

POLAND

- ① Wanda Landowska (1879-1959) harpsichordist, composer, music theorist

The most beautiful thing in the world is, precisely the conjunction of learning and inspiration. Oh, the passion for research and the joy of discovery.

1950 letter to pupil

- ② Parallels b/w Poland + Old Soue
- hospitality, polite behavior

- ③ Women

Walensa - 8 children

program for handicapped children

career strength; dignity

v. religious

Lunch + Concert - Chopin / Wilanow

Contributions

Book abt Jews surviving in Poland.

Hanna Suchocka - former PM "Iron Lady"
- fiscal conservatism

Ewa Lebowska - 1st civ. rights commissioner in Poland
(post accepted from Communists)

GERMANY

Anna of Saxony (c. 1587)

German medical practitioner

Founded a school for midwives; wrote book on ^{medicine}

1st woman Sup. Ct. Justice Chief Jutta Limbach

Oct '93 Equal Rights in the workplace

protections from sex. harassment

women = 41% of total workforce

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

- ① Chopin quotes
- about Poland
 - about music/artistic expression

Hanna Suchoka ✓

Izabella Cywinska ✓

Nieza bitowska ✓

Ewa Letowska ✓

Zofia Kuratowska ✓

Danuta Piontek ✓

Joanna Regulska

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING
FAX COVER SHEET
PHONE (202) 456-2777
FAX (202) 456-5709

TO: WARSAW STAFF OFFICE - URGENT!

FROM: LISSA MUSCATINE

DATE: 7/6/94 FAX NUMBER: _____

PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 4

COMMENT: Please deliver ^[ASAP] / Copies of this

document to:

① The First Lady

② Melanne Verveer - (Mrs Clinton's deputy
chief of staff)

③ Kelly Craighead
(First Lady Advance)

Thank you.

July 6, 1994

TO: HRC
Melanne Verveer
Kelly Craighead

FROM: Lissa Muscatine

RE: Remarks for Women's Brunch in Warsaw on July 7

Enclosed are remarks/talking points for the brunch on Thursday. I've given you pronunciations of names, although you probably won't want to mention most of them. Remarks for the brunch in Germany and a draft of the JFK speech will be forthcoming in a day or so.

Cheers.

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
BRUNCH WITH PROMINENT POLISH WOMEN
WARSAW, POLAND
JULY 7, 1994**

DRAFT

[Acknowledgements: Mrs. Rey, hostess; Mrs. Walensa; Mrs. Olechowska [o-la-HOVE-ska]

It's a privilege for me to be with you in this magnificent Palace, so rich with Polish history, and filled today with the sounds of Mr. Paleczny's [Pah-LETCH-ny] piano.

Wanda Landowska [vanda lahn-DOV-ska] the late Polish harpsichordist and composer, once said that "the most beautiful thing in the world is, precisely, the conjunction of learning and inspiration." That is certainly my experience today being here with this extraordinary group of women. I know I will leave Poland with much greater knowledge and appreciation of this nation and its people; and with added inspiration about the potential of women everywhere to contribute to the betterment of society.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LEADING POLISH WOMEN

No matter what country we live in, women share fundamental hopes and concerns: family, work, community. But here in Poland, you have faced challenges far greater than women in many other parts of the world. Even in the face of great social dislocation, Polish women have always managed to inject a sense of compassion and humanity into the world around them.

Whether it is having the courage to stand up for a particular economic policy [Mrs. Suchoka [Su-HOT-ska], or having the courage to write a book about Jewish Ghetto survivors [Mrs. Niezabitowska [nyay-za-bit-TOV-ska], or charting a nation's civil rights policies [Mrs. Letowska [went-TOV-ska], or building a business [Mrs. Piontek [pee-ON-tek], or working on AIDS issues [Mrs. Kuratowska [koo-rah-TOV-ska], or serving in government, in academe, the arts, or the media, or founding a program for handicapped children, as Mrs. Walensa has so admirably done, Polish women are at the forefront of progress and change.

And that is equally true of leading Polish-American women in the United States. As you know, Sen. Barbara Mikulski is a pioneer in the U.S. Senate -- one of only seven women in the Senate. She has been a courageous voice for women, children, and families. Now she is playing a critical role as we work toward

health care reform.

THE COMMON CHALLENGES OF AMERICAN AND POLISH WOMEN

It's no coincidence that the more women are involved in public life, the more we see programs geared toward improving health, nutrition, education, children, families, and community. That's because women tend to be the primary caregivers in every almost society. And women often have to juggle the responsibilities of caring for small children and aging parents along with the responsibilities of demanding professions.

On both sides of the Atlantic, women must continue the struggle to preserve family, to stem the alienation of young people, and to repair the fraying social fabric.

We should not view this as a burden, but an opportunity. Because of our special role in society -- as caregivers, and often as professionals as well -- we have a unique perspective on the world around us. And we have a unique capacity to enrich our nations culturally, intellectually, economically, politically, socially -- and morally.

The vast contributions that women in this room have made in the array of professions you represent is an inspiration to me and to women everywhere who share your hopes and your goals.

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EDITIONS

J. Haydn: Symphonies, nos. 82-7, Kritische Gesamtausgabe, 1st ser., ix (Leipzig, 1950); *Symphonies, nos. 88-92*, ibid., 1st ser., x (Leipzig, 1951); *Messen Nr. 5-8*, Werke, xxiii/2 (Munich and Duisburg, 1958) [with K. H. Füssl and C. Landon]; Critical Edition of the complete symphonies in pocket score, with foreword and notes to each symphony (Vienna, 1963-8); also critical edns. of numerous other works

W. A. Mozart: Symphonien, K.V. 543, 550, 551, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke, iv/11/9 (Kassel, 1957); *Maurische Trauermusik*, ibid., x/53 (1956)

Landormy, Paul (Charles René) (b Issy-les-Moulineaux, 3 Jan 1869; d Paris, 17 Nov 1943). French musicologist and composer. He was an agrégé des lettres of the Ecole Normale and taught philosophy in Roanne and Bar-le-Duc; he later wrote on Socrates and Descartes. He began to study music in Paris in 1892, taking singing lessons from Sbriglia and Plançon whose niece, a pianist, he married in 1897. From 1902 he worked with Romain Rolland organizing courses in music history at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, where he also founded and directed the acoustics laboratory (1904-7). Landormy was a regular contributor to *Le temps* and in 1918 was appointed music critic of *Le victoire*. He also served as secretary of the music section of the Paris International Exhibition (1937) and as editor-in-chief of the series *Collection des Chefs d'Oeuvre de la Musique Expliqués*, to which he contributed a volume on Gounod's *Faust*. His compositions include piano pieces and songs.

WRITINGS

'Des moyens d'organiser en France une ligue pour la protection et le développement de l'art musical', *Congrès international d'histoire de la musique*, Paris 1900, 246

Les philosophes Socrate (Paris, 1901)

Descartes (Paris, 1902)

Commentaire au 'Discours de la méthode' (Paris, n.d.)

Histoire de la musique (Paris 1910, rev. 2/1911, 3/1923)

'La musique de chambre', *Congresso internazionale di musica*, Roma 1911, 103

Brahms (Paris, 1920)

Bizet (Paris, 1924)

Schumann (Paris, n.d.)

La vie de Schubert (Paris, 1928)

Albert Roussel (Paris, 1938)

Gluck (Paris, 1941)

Gounod (Paris, 1942)

La musique française, i: *La musique française de Franck à Debussy*; ii:

La musique française après Debussy; iii: *La musique française de*

'La Marseillaise' à la mort de Berlioz (Paris, 1943-4)

JOHN TREVITT

Landowska, Wanda (b Warsaw, 5 July 1879; d Lakeville, Conn., 16 Aug 1959). Polish keyboard player, a champion of 17th- and 18th-century music, and the leading figure in the 20th-century revival of the harpsichord. Her date of birth has been variously given, but on her passport is 5 July 1879.

She played the piano from the age of four; her first teachers were Jan Kleczyński and then, at the Warsaw Conservatory, Alexander Michałowski, both Chopin specialists. In 1896 she went to Berlin and studied composition under Heinrich Urban, but was, in her own words, 'refractory to rules'. She had already shown an enthusiasm for Bach (then played mostly in transcriptions), and was beginning to make a reputation as a pianist. In 1900 she moved to Paris, married Henry Lew (an authority on Hebrew folklore, killed in a car accident in 1919) and with his help threw herself energetically into research on every aspect of 17th- and 18th-century music and its interpretation. She played Bach concertos (on the piano) at the Schola Cantorum,

with which she was associated for the next decade, but became increasingly convinced that only the harpsichord was really appropriate to this period. She first played the harpsichord in public in 1903 and subsequently made concert tours in Europe, at the same time assiduously writing what she herself later recognized as 'belligerent' articles to overcome the resistance widely shown towards the harpsichord, largely on account of the feeble tone of the available instruments. In 1909 she published her book *Musique ancienne*, and three years later at the Breslau Bach Festival triumphantly introduced a large new two-manual harpsichord built to her own specification by Pleyel. In 1913 she began a harpsichord class at the Hochschule für Musik in Berlin, where she and her husband were detained as civil prisoners on parole during World War I.



Wanda Landowska at the harpsichord

Immediately after the war Landowska played a harpsichord continuo in the *St Matthew Passion* – for the first time this century – in Basle, where she held master classes before returning to Paris, where she made her home; she lectured at the Sorbonne and gave classes at the Ecole Normale. With four Pleyel harpsichords, she made her first visit to the USA in 1923, appearing with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Stokowski and making her first gramophone records (she had made some piano rolls in 1905); she also toured extensively in other countries. In 1925 she settled at St-Leu-la-Forêt (north of Paris) where she founded an Ecole de Musique Ancienne which attracted students from all over the world to private and public courses; the summer concerts held in its concert hall (built 1927) were to become celebrated. When the Germans approached Paris in 1940 she had to abandon the school, her library of

Source:
The new
Grove
Dictionary of
Music and
Musicians
edited by
Stanley
Sadie

associated for the next decade, but convinced that only the harpsichord was appropriate to this period. She first appeared in public in 1903 and subsequently toured in Europe, at the same time that she herself later recognized as having overcome the resistance widely attributed to the harpsichord, largely on account of the unavailability of instruments. In 1909 she gave a recital of *Musique ancienne*, and three years later she triumphantly played at the two-manual harpsichord built to order by Pleyel. In 1913 she began to teach at the Hochschule für Musik in Berlin, and her husband was detained as a civilian during World War I.



harpsichord

Landowska played a harpsichord in *Matthew Passion* – for the first time in Basle, where she held master classes in Paris, where she made her debut at Sorbonne and gave classes at the Conservatoire, she gave four Pleyel harpsichords, she toured in the USA in 1923, appearing with the Stokowski and making recordings (she had made some piano recordings in other countries). She toured extensively in other countries, and at St-Leu-la-Forêt (north of Paris) founded an Ecole de Musique for students from all over the world. The summer courses (founded in 1927) were to become the most important; the summer courses were to become the most important; the summer courses were to become the most important.

over 10,000 volumes and her valuable collection of instruments; after several months at Banyuls-sur-mer, in the Pyrenees, she went to the USA, where she was rapturously received for her performance of the Goldberg Variations. She toured widely, performing and teaching, and found a new home in Lakeville, Connecticut. At the age of 70 she recorded the complete Bach '48'.

Decorated by both the French and Polish governments, Landowska was also held in the highest esteem by the entire musical world. Concertos were written for her by Falla and Poulenc (*Concert champêtre*); many of her pupils later became eminent harpsichordists, and she exercised an even wider influence through her numerous writings and recordings. She developed modern harpsichord technique, particularly in matters of fingering, and laid emphasis on good touch and on the acquisition of a true legato and of variety of articulation. Her own playing was characterized by its vigour and sparkling vitality, which contrasted with her seemingly frail figure and the unobtrusive way she glided on to a platform, although she radiated a deep and serene confidence. She gave spirit precedence over letter; and if her registrations, in her many recordings, appear over-coloured for later taste, these arise partly from the nature of the instrument she used and, like the vehemence of many of her writings, seemed necessary at the time to counter objections to the 'bloodlessness' of the harpsichord.

Her writings reveal the thoroughness of preparation and the imaginative insight she brought to her performances; an extensive selection of these (many of them re-workings of previous material) is to be found in *Landowska on Music* (London, 1965), edited by her disciple Denise Restout. It includes a list of her compositions and a discography (which is complete except for the Mozart and Poulenc items issued by the International Piano Library, IPL 106-7).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A. Schaeffner: 'Wanda Landowska et le retour aux "humanités" de la musique', *ReM*, viii/3 (1927), 254.
 N. Dufourcq: *Le clavecin* (Paris, 1948), chap. 9.
 R. Gelatt: *Music Makers* (New York, 1953), 254.
 B. Gavoty and R. Hauert: *Wanda Landowska* (Geneva, 1957).
 R. Subin: 'And so I am going on ...', *American Record Guide*, xxvi (1959), 239 (with discography by I. Kipnis).
 T. Bainbridge: 'Wanda Landowska and her Repertoire: a Note', *Early Music*, iii (1975), 39.
 R. Dyson: 'Bend the Finger at All Three Joints: a First-hand Record of Landowska's Teaching Methods', *Early Music*, iii (1975), 240.
 H. Schott: 'Wanda Landowska', *Early Music*, vii (1979), 467.

LIONEL SALTER

Landowski, Marcel (b Pont L'Abbé, Finistère, 18 Feb 1915). French composer and administrator. He studied the piano with Marguerite Long and in 1934 entered the Paris Conservatoire, where he was a pupil of Noël Gallon for fugue, Büsser for composition and Gaubert for orchestral conducting. Monteux performed two of his early orchestral works and also gave the young composer further tuition in his summer classes at Paux de Provence. Later, after military service (1939-40), he benefited from the advice of Honegger. He lived in Boulogne-sur-Seine after the war, eventually taking the post of director of the conservatory there (1959-62). His next appointment was as music director for the Comédie Française (1962-5), and he then became inspector-general for music education (1965) and music director for the Ministry of Cultural Affairs (1966).

In his works Landowski has sought a middle path between conservatism and the avant garde; perhaps the closest stylistic comparison might be with Honegger, though in the stage works this influence is married with the dramatic realism of Menotti. The orchestral and choral pieces, however, show an involvement with metaphysical thought, often that of the East or of the neo-Platonists. Landowski's intentions are revealed in his statement that 'the future will, like the past, belong to works which are clear and direct, and which issue from the heart of the artist to be understood by the hearts of all'.

WORKS

(selective list)

STAGE

- Le rire de Nils Haleries* (opera-ballet-oratorio, 3, G. Caillet, Landowski), 1944-8; Mühlhausen, 1951; Act 1 (opera), Act 2 as *Les jeux du monde* (ballet), Act 3 (oratorio) may be perf. separately.
Le fou (opera, 3, Landowski), 1949-54; Nancy, 1956.
Le ventriloque (opera, 1, P. Arnold, Landowski), 1954-5; Le Mans, 1956.
Die Tiefe (ballet); Essen, 1959.
Les adieux (drame lyrique, 1, Landowski), 1960.
L'opéra de poussière (drame lyrique, Caillet, Landowski), 1958-62; Avignon, 1962.

ORCHESTRAL

- Clairs obscurs*, 1938, unpubd.; Poème (Pf Conc. no. 1), 1938-40; Vc Conc., 1944-5; Edina, sym. poem, 1946; *Le petit poucet*, sym. suite, 1946; Sym. no. 1 'Jean de la peur', 1949; 3 histoires de la prairie, 1950; Conc., ondes martenot, str, perc, 1954; Bn Conc., 1957; *La passante*, sym. poem, 1958; *L'orage*, sym. poem after Giordano, 1960; Pf Conc. no. 2, 1963; Sym. no. 2, 1963; Sym. no. 3 'Des espaces', 1964; Conc., fl, str, 1968; Tpt Conc., 1976.

VOCAL

- Les sept loups* (Goethe), female vv, orch (1937); *Les sorcières*, SA, orch, 1937, unpubd.; 3 mélodies, 1938; *Rythmes du monde*, oratorio, speaker, solo vv, vv, orch, 1939-41; *Desbat du cuer et du corps*, S, T, 3 insts, 1943; *La quête sans fins*, oratorio, speaker, Bar, vv, orch, 1943-4, unpubd.; *Brumes*, speaker, orch, 1944; *Cantique d'action de grâce*, S, vv, 1945; 3 réverences à la mort (Tagore), S, orch, 1946; *Cantata no. 1 'Jésus-es-tu là?'* (A. Marc), vv, orch, 1948; *Le lac d'Undeuer*, A, pf, 1949; 5 chants d'innocence, female vv, 1952; *Espoir*, speaker, vv, orch, 1959; *Chant de solitude*, 4 female vv, orch, 1960; *Notes de nuit*, children's speaking vv, chamber orch, 1961; *Cantata no. 6 'Aux mendiants du ciel'*, S, orch, 1966.

OTHER WORKS

- Inst: Sonatine*, pf, 1940; *Le petit poucet*, 6 easy pieces, pf, 1946; *Trio*, hn, tpt, pf, 1954; 4 préludes, perc, pf, 1963.
 Many film scores, incidental music.
 Principal publisher: Choudens.

WRITINGS

- with L. Aubert: *L'orchestre* (Paris, 1951).
Honegger (Paris, 1957).
 with G. Morancón: *Louis Aubert: musicien français* (Paris, 1967).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A. Goléa: *Marcel Landowski* (Paris, 1969).

Landré, Guillaume (b The Hague, 24 Feb 1905; d Amsterdam, 6 Nov 1968). Dutch composer. He was one of the most prominent pupils of Pijper, with whom he studied composition concurrently with his law studies at Utrecht University. Earlier he had been taught by his father, Willem Landré, and by Zagewijn. After completing his law course he worked for many years in Amsterdam as a teacher of commercial law and music critic. Later he held various important posts in Dutch musical life, including the chairmanships of the BUNA (the Dutch music copyright society, 1947-58), the Dutch section of the ISCM and the Society of Dutch Composers, and the secretaryship of the Dutch Arts Council. Among the prizes he received were the Willem Pijper Prize (1958 for the Quartet no. 2), the Van der

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY

TO

WARSAW, POLAND

EVENT: Concert at Wilanow Palace

DATE: Thursday, July 7, 1994

TIME: 11:45 am to 2:00 pm

LOCATION: Wilanow Palace

ATTENDEES: Mrs. Clinton
Mrs. Walesa
Mrs. Lisa Rey
Mrs. Olechowska
22 women guests

PRESS: Arrival: Open Press
Rose Garden: Pool Press
Concert: Pool Spray at the end
Luncheon: Print Press during remarks only

SCENARIO: Mrs. Clinton will arrive at the Palace at
approximately 11:45 am.

Greeted by:
Mrs. Walesa
Mrs. Rey
Mrs. Olechowska, wife of Prime Minister
Ms. Kwiecinska, Curator of the Palace

After greeting, proceed to front hall of Palace to
greet guests right to left. Mrs. Clinton with
interpreter will lead greeting line.

Principals (Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Walesa, Mrs. Rey,
Mrs. Olechowska, & interpreter) will exit left
into Queen's antechamber, and proceed through
Queen's bedroom to Rose Garden. (NOTE: Guests will
exit to White Room to await concert)

Principals follow walkway and enter through garden
archway.

Upon entrance into Palace, Mr. Pikarski seats
principals in front row. Mrs. Clinton will sit in
the center with Mrs. Walesa on right, and Mrs.
Olechowska on left. Mrs. Rey will sit to the
right of Mrs. Walesa. Attendees will already be
seated.

Following 25 minute concert, Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Walesa present pianist, Mr. Piotr Paleczny, with flowers and cards - brief words exchanged. Mr. Piotr Paleczny was the winner of the Chopin competition.

Principals depart concert hall for brief tour.
NOTE: After tour, principals hold in King's bedroom before entering Queen's antechamber to meet up with other guests for pre-luncheon cordials.

Mrs. Clinton, in the company of the principals, proceeds to adjoining room to sign guest book, while guests exit to dining room.

Guests will be standing awaiting the arrival of the principals. Principals immediately proceed to dining room. Upon entrance, principals seated by Polish Deputy Chief of Protocol. Mrs. Clinton seated (center of rectangular table) across from Mrs. Rey with Mrs. Walesa on her right. Mrs. Rey will give welcoming remarks prior to lunch. Mrs. Clinton will then deliver brief remarks. Open discussion will follow.

(**NOTE:** Luncheon approximately 1 hour.)

Following luncheon, Mrs. Rey will thank guests. Mrs. Walesa and Mrs. Rey will escort Mrs. Clinton to exit for farewell.

Departure 2:00 pm.

**Concert at Wilanów Palace
July 7, 1994 Warsaw, Poland**

THE PIANIST:

Piotr Paleczny (pah-LETCH-ny)

Among the most accomplished of Polish pianists, Piotr Paleczny was the winner of the Third Prize at the 8th International Chopin competition in 1970, and there was also distinguished as the best interpreter of the "polonaise." He has appeared as a soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the American Symphony, as well as with numerous other leading orchestras worldwide. The New York Times wrote of him "He is an outstanding pianist with marvelously flying fingers, a clear deep sound and a feeling for the romantic style." He has made several recordings, including a rendition of Paderewski's "Concert" which Musical America honored as the best recorded interpretation of that music. In 1994, he will be touring South America and Asia.

THE PROGRAM:

Frederic Chopin

Fantasia-Impromptu in C sharp minor Op.66

Mazurka in C sharp minor Op.41 No.4

Scherzo in B flat minor Op.31

Nocturne in F sharp major Op. 15 No.2

Polonaise in A flat major Op.53

July 4, 1994

LUNCH AND CONCERT WITH POLISH WOMEN

DATE:	Thursday, July 7
TIME:	11:45 am
LOCATION:	Wilanow Palace Warsaw, Poland
FROM:	Liz Bowyer

I PURPOSE

To attend a Chopin concert, tour Wilanow Palace, and meet with approximately 25 prominent Polish women at a luncheon held in your honor by Mrs. Lisa Rey.

II BACKGROUND

Luncheon/Concert

This luncheon is based on the same premise as the others. Your host is Lisa Rey, wife of the American ambassador. [Mrs. Walesa was originally the host, but in order to invite a wide variety of women from across the political spectrum, both sides agreed that it would be better for Mrs. Rey to sponsor the luncheon.] Immediately preceding the luncheon, you and the other guests will listen to a concert in the Wilanow Palace concert hall. Piotr Paleczny, a renowned Polish pianist, will perform five works by Polish composer and pianist Frederic Chopin.

Frederic Chopin

Frederic Chopin is known as one of the great Romantic composers, along with Weber, Schubert, Schumann, Liszt, and Wagner. Sometimes called the "poet of the piano," no other composer devoted himself so exclusively to writing for the piano. Chopin's works are best known for their sweeping melodies and pure beauty of sound. Chopin's lyricism -- the personal, emotional quality of his music -- played a major role in the development of the Romantic movement.

Chopin left Poland at the age of 20 to compose in Prague, Dresden and Vienna. When he heard that the Russians had captured Warsaw in 1830, he refused to play in that country again. He never returned to Poland, but filled his music with love for his native land, introducing mazurkas, polonaises, and other Polish dances and songs to Western Europe. Supposedly, the last music heard over Warsaw radio before the city surrendered to the Nazis was the first eleven notes of Chopin's Polonaise in A.

Chopin died of tuberculosis at the age of 39.

Wilanow Park and Palace [vil -AN-ooV]

Sometimes called the "Polish Versailles", Wilanow Palace is considered the most beautiful Baroque residence in Warsaw. It was the favorite suburban residence of King Jan III Sobieski, the famous commander of the armies which routed the Turks besieging Vienna in 1683. The rich sculpted and painted decoration on both fronts of the building served to glorify the royal family and the military successes of Jan III. After the king's death, the palace changed hands repeatedly, belonging to several different noble families. Following World War II, Wilanow was taken over by the Polish state and became a branch of the National Museum in Warsaw.

III PARTICIPANTS

HRC

Approximately 25 Polish women (see attached list)

Greeters:

Mrs. Danuta Walesa
Mrs. Lisa Rey
Mrs. Irena Olechowski
Mrs. Kuscizinska, Curator of the Palace
Mr. Pikarski, Deputy Chief of Protocol

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

See attached scenario.

V. PRESS

Arrival: Pool press
Walk through Foyer to Rose Garden: Closed press
Walk through Rose Garden: Pool press
Concert: Pool spray at end
Tour of Palace: Closed press
Pre-Luncheon cordials: Closed press
Luncheon: Closed press

VI REMARKS

Will be provided by Lissa Muscatine

Biographies

Guests for Concert and Luncheon at Wilanów Palace July 7, 1994 Warsaw, Poland

Irena Olechowska (o-la-HOVE-ska)

Wife of Foreign Minister, Andrzej Olechowski. Educated as a pharmacist. Two sons. Lived in Washington from 1985 to 1987 when her husband was working at the World Bank. Also has lived in Switzerland. Speaks French and some English. Age: mid to late 40's

Irena Koźmińska (koz-MIYN-ska first syllable rhymes with "loge")
Wife of Polish Ambassador to U.S.

Hanna Suchocka (soo-HOT-ska)

Former Prime Minister (July '92- October '93). Lawyer Ph.D. in law Poznań University. Expertise is constitutional law and the American legal system. Member of Parliament since 1989. Deputy chair of European Council's Parliamentary Assembly and head of Polish delegation to European Council. Was an International Visitor in the U.S. in 1988, studying federalism in Washington and various cities across the U.S. Hobby: plays piano. Age 48

Janina Ochojska (oh-HOY-ska)

European Woman of the Year in 1993. Founder and head of the Polish branch of Equilibre, a French non-profit organization that organizes convoys of food and supplies to Bosnia. Speaks French but not English. Slightly handicapped, uses a cane. Age: Late 20's

Ewa Łętowska (went-TOV-ska)

European Woman of the Year in 1992. Former Ombudsman for Human Rights and a respected lawyer and Professor. Ph.D. in law from Warsaw University. Over 100 publications in Polish and international law journals. Specialty: Civil Law. Husband is a justice on the Constitutional Tribunal. She has been mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate in 1995. Speaks English. Opera buff, and has written on the subject. Age: 54

Page 2

Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz (groan-key-AY-vitch VALTS)

President of the National Bank of Poland since 1992. Ph.D. in Law and Administration from University of Warsaw. Also studied in the Hague and in Paris. Specialized in banking law, but has studied U.S. law as well. Lecturer and author of over 30 articles. Solidarity activist. Highly effective and well-respected in her position. Speaks English. Age: 42.

Malgorzata Niezabitowska (nyay-za-bit-TOV-ska)

Journalist, government spokesperson for Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki from 1989-90. Undergraduate study of law and graduate study of journalism at University of Warsaw. In 1986-87 at Harvard as a "Nieman" fellow. Worked on various Solidarity newspapers and journals, as well as the weekly "Culture." Co-author, with her husband of books The Last Contemporary Jews of Poland and Discovering America. Speaks English. Age 45.

Zofia Kuratowska (koo-rah-TOV-ska)

Senator and Vice Marshal of the Senate from the Union of Freedom (UW). Medical doctor specializing in hematology, she continues to practice in addition to her political duties. Author of over 150 articles on both medicine and politics. During Warsaw uprising distributed the underground newspaper "Information Bulletin." Was Solidarity activist since 1980, and part of its underground structure. Outspoken AIDS activist. Likes films and tourism. Speaks English. Age: 63.

Katarzyna Piekarska (pee-a-KAR-ska)

Member of the Sejm from Union of Freedom (UW) and key player in Parliamentary Group of Women. Member of Sejm judicial committee. Has law degree from University of Warsaw, and is now in preparation to become a judge. Chairman of the society, "Restoration of Childhood." Speaks English and is an honorary citizen of Atlanta, GA. Age: 26.

Page 3**Joanna Regulska (ra-GOOL-ska)**

Professor of political science at Rutgers University. Daughter of Senator Jerzy Regulski who heads the Foundation for Local Democracy. Joanna is a dynamic activist and organizer for democracy and women's rights on the local, grassroots level. Speaks English. Age: mid to late 30's

Danuta Piontek (pee-ON-tek)

President, Convention of Entrepreneurs, Traders and Agricultural Producers. Now involved in American-style housing development in Poland. Was candidate for Sejm in 1993. Age: late 40's

Ewa Braun

Oscar winner for set design for "Schindler's List." Since 1969, Art Director at the Agency for Film Production in Warsaw. Holds M.A. in Art History, Warsaw University. She has participated in the making of over 70 films. Age: late 40's/early 50's.

Katarzyna Kwiecińska (kvee-a-CHIYN-ska)

Curator, Wilanów Palace Art Historian and conservator. Secretary of the Polish Committee of the International Council of Museums. Helped in restoration of the Royal Castle. Organized workshops on conservation at the National Museum. Travelled extensively in U.S., including a recent conference in Washington. Speaks English. Age: ~~late 40's~~ 60.

Krystyna Kaszuba (ka-SHEW-ba)

Founder and Editor-in-chief of women's magazine Twoj Styl (Your Style), largest in Poland with circulation of over half a million. It is a modern, issue-oriented journal which is a member of the Magazine Publishers of America. Thirty percent of readership is men. Degree from Warsaw University in philology and journalism. Heard lecture by HRC in Orlando. Speaks English. Age: 46

Page 4**Izabela Cywinska (tsy-VEEN-ska)**

Former Minister of Culture, 1988-91. Theater director. Solidarity activist. Leading figure in Jewish Community. Produced the commemoration ceremony for the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising last year, and doing same for the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising this summer. Initiated "Native Homelands" project designed to promote good relations among countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union by stressing common cultural heritage. Age: 59.

Ewa Gajewska-Blaisdell (guy-YEV-ska Blaisdell)

General Manager of the Compaq company in Poland, Vice-President of Special Olympics in Poland, member of the Board of Trustees of the Friends of Litewska Children's Hospital. That foundation was initiated by U.S.A.I.D. to raise funds for the hospital, which treats 50,000 children a year but is in a state of disrepair. Age: early 40's

Barbara Blida (BLEE-duh)

Minister of Housing since Fall 1993. Member of SLD (post-communists) and former member of communist party. Parliamentary deputy since 1989. Her educational background is in industrial engineering. Vice-chairperson of a regional branch of the League of Polish Women. Age: 44.

Lidia Bładek (BWA WN-dek)

Parliamentary Deputy from the PSL (Peasant's party). A notary by profession, she holds a doctorate in law. Serves on the Justice and Constitutional Responsibility Committees and is a member of the Constitution-drafting committee. Will be traveling to USA this month as and International Visitor. No English. Age: 38.

Wiesława Ziółkowska (zhew-KAWV-ska)

Chair of the Parliamentary Budget Committee and deputy from the Union of Labor (UP). A former communist, she was a founding member of the UP and is its Vice Chair. Just back from USG-sponsored trip to the U.S. as an International Visitor studying the American budgetary process. No English. Age: 45.

Page 5

Katarzyna Sieklucka (sheh-KLOOT-ska) Reporter in the social department of Kobieta i Zycie ("Woman and Life") magazine. Frequently writes about U.S. Masters in Journalism from Warsaw University. Writes about women's rights and social issues. Was an International Visitor in the United States, meeting leading women in American magazine industry. Speaks English. Age: 36.

Marla Rumarowicz

Assistant to Minister of State Wachowicz. Bio pending.

Mrs. Lisa Rey

Wife of U.S. Ambassador to Poland Nicholas Rey. Mrs. Rey (née Machado) is from New York City, and received a B.A. from Smith in 1960. Prior to her marriage, she worked in the Department of Labor on Latin American Affairs. Since that time she has been heavily involved in volunteer work in schools, community, local politics, and the church. For the ten years prior to her coming to Poland, she had her own decorative painting and interior design business. She is in her early 50's, and has three adult children.

Since arriving in Poland six months ago, Mrs. Rey has become increasingly interested in several issues in which she intends to become involved. These include health care for children and women, and, particularly, the status and role of women in Polish society.

- **Articles on Polish Women:**
Tab 1: Malgorzata Niezabitowska
Tab 2: Hanna Suchoka
Tab 3: Ewa Letowska
Tab 4: Zofia Kuratowska
Tab 5: Danuta Piontek

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July 5, 1992

SECTION: Profiles

LENGTH: 614 words

HEADLINE: Ewa Letowska: Unwaning Popularity

BYLINE: Dorota J. Bartyzel

BODY:

The popularity of former civil rights commissioner Ewa Letowska is not subsiding. Two women's magazines recently named her "Woman of 1991" and "The Smartest Woman of 1991," and the Kobieta i Zycie weekly has nominated her for Prime Minister of a women's shadow cabinet. While the nomination was part of an April Fool's joke, some observers still expect her to make a quick and triumphant return to public life.

When the BGW publishing house asked readers to choose the next subject of a popular series of interviews, Letowska won again. Soon after, an extended interview in book form entitled Baba na swieczniku (Woman Luminary) was published.

Letowska was the first civil rights commissioner in Poland, her four-year term ending last year. During that time, the political system in Poland evolved once, the government was reshuffled five times, and the parliament changed three times.

Letowska is far from apologizing for accepting the post of civil rights commissioner from the communists. In her book, she responds to this criticism by saying, "I was not a member of the Polish communist party, like many of today's veterans (of the anti-communist opposition - Voice) were, who keep multiplying with incredible speed. I do not have anything repugnant in my curriculum vitae." Letowska said the communists created the position of civil rights commissioner to legitimize the alleged democratization of life in Poland. If she gives examples of her interventions when the communists broke the law, it is not to celebrate her heroic attitude. She considers her actions an honest fulfillment of her duty as a civil rights commissioner who still had work to do even after Solidarity took power.

Letowska believes that her former post should not be entangled in political associations. She stresses that she did not defend anybody's interest and that she did not even fight for justice, since this is a relative concept. "Justice cannot be the picklock to law," she says. "At most, the commissioner is the ultimate pro-citizen interpreter of the law." Letowska believes that this particular understanding of her role made her the "unwanted

child" of the Polish system before as well as after 1989. But among Poles she had popularity most active Polish politicians can only dream about.

Letowska has frequently been counseled to take a stronger role in political life. Stanislaw Podemski, a journalist from the Polityka weekly and the coauthor of the book, shares this public opinion and expresses his indignation at the fact that no one has offered her a serious post. He writes: "A person with authority and experience is removed to the background," and power is offered "to the most mediocre individuals who are supported by the appropriate parties."

During one recent meeting, Letowska herself said: "Right now I am learning to operate a computer. I do apologize to you, but at the moment this is more important to me than all politics."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: July 6, 1992

Copyright 1991 The Warsaw Voice
The Warsaw Voice

December 8, 1991

SECTION: From the Editor

LENGTH: 440 words

BODY:

Years ago, I became acquainted with Professor Ewa Letowska - above all, as a smart, attractive lady. (I hope that comment will not incur the wrath of feminists). She loves music and has a subtle knowledge of it, often attending international concerts with her husband, who has similar tastes. Penetrating reviews in the cultural press would be the outcome of these excursions and of visits to Polish concert halls. Then we learnt that Mrs. Letowska was also - perhaps primarily - profoundly knowledgeable in law and had carved out a place for herself in the world of Polish academic life. When the previous parliament appointed her Commissioner for Civil Rights Protection (a newly created post), she undoubtedly had to face a new challenge.

We have never before had an ombudsman in Poland. Professor Letowska was appointed in a totally unique situation and was given the task of meeting the demands of both Poles and the intricacies of political agreements. She did such a good job on her utterly new duties that during the presidential elections the idea was put forward that she should stand as a candidate for the highest office in the land. Needless to say, she turned that idea down without hesitation.

Ewa Letowska's term of office has ended. To mark the occasion, this week's Warsaw Voice is publishing a special interview she granted our paper. A restrained person, she is not going to relinquish her post with tears in her eyes, but her experiences - both positive and negative - are of priceless value, not only to her successor, but also to the legislators and all those who take the affairs of our country seriously.

Professor Letowska's example is also a good illustration of the role of the individual in the particular period through which Poland is passing. With old structures being shaken and the need to rebuild almost the entire system according to which the state, the law and the economy function, the importance of outstanding individuals seems considerably greater than under normal circumstances. Even if they encounter great difficulties along the way, the value of their achievements does not allow itself to be measured on an everyday scale.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: December 10, 1991

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April 1, 1993, Thursday

LENGTH: 813 words

HEADLINE: POLAND: POLISH WOMEN CROSS TO CZECH REPUBLIC IN
ABORTION SEARCH

BYLINE: by Miguel Rivero and Anne Olson

DATELINE: PRAGUE, Apr. 1

BODY:

More and more desperate Polish women are crossing the border into the Czech Republic to seek abortions, which is becoming big business for the Czech clinics.

Polish doctors have themselves shifted their practices to the Czech side of the border, says Polish Senator Zofia Kuratowska, who is also medical doctor. The Czech authorities are quite happy with this, she adds, since the Polish doctors have to pay a tax on every abortion performed.

This sudden surge of "abortion tourism" as it is called, comes in the wake of new Polish legislation which only permits abortions in public hospitals and clinics where the life or the health of the mother is threatened; when there is a genetic deformation of the foetus; or when the woman has been raped.

It is impossible to obtain numbers since the women secretly make the trip, however, doctors on both sides of the border confirm the trend. And newspaper advertisements inviting women to have the operations done in Russia are further evidence of how some businessmen are preying on these desperate women.

"The big problem is abortion tourism," said Sen. Zofia Kuratowska, a medical doctor, in a recent interview with IPS in Warsaw.

"If the woman has the money and goes to the Czech Republic, everything is okay, but I am afraid of these trips to the former Soviet republics, because the level of medicine there and the hygienic situation is very bad. This is a danger to life, and there are those that are doing it already. It's impossible to stop it."

The Mar. 4 edition of the newspaper Zycie Warszawy (Warsaw Life) gave an example of an "abortion tourism" package offered by Tomrex Co. in Olsztyen, which offers a \$200 trip to Kaliningrad.

"It's a promotional price to develop business," said the

40-year-old owner of the business, a mechanic identified as Thomasz R. Once the women get to Kaliningrad, they are dropped off at the hospital, where they undergo an exam on the first day, have the abortion the second day. On the fourth day, they return to Poland.

Ladislav Markl, director of the Gynecology Department in one of the Czech hospitals in the border city of Nachod, admitted that if the Czech Republic were to liberalize its laws as far as abortion-seeking foreigners were concerned, "it would mean even more lucrative business for many clinics."

In the Czech Republic the abortion law, though very liberal, does not allow foreign women who are only staying temporarily in the country, to have operations.

Abortion operations were actually free and without restrictions of any kind in Prague up until last October, when the government passed a law obliging citizens to pay for certain medical services, including abortion.

However, such operations are comparatively much cheaper in Eastern Europe than in Western Europe. The cost of an abortion in Amsterdam, for example, runs from \$850 to \$950, but in the Czech Republic it is around \$115.

Such a fee is still considered expensive by Czech standards, since this is more than the monthly salaries of many Czech women. The Czech authorities officially say that they believe that this should in itself a deterrent to Czech women seeking abortions. The aim, government says, is to prevent the abuse of the laws.

Czech feminist associations are supportive of government's thinking, saying that it would make women more responsible for their actions.

"By putting a high price-tag on it, makes us be more careful," said Clara Kovarikova, 22, from the "New Humanity" feminist organization, who however made it clear that she would be totally against an outright ban on abortions.

Government statistics show that only 15 percent of Czech women are on the pill or use intrauterine devices (IUD) to prevent pregnancy.

There are a variety of reasons for this, one of which is economic. Contraceptive pills can only be bought with a doctor's prescription, and a dose lasting for one month costs 125 crowns (five dollars) -- equivalent to one-tenth of Clara's monthly salary.

Condoms or preservatives are cheaper and sold without restrictions, but they are rejected by men who prefer their companions to be the ones who take the responsibility for family

planning.

Before the law setting the price of an abortion at around 115 dollars came into effect, Czechs were even more prone to have abortions than to buy pills, since it did not cost anything more than the trip to the hospital. In addition, the woman was given a medical certificate allowing her to stay off work for three days.

At present, despite having to pay, the practice of abortion is fairly widespread, given the fact that for 40 years under the communist government this was the principal method used for family planning. Former Czech minister of Public Health, Romana Lodinova, recently admitted that on the average, three quarters of the pregnancies end up in abortion.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: April 3, 1993

Copyright 1992 The Warsaw Voice
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August 9, 1992

SECTION: Issue

LENGTH: 427 words

HEADLINE: OPINION: Privatization A Mistake

BYLINE: Zofia Kuratowska

BODY:

I am against privatizing the health care system. I believe health care should be public because only then can it satisfactorily fulfil the role which health care should have in each country. I'm talking mainly about prevention and a definite health strategy. Unfortunately, so far there is no strategy, even though there should be.

Naturally, some private institutions should exist along with public health care.,but not until we develop a system of health insurance (the same applies to the development of an efficient, effective and economical public health care service). This is an absolutely necessary precondition for any kind of privatization. We don't have a health insurance system. It should be created as quickly as possible, which does not mean that it will start to have an effect immediately. It will take about two years to create such a system. The greatest need is for capital.

We believe that the financing for public health care should come from national, provincial and local budgets. At the same time, the scale of state financing of health care should decrease, although funds for certain types of institutions - clinics, medical schools and other facilities of this sort - will always have to come from the state budget.

The health insurance fund should be separate from the retirement fund and other funds. Health insurance should be universal and mandatory in order to enable the public health care system to provide a certain range of services absolutely necessary for health and a feeling of social security. Accompanying universal health insurance there should also be a system of voluntary health insurance, naturally consisting of private insurance companies.

Zofia Kuratowska

Professor Zofia Kuratowska - chairperson of the Hematology Clinic of the Warsaw Medical Academy. During the Round Table Talks she chaired the health subcommittee. She was Deputy speaker of the Senate from 1989 to 1991 and Chairwoman of the Social-Liberal

Faction of the Democratic Union. She is now a Democratic Union senator.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: August 7, 1992

Copyright 1992 Polish News Bulletin
Polish News Bulletin

May 8, 1992

SECTION: NEWS

LENGTH: 774 words

HEADLINE: Kuratowska and Edelman on Doctors' Ethics Code

SOURCE: Rzeczpospolita No. 108, 8 May 1992, p.2

BODY:

"The developments which we have seen recently, namely, the enormous pressures exerted on the people and on the medical community, make us believe that Poland is not the country which we imagined it was. Even in 1989, when tremendous changes were taking place, we expected that the atmosphere in Poland would be different," professor Zofia Kuratowska declared at a conference "What Kind of Poland do We Want to Have?" organised by the Democratic Union's left wing.

According to professor Kuratowska, one of the examples of such pressures maybe the issue of the doctors' code of ethics adopted by the Doctors' Congress which has caused serious harm to the whole medical community. Already now, this community is working hard enough, and has enough frustrations related to its financial situation, now on top of these problems, the National Doctors' Chamber has also added fear.

According to Zofia Kuratowska, it is grotesque that the Constitutional Tribunal has been unable to consider the case of the challenged doctors' ethics code which had already taken effect in all clinics and hospitals because the National Doctors' Chamber claims that the final version of the code is not ready yet. What, then, are the provisions binding doctors who have ceased to carry out abortions in cases involving genetic deficiencies in which the abortions are allowed by the law?

According to assistant professor Marek Edelman, doctors who work to the new rules, no longer work using all their knowledge, and obeying their conscience. They started to fear one another as suspending the right to practice medicine is the most severe punishment for a doctor.

"This set of regulations is also ridiculed by the provision stipulating that results of tests done not in compliance with the principles of ethics may not be revealed. This means just that medical tests not complying with the principles of ethics may be done, and only the results of these tests may not be disclosed. This is the whole hypocrisy of the code," professor Kuratowska claims.

Members of the Democratic Union's left wing who participated in the conference, announced that they would resort to all the available legal measures in order to put an end to this situation when doctors are bound by a resolution adopted by their professional self-government organisation, in spite of the fact that, officially, this resolution had not entered into force.
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: May 8, 1992

if that's true, this kind of snobbery is certainly useful and brings people closer to each other.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: December 13, 1993

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The Hartford Courant

June 13, 1992, A Edition

SECTION: CONNECTICUT; Pg. c7

LENGTH: 913 words

HEADLINE: Polish women studying ways to empower sisters at home

BYLINE: ERIC LIPTON; Courant Staff Writer

BODY:

The state Capitol tour guide placed a small, gift-wrapped box in Katarzyna Kretkowska's hand: a token to welcome the teacher from Poland to Connecticut.

~~not included~~ → Kretkowska looked quizzically at the box, then up at the guide and quipped, "Is it going to explode?"

Cynical, sure, but it's been that way for decades for women in Poland -- the government in power offering its own type of tokens: the promise of equality at work, educational opportunities and political power. But in the end, the women got little more than promises: low-paying manual labor and the same inequalities they always had had.

And it's just that kind of skepticism -- the box contained a small Connecticut-shaped pin -- that Kretkowska is trying to overcome, even within herself.

She is one of 20 Polish women -- and one of two visiting Connecticut -- who traveled more than 4,300 miles from Warsaw to take a monthlong short course in the U.S. women's rights movement and ways to lure the average citizen into politics and social causes. Simple things: door-to-door campaigning, fund-raising leaflets, organizing a Junior League.

"We came to spy on democracy," said her companion, ^{*}Danuta Piontek, a Warsaw businesswoman. "It's a fight for a better life."

The women need all the firepower they can get. When the Communists lost power, the Roman Catholic Church and conservative politicians rose in influence. Movements are afoot today in

Poland to set up separate grade-school curriculums for boys and girls and make abortion illegal.

Despite the continuing assaults on women's rights, activists such as Kretkowska are having a hard time persuading working-class women to get involved in a women's rights movement.

"It's a very deep fear," said Joanna Regulska, who spoke to the group recently. She directs the Local Democracy in Poland program at Rutgers University. "For 45 years you were told to be the same as everyone else. You were not supposed to be innovative -- take initiative. You were told everyone is equal, you lived in the same buildings, worked in the same jobs, even wore the same shoes. Now you have a completely different situation, and it's very hard." The trip to the United States will help them change that, the members of the group say. Piontek and Kretkowska spent the past three weeks in Connecticut, guests in the homes of various members of the League of Women Voters of Connecticut. They left Friday for the league's national conference in Boston.

Kretkowska, 34, is a leader of the women's rights section of one of Poland's leading liberal parties, the Democratic Union; is a member of the school board in her hometown of Poznan; and an English teacher at a local university. She is a well-educated, prim woman with a hint of a British accent whose idealistic words are reminiscent of the fiery rhetoric of 1960s youth in the United States.

Piontek, 55, a stern, fashionable woman whom the Communists jailed for making too much money in her dressmaking business in Warsaw, is known in Poland for her appearances on talk shows as an expert on private enterprise. She is the president of a national association of business leaders and general manager of a large construction company that is building New City, a complex she hopes will be a model for private enterprise in Warsaw.

On the surface, the 20 Polish women have little in common -- they are farmers, factory workers, teachers, businesswomen and politicians from different parts of the country. But they are eerily similar in some ways: They ram through a conversation like a steam train, speaking with the same passion, determination and an unwillingness to suffer interruption on one topic -- change in Poland.

But for now, they're doing most of the listening. Secretary of the State Pauline R. Kezer spoke to Kretkowska and Piontek recently. "If women don't help women, who is it going to be?" Kezer asked them.

And she tipped them off to an effective campaign tactic: She would give a stack of postcards to friends, ask them to write a note on why she deserved support, then mail them out. All told, she said, she reached about 20,000 voters.

But Kezer's personality is what impressed them most. Throughout their visits, the two women have learned about the crucial role personality plays in politics in the United States.

"When we meet elected women, we see people with personalities," Kretkowska said. "In communism, personality did not matter at all. You knew the names, but you usually did not know the faces of the candidates. It did not matter if they were convincing or not. They were not responsible before the electorate."

The endless sessions with politicians -- mostly women -- throughout the state have left the teacher and the businesswoman with similar ideas to take home. The willingness of people in groups such as the Nature Conservancy and Meals on Wheels to volunteer time and labor struck both of them.

But that won't work in Poland.

"People who suffer so much and have to work so hard for their daily bread cannot volunteer," Piontek said.

Still, after having met with groups such as Planned Parenthood, Kretkowska determined to create a national women's lobby in her country and plans to open a women's center in her town in the fall. It will serve as a counseling, information and advocacy exchange. Piontek would translate the lessons she has learned from community-based groups such as the Nature Conservancy into a model for the Polish people.

GRAPHIC: Ron Waters/Special to The Courant
Speaker of the House Richard J. Balducci, D-Newington, ponders as Katarzyna Kretkowska, left, leader of the women's rights section of the Democratic Union political party in Poland, and Danuta Piontek, president of an influential Polish business association, wait to be introduced at the state Capitol Thursday morning.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: June 15, 1992

Copyright 1991 The Warsaw Voice
The Warsaw Voice

March 10, 1991

SECTION: News

LENGTH: 466 words

HEADLINE: Danuta Piontek - Self-Made Woman

BODY:

"A woman who wants to be successful must most of all be elegant, energetic and independent," says Danuta Piontek. Herself, she fulfils these requirements at first glance, as she pulls up to her house in her white Mercedes. A top business executive, she nonetheless feels comfortable at home doing household chores. She loses none of her typical vigor and elegance even when preparing family dinner on a Saturday afternoon. She has three children and two grandchildren. Her husband is a professor of international law. Piontek herself has a degree in international business. She runs two joint venture companies in Poland. Both are clothing firms. Piontek designs her own collections of clothes which are becoming increasingly popular at home and abroad.

In her home in Warsaw's Zoliborz, she hosts with ease and elegance, the best known figures of the Polish cultural world. She remembers, however, one occasion when she invited Jerzy Maksymiuk and his chamber orchestra for a concert, and the chandeliers fell off the ceiling. Luckily, the house survived. Rather inconspicuous on the outside, her house inside is reminiscent of a neoclassical salon. Piontek has been sponsoring young artists for years often organizing musical evenings featuring young musicians. One of her proteges became an international star but Piontek did not want her to be identified because not all stars are willing to admit they once had zits and wore worn-out sweaters.

Piontek takes care of an orphanage in Michalin, and financially assists orphans and children from poor families. She has made their plight known to Western women. At her initiative, the children receive packages and are able to visit their international sponsors during school holidays. Earlier this year she became the president of a Polish branch of the Soroptimist International Club, the first branch in Eastern Europe. The club affiliates women who have achieved success and fame in their respective professions. The club's members devote their time and money to various international charity actions.

"I have always been an outgoing and hyperactive person. I set up my first business as an 18-year-old girl," recalls Piontek. Not that she was under financial duress. "I have simply never

stopped working. Even when accompanying my husband abroad I always looked for jobs for myself," she explains. For instance, she was a gubernatorial advisor in Nigeria. Not long ago she became the president of the Business Club in Warsaw.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 13, 1991

November 13, 1989

SECTION: UP FRONT; Pg. 60

LENGTH: 861 words

HEADLINE: A SPOKESWOMAN WITH RARE FLAIR MAKES THE NEWS IN POLAND

BYLINE: Bill Hewitt, Fred Hauptfuhrer in Warsaw

BODY:

In the windowless inner sanctum of the Polish cabinet room, dour middle-aged men in dark boxy suits shuffle to their seats. Culture Minister Izabella Cywinska provides a lone splash of color with a purple scarf over her black ensemble. Then in comes Vice Minister Malgorzata Niezabitowska, fairly aglow in a pale turquoise dress. But the glamorous Niezabitowska, a former journalist, model and political activist, is anything but another pretty face. As official spokeswoman for the new Solidarity-led government, she has quickly emerged as one of the most conspicuous players in the country's historic experiment with non-Communist rule. These days, when the leadership needs to take its case to Poles and the watching world, Niezabitowska, 40, steps into the hot glare of the television lights.

And since she took the job two months ago, things have been warm indeed. While getting up to speed on issues, Niezabitowska must constantly preach the virtues of austerity to a country in deep economic trouble. "It's hard having to learn so much so quickly," she says. "But it won't be so crazy once we are organized. I can handle it." Despite that apparent cool, some Solidarity supporters are not so sure; they carp that Niezabitowska's stylish attire and beauty-queen cheeriness send precisely the wrong signals. "She smiles when talking about a bad situation," says a pro-Solidarity journalist. "It's no good." Another political analyst complains that Niezabitowska flounces into press conferences "in something you'd wear to a cocktail party."

In truth, behind the charm and flash lies a shrewd woman toughened by years of sparring with Poland's Communist system. Her father, now 66, an economist, was imprisoned briefly during the Stalinist roundups of the early 1950s; he later ran a boardinghouse. Her mother, Poland's first television newscaster, died after abdominal surgery when Malgorzata was just 9. Her two grandmothers helped raise her. Malgorzata attended prestigious Warsaw University, where she took degrees in law and journalism. Meanwhile, her striking looks and ebullient spirit brought her not only a reputation as a girl-about-town but also modeling

assignments that brought in money to pay the bills.

After graduation she became a magazine reporter but grew frustrated by government censors, and abandoned journalism to write television plays and pop song lyrics. "With fiction," she says, "it was a bit easier." In her personal life, though, things were quite a bit harder. Nine months after marrying photographer Tomasz Tomaszewski, who is more than four years her junior, she gave birth by cesarean to a baby girl, Maryna. Complications set in almost immediately, and the baby nearly died.

The rise and fall of Solidarity in the early 1980s provided further anguish. When the trade union made its electrifying stand at the Gdansk shipyards in 1980, Malgorzata and her husband plunged into the movement with gusto. "Everything changed," she recalls. "Freedom was suddenly possible, and you had to help fight for it." She became a contributor to a pro-Solidarity journal edited by a rumpled intellectual named Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

Then in 1981 the Communist authorities crushed the union and declared martial law, forcing Malgorzata to publish her political pieces in Western European publications and Poland's underground press. She and Tomasz began work on an extraordinary project -- a 1986 book about the 5,000 Jewish survivors of the Holocaust still living in Poland. That led to a National Geographic assignment for an article titled "Discovering America," during which the family crisscrossed the U.S. Malgorzata, who is fluent in English, also spent a year at Harvard on a Nieman journalism fellowship.

In August, with the remarkable emergence of a Solidarity-dominated government, the still-rumpled Mazowiecki became the first non-Communist leader in the Soviet bloc. "We were watching Miami Vice while I was preparing dinner when I got the call that the Prime Minister wanted to see me," she says. She immediately accepted her mentor's offer to be the new government's voice. Niezabitowska realizes that Solidarity now bears much of the responsibility for solving Poland's problems and that her job is to give official declarations a credibility they never had under the Communist regime. (She can also perform that task in French, German, Italian and Russian.)

The new job pays about \$3,600 a year, a solid middle-class income in Poland. Malgorzata and Tomasz are at work remodeling a house, once the residence of Japan's ambassador to Poland. Working up to 16 hours a day severely limits the time she can spend with her family.

Tomasz now looks after Maryna, 11, who attends the private American school in Warsaw. At times Malgorzata's thoughts turn to the U.S. and the pleasures of living in a less frantic environment. Nevertheless, she is engrossed by her duties and, more important, the possibilities for her country. "I could have

had a more comfortable life just carrying on what I was doing," she says. "But to turn this down would have gone against everything I believe in. This is Poland's moment in time."

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, "To have good contact with the boss is the first criterion in this job," says Niezabitowska, here with Mazowiecki. descBlack and white: Malgorzata Niezabitowska and Tadeusz Mazowiecki., Photographs by Jiri Jiru; Picture 2, "She's a very optimistic person," says husband Tomasz of Malgorzata, here in a rare moment of repose at home. descBlack and white: Malgorzata Niezabitowska. , Photographs by Jiri Jiru; Picture 3, Solidarity hero Lech Walesa, center, remains an important behind-the-scenes force in Polish politics. descBlack and white: Lech Walesa and Malgorzata Niezabitowska. , NO CREDIT; Picture 4, Complications after daughter Maryna's birth discouraged Malgorzata from having more kids. descBlack and white: Malgorzata Niezabitowska with her daughter., Photographs by Jiri Jiru

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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The Washington Post

October 13, 1986, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; PAGE B6; BOOK WORLD

LENGTH: 665 words

HEADLINE: Survivors in a Hostile Land

BYLINE: Faiga Levine

BODY:

REMNANTS: The Last Jews of Poland, By Malgorzata Niezabitowska, photographs by Tomasz Tomaszewski, Translated by William Brand and Hanna Dobosiewicz, Friendly Press. 272 pp. \$ 35

Poland is a paradox. Ask almost any American Jew for an opinion about Poland and the answer probably would be: "Expletive-deleted antisemites!" That is the folk memory of a history of pogroms that destroyed whole communities; of ghettos; of indifference to the death camps; of postwar massacres; of the government-sponsored purge of 1968, which precipitated the final mass Jewish migration out of Poland. Today there are only about 5,000 Jews left in the country.

Yet at the times of the Crusades, the Spanish Inquisition and the Black Death, thousands of Jews found refuge in Poland. The country became the center of great religious movements, home to hundreds of religious schools and yeshivas. Jews were in business, politics, most of the professions and crafts; Jewish culture, literature and theater flourished.

By 1939, there were about 3.5 million Jews in Poland. And today, almost half of the non-Jews honored in Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Memorial-Museum in Israel, are Poles who risked their lives to save Jews during the Holocaust.

This is the paradox.

Writer Malgorzata Niezabitowska and her husband, photographer Tomasz Tomaszewski, both Polish-Catholic activists in the Solidarity movement, are descended from the land-owning nobility and intelligentsia. They grew up hearing about the family doctor, the village shopkeepers and artisans; town lawyers, professors and journalists -- all Jews and all part of family history. But they, born of the postwar generation, knew no Jews. So the remnants, as they see themselves, went seeking the remnants, for understanding and reconciliation. "Remnants: The Last Jews of Poland" is the result.

Niezabitowska and Tomaszewski spent five years traveling around Poland searching for Jews. They participated in family, community and religious events; they sat and talked, spent time in their subjects' daily routines. Most of those they found are isolated, and their average age is 70. But they did locate several children, and attended the first bar mitzvah held in Warsaw in 30 years. They also found a small group of young, once-assimilated professionals who, traumatized by the 1968 purges, are painfully but joyfully rediscovering their Jewish culture and religion.

"Remnants" was translated from the Polish. The language is comfortably idiomatic, yet respectfully formal in tone, and Niezabitowska's narrative voice is disarmingly open and straightforward. Clearly, with only a few exceptions, she was able to establish trust where little trust was left. It also is apparent that she developed strong feelings about many of her subjects.

The 26 interviews are grouped into seven chapters. One covers the search for 10 men who make up the Lublin minyan -- the minimum number of worshipers needed to conduct prayer services.

In another chapter she talks with the family that holds the Krakow religious community together, as well as with a wealthy attorney and a much-honored artist.

There also are interviews with the head of the Jewish Theater (another irony in today's Poland), a butcher, a tailor, an eminent scholar-writer, the bar mitzvah boy and his Jewish-Polish family (there are many intermarriages among the interviewees), a Yiddish teacher who refused to allow his face to be photographed or his name used, and many more living out their last lonely days in tiny towns around the country.

Each has a story to tell of horror, degradation, death and survival during the Holocaust; of hate, deprivation, persecution and disillusionment after the war. And yet they remained, for many different reasons: helplessness, gratitude to the Poles who saved them, intermarriage, because they were Polish as well as Jewish -- for many reasons difficult for an outsider to understand.

The reviewer is theater critic for WTOP radio.

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Whither Poland?

Recent events might indicate two steps forward, one step back. In an atmosphere of intense political in-fighting, Poland's fourth government since the end of Communist rule in 1989 handed Prime Minister Hanna Suchoka a vote of no-confidence, in protest of further stringent fiscal conservancy. Appointed by President Lech Walesa and dubbed the "iron lady", Suchoka earned the confidence of international financial institutions by holding the line on Poland's budget. In an effort to adhere to strict IMF budget restraints, she refused to grant pay raises to public servants and increase pensions. Ironically the vote was called by Solidarity, normally a Suchoka-coalition supporter of the coalition. The Prime Minister's pro-free enterprise Democratic Union headed the seven party coalition, consisting primarily of the Democratic Union, Liberal Democratic Congress, Catholic Nationalist party and several Solidarity farmer's groups. An opposition alliance of the former communist Union of the Democratic Left, several far-right wing nationalist parties and the Solidarity members of parliament proved to be the undoing of the prime minister's splintered coalition. Accusing the Prime Minister of introducing capitalism with an "inhuman face", the move comes at a time when declines in industrial production and construction activity have ceased, unemployment stabilized, and inflation fallen, along with a dramatic turnaround in the trade balance.

Elections will mostly likely be held in September and are feared to replicate the last. The general elections of October 1991 split the 460 seats in the Seim among 29 parties leaving no single party with a clear majority. The election will again come down to a bitter contest between centrist parties like the Democratic Union, which advocate the current pace of economic reform and privatization versus the Union of the Democratic Left. It is possible that the coming election, held under a new law that requires seats in the Seim to be given only to parties that win 5% or more of the vote, will result in more political stability. The two strongest parties poised to do battle are Suchoka's Democratic Union and the Union of the Democratic Left,

the two majority winners from the last election. The two most likely scenarios that present themselves then are Democratic Union; status quo, Union of the Democratic Left, heads will roll. While currently no ministers have been dismissed, in the latter scenario look for a new Minister of Telecommunications as Krystzov Killian are likely Whatever the outcome, in the interest of further telecom liberalization and the speed with which the TPSA and real competition is introduced, one can be heartened by the fact that 53.6 percent of the Polish work force is employed in the private sector, a mark of the economy's transformation from communism to capitalism. The rapid growth of private economic activity and of exports reflects the rapid expansion of new firms rather than the privatization of existing state enterprises. While uncertainly prevails among ministry officials and politicians over the outcome of the election, the prevailing opinion is that economic trends will continue.

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