom. And especially during the past two years, your gallantry has evoked our admiration. Your example has been our inspiration.

When we were in Budapest last year, I was given a piece of the Iron Curtain. I keep it on my desk. Because when Hungary decided to open its borders, it unleashed a force that helped transform Europe and eventually brought down the Berlin Wall.

If Lajos Kossuth [LOY-ōsh KŌ-shooth] could be with us here tonight, he would see that his dream of a free and democratic Hungary has been fulfilled. And he would see that this new day in Hungary's history is the result of the Hungarian people's determination to live in freedom. Your presence here tonight, Mr. Prime Minister, bears testimony to Hungary's new role as a sovereign member of the new, and growing, partnership of nations.

The darkness lifts. The bell resounds. The light grows brighter by the day. And so, Mr. Prime Minister, let us raise our glasses, and let us raise what Kossuth called "the morning star of liberty." God bless you -- and as your National Anthem proclaims so unforgettably, "God Bless The Hungarians."

#

Simon ✓
Smith/McNally/Simon
October 12, 1990
Draft Two (B:HUNGARY.TST)

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When we were in Budapest last year, I was given a piece of the Iron Curtain. ~~I keep it on my desk.~~ Because when Hungary decided to open its borders, it unleashed a force that helped transform Europe and eventually brought down the Berlin Wall. *(a piece of which I keep on my desk.)*

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#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 15, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Arrival Statement and
Toast For Hungarian Prime Minister Antall

We have reviewed the attached draft and have no suggested changes from a policy standpoint. We approve of the draft remarks in their current form.

cc: James W. Cicconi

90 OCT 16 P 2: 59

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/12/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/15/90 2:00 PM

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL STATEMENT AND TOAST FOR HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTALL

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 2:00 PM, Monday, October 15, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

90 OCT 16 P 2: 59

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 11, 1990
Draft Two (E:HUNGARY.AR)

90 OCT 12 PM 12:51

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR P.M. ANTALL
THE SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1990

Mr. Prime Minister: It is a tremendous pleasure to welcome you and your wife Clara to the White House today.

Seven years ago, I became the highest-ranking American official to visit Hungary. And last year, I became the first American President to journey there. Even though it was pouring rain when we arrived in Kossuth [KÓ-shooth] Square, the people of Hungary gave Barbara and me a marvelously warm welcome. I was so moved by the crowd's enthusiasm that I tore up my speech. (And I have to admit, there were some in this country who were disappointed. \\ Disappointed it wasn't the start of a trend.)

But I do want to say that Barbara and I have seen few cities more lovely than Budapest. And we have seldom seen a city more alive. Alive with commerce, change -- and above all -- hope. Alive with a people who believe that, like a lamp lighting the darkest night, liberty can light the globe.

The arrival at the White House of the first democratically elected Prime Minister of Hungary in over 40 years is a historic event. And it brings to mind the arrival -- 138 years ago -- of another Hungarian patriot, at another house which embodies freedom -- the Congress of the United States.

The man was Lajos Kossuth [LOY-ōsh KÓ-shooth]. His statue stood behind us that day in the rain in Budapest, in the Square that bears his name. And in today's historic meeting, the memory

of Lajos Kossuth lifts us, teaches us. For his life was a celebration of bravery, and of dreams. He knew that a courageous people would not bow to bayonets and barbed wire. **He knew that the light of liberty would shine forever.**

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The United States welcomes Hungary's return to a free and open society. And we have recognized Hungary's new status with agreements to establish a Consulate General in Los Angeles, to remove travel controls on Hungary's diplomats at the U.N., and to liberalize visa regulations. And beginning November 1st, Hungary will become the first central European country that longer requires visas for American visitors.

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American companies have already demonstrated their faith in Hungary's economic potential. General Electric is making lightbulbs in a joint venture with a Hungarian firm. General Motors is producing auto parts there. And I encourage more American businesses to find out what Hungary has to offer.

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Welcome to America, Mr. Prime Minister. And God bless the friendship between our two nations. Thank you.

#

Smith/McNally/Simon
October 12, 1990
Draft Two (B:HUNGARY.TST)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR PRIME MINISTER ANTALL
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1990

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Simon
Smith/McNally/Simon
October 11, 1990
Draft Two (E:HUNGARY.AR)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR P.M. ANTALL
THE SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1990 10:00 A.M.

Mr. Prime Minister: It is a tremendous pleasure to welcome you and your wife Clara to the White House today.

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American companies have already demonstrated their faith in Hungary's economic potential. General Electric is making lightbulbs in a joint venture with a Hungarian firm. General Motors ^{and Ford are} ~~is~~ producing auto parts there. And I encourage more American businesses to find out what Hungary has to offer.

Prime Minister Antall's government has demonstrated its determination to integrate Hungary into the West by developing an ambitious economic reform program. We are confident that the benefits of a truly free market economy will far outweigh any temporary pain. And we offer our support. The Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund has announced its first investment in a joint venture to market high-tech equipment. And for the new fiscal year, our Administration has asked Congress for a \$300 million economic aid package for Eastern Europe.

We also recognize the tremendous difficulties which Hungary and others in the region face due to the U.N. action in the Persian Gulf and other developments. And the United States is working with the World Bank, the IMF, and other international organizations -- as well as with our European and Japanese friends -- to try to ease the pain of this burden.

The United States has been a partner of Europe for most of this century, and will remain so. We will not retreat across the Atlantic. Indeed, we welcome Hungary and the other new democracies into the new partnership of nations. [And we support affiliate status for Hungary in the O.E.C.D., the Common Market, and the European Free Trade Association.

*] This is different from official NSC draft.
Check Scowcroft comments on this.*

Mr. Prime Minister, we welcome you amid dramatic times. We welcome you amid a feeling of hope and promise. And we welcome you amid a spirit of cooperation, looking forward to our conversations as old friends -- and as new partners.

When Lajos Kossuth ^[LOY-ōsh KŌ-shoot] came to America, his reception showed how our two peoples share a common love of liberty. In New York Harbor, an armada of ships ^{fired cannons} ~~sounded horns~~ to celebrate his arrival. Thousands rushed his open carriage. Perhaps no visitor since Lafayette had been greeted so emotionally.

Like Hungarians, the Americans of that time believed in helping individuals, and nations, who understood that real freedom makes all progress possible. **For they, like Hungarians and Americans today, were determined to ensure that the light of liberty will shine forever. **

Welcome to America, Mr. Prime Minister. And God bless the friendship between our two nations. Thank you.

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