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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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File Folder POLAND - PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES/STATEMENTS (2)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 2, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY

In the past months, we and our allies have been engaged in extensive dialogue on the situation in Poland. Very serious problems still remain. The Polish Government continues to defy the wishes of the majority of the Polish people; a number of political prisoners are still incarcerated and indictments have been brought against certain of these prisoners; free labor unions have not been restored; no genuine economic reforms have been implemented and stringent censorship still exists.

For these reasons, our sanctions presently remain in place. These include the suspension of Polish civil aviation privileges in the United States; the freeze on Export-Import Bank's line of export credit insurance for Poland; the implementation of a "no-exceptions" policy which restricts export licensing of high technology items to Poland; opposition to the extension of any new credits and Poland's entry into the IMF; suspension of Poland's MFN status; curtailment of the shipment of non-humanitarian agricultural commodities for distribution by the Polish Government; suspension of joint travel under the Maria Sklodowska Curie Fund which finances joint scientific research projects; and curtailment of Polish fishing in U.S. waters.

In the hope of inducing the Polish Government to begin pursuing a path of national reconciliation and restore free trade unions, the President has endorsed two limited steps. Specifically, the U.S. jointly with its Allies has agreed to enter into discussions on the Polish debt to official creditors. We seek repayment of U.S. loans to Poland. In this regard, the U.S. is not extending Poland new credits nor supporting Poland's entry into the IMF. As a bilateral step, we have agreed to permit Polish officials to engage in discussions with private fishing companies about potential fishing arrangements. Our ban on Polish fishing in U.S. waters still remains in place. Moreover, even though discussions have been authorized no actual allocation of fish will be provided at this time. Rather, any future allocation of fish at the end of the discussions will be contingent on the Polish Government's actions on human rights.

These steps taken represent a limited response to very modest improvement in the human rights situation in Poland. The United States has taken note of the successful June visit of His Holiness John Paul II to his homeland, and of the release of the majority of political prisoners in Poland. We are waiting for the Polish Government to take definitive action to restore the human rights of the Polish people -- rights which belong to them from birth and which are not government's to take away.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRES. MESSAGES-2

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
MESSAGE CENTER

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PAGE 01 OF 04 SECSTATE WASHDC 8787
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TAGS: PPDC, PL

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LETTER TO JARUZELSKI

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DELIVER THE FOLLOWING LETTER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M434/4 #147495

BY RH DATE 4/8/16

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
MESSAGE CENTER

PAGE 02 OF 04 SECSTATE WASHDC 8787

DTG: 231543Z DEC 81 PSN: 005101

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL JARUZELSKI ON DECEMBER 23
TO THE GENERAL HIMSELF, IF POSSIBLE, OTHERWISE TO
FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK.

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3. BEGIN TEXT: DEAR GENERAL JARUZELSKI:
I AM DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN
POLAND. YOUR GOVERNMENT'S IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW
HAS LED TO THE ARREST AND CONFINEMENT OF THOUSANDS OF
POLISH WORKERS AND INTELLECTUALS -- THE VERY PEOPLE
YOUR GOVERNMENT AND PARTY CLAIMS IT IS PLEDGED TO
SERVE. IN ADDITION, WE HAVE REPORTS OF WIDESPREAD
BEATINGS -- AND EVEN KILLINGS -- BY POLISH INTERNAL
SECURITY ORGANS. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO RECONCILE THESE
GROSS VIOLATIONS OF THE MOST ELEMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS
WITH POLAND'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT,
THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND THE ASSURANCES
YOU HAVE GIVEN US CONCERNING YOUR INTENTION TO CONTINUE
THE PROCESS OF RENEWAL.

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I RECOGNIZE THAT YOU HAVE BEEN UNDER CONSIDERABLE
EXTERNAL PRESSURE TO ROLL BACK THE REFORMS THAT HAVE
TAKEN PLACE IN POLAND DURING THE PAST 16 MONTHS. IT IS
NOT THE PURPOSE OF THIS LETTER TO QUESTION THE NATURE
OF POLAND'S POLITICAL SYSTEM OR ITS MILITARY
ALLIANCES. BUT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CANNOT SIT
BY AND IGNORE THE WIDESPREAD VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS
OCCURRING IN POLAND. TO DO SO WOULD MAKE US A PARTY TO
THE REPRESSION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE.

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IN RESPONSE TO YOUR GOVERNMENT'S ACTIONS, THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED TO SUSPEND
CONSIDERATION OF YOUR REQUEST FOR \$740 MILLION IN
AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE. IN THIS REGARD, I SHOULD NOTE
THAT I HAD JUST APPROVED \$100 MILLION IN EMERGENCY
AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE WHEN YOUR GOVERNMENT DECLARED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
MESSAGE CENTER

PAGE 03 OF 04 SECSTATE WASHDC 8787

DTG: 231543Z DEC 81 PSN: 005101

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MARTIAL LAW. I HAVE ALSO DECIDED TO WITHHOLD THE
REMAINDER OF THE UNDELIVERED AMOUNT OF THE \$71 MILLION
WORTH OF DRIED MILK AND BUTTER WHICH WE AGREED TO SELL
POLAND LAST APRIL. I HAVE SUSPENDED THE RENEWAL OF
EXPORT INSURANCE FOR POLAND BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.
IN ADDITION, THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT NOW EXTEND THE
AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN OUR TWO
COUNTRIES BEYOND ITS EXPIRATION DATE OF MARCH 31, 1982,
AND I HAVE DIRECTED THAT THERE SHALL BE NO ALLOCATION
OF U.S. FISHERIES STOCKS TO POLAND IN 1982. THERE ARE
ADDITIONAL STEPS WHICH I AM CONSIDERING TAKING WHICH
WOULD FURTHER IMPACT ADVERSELY ON OUR RELATIONS,
PARTICULARLY IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE. I HOPE I WILL NOT
BE FORCED TO TAKE THEM. HOWEVER, IF THE REPRESSION
CONTINUES, I WILL ORDER A FULL REVIEW OF EVERY ASPECT
OF OUR POLICY TOWARD POLAND.

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THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STANDS READY TO RECONSIDER
THE ACTIONS IT HAS TAKEN ONCE WE ARE CONVINCED THAT
YOUR GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN CONCRETE STEPS TO END
REPRESSION, FREED THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO
ARBITRARY DETENTION AND BEGUN A SEARCH FOR
RECONCILIATION AND A NEGOTIATED CCOMMODATION WITH THE
TRUE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL OF THE SOCIAL, SPIRITUAL
AND POLITICAL ELEMENTS OF POLISH SOCIETY WHICH HAVE
MADE POLAND THE GREAT COUNTRY IT IS. FOR THE SAKE OF
THE POLISH PEOPLE, STABILITY IN EUROPE AND THE FUTURE
OF U.S.-POLISH RELATIONS, I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO TAKE
STEPS TO MOVE POLAND TOWARD A POLICY OF GENUINE
COMPROMISE AND NEGOTIATION.

SINCERELY, RONALD REAGAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY
GENERAL WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
MESSAGE CENTER

PAGE 04 OF 04 SECSTATE WASHDC 8787

DTG: 231543Z DEC 81 PSN: 005101

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,
WARSAW.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM URGENT

DATE: 4/13/84

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/16 - 10:00 a.m.

SUBJECT: ENROLLED BILL H.R. 4835 - CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI MEMORIAL OUTPATIENT
CLINIC IN KRAKOW, POLAND

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McFARLANE	☒	☒
MEESE	☐	☒	McMANUS	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	MURPHY	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☒	OGLESBY	☒	☐
STOCKMAN	☐	☐	ROGERS	☐	☐
DARMAN	☐	☒	SPEAKES	☐	☐
FELDSTEIN	☐	☐	SVAHN	☐	☐
FIELDING	☒	☐	VERSTANDIG	☐	☐
FULLER	☒	☐	WHITTLESEY	☐	☐
HERRINGTON	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HICKEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
JENKINS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

May we have your comments on the attached Enrolled Bill and Signing Statement by 10:00 a.m. Monday, April 16.

Do you recommend that the signing statement accompany the Bill? Yes
If so, may we have any edits/comments. Thank you. *rmh*

RESPONSE: TO: RICHARD G. DARMAN

We have reviewed and concur with the signing statement and the attached enrolled bill, HR-4835, which authorizes funds for the Zablocki Memorial Outpatient facility at the American Children's Hospital in Poland.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET 1984 APR 13 AM 11:27

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 13 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 4835 - Clement J. Zablocki Memorial
Outpatient Clinic in Krakow, Poland
Sponsors - Rep. Fascell (D) Florida and 46 others

Last Day for Action

April 20, 1984 - Friday

Purpose

Authorizes the construction of a new facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland, to be known as the Clement J. Zablocki Outpatient Facility.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Department of State

Approval (Signing
statement attached)

National Security Council

Approval

Agency for International
Development

Approval

Department of the Treasury

No objection
(Informal)

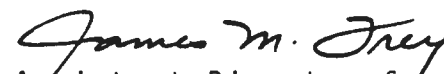
Discussion

H.R. 4835 authorizes the use of Polish currencies held by the United States, in such amounts as may be necessary, to construct a new facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland, to be known as the Clement J. Zablocki Outpatient Facility.

The enrolled bill further authorizes the appropriation of \$10,000,000 to equip and furnish the facility, improve medical equipment already at the hospital, and provide medical supplies to Poland through private and voluntary agencies.

As the Department of State notes in its enrolled bill views letter, Congressman Zablocki "...was instrumental in the establishment of the Children's Hospital in Krakow in the 1960's, a hospital which has the reputation as the best in Poland. Funding an outpatient facility in his name is entirely appropriate both as an expansion and improvement of an excellent hospital and as a fitting memorial to a person who has meant so much to both countries."

The enrolled bill passed the House and the Senate by voice vote. A draft signing statement, prepared by the Department of State, is attached for your consideration.


Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

9

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL SIGNING STATEMENT

I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, have the pleasure to sign a bill authorizing the appropriation of \$10 million dedicated to the equipping and furnishing of the Clement J. Zablocki Outpatient Facility at the Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland as well as the provision of medical supplies to the people of Poland. This is a fitting tribute to a man who meant so much to the people of both the United States and Poland.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 13, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY *PD*SUBJECT: HR-4835 re Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient
Clinic in Krakow

I concur in the signing statement and the attached enrolled bill,
HR-4835, which authorizes funds for the subject hospital in
Poland (Tab I).

cl *as* ✓
Matlock, *cl* Lehman, Sable and Thompson concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to Mr. Darman.

Approve *K* Disapprove

Attachment:

Tab I Staffing Memorandum to Mr. Darman

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 16, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY *PD*

SUBJECT: Polish-American Congress Banquet, Chicago, May 5

Al Mazewski has invited the President to address the Polish-American Congress (PAC) at its banquet commemorating Polish Constitution Day and the 40th anniversary of the PAC in Chicago on May 5. This commemoration will be the largest and most important Polish-American event of the year. Two thousand people will be in attendance at the banquet and tens of thousands will be attending other programs in Chicago at that time.

Unfortunately, the President, the Vice President and Secretary of State Shultz will be unable to attend. The Polish-American Congress would like the Administration to be represented by the most senior-level spokesman possible. They have invited you to attend the banquet and speak on behalf of the President. As this is the most important Polish-American event of a very important year, I strongly recommend that you attend if your schedule permits.

A response is requested by COB today.

RECOMMENDATION

That you accept the invitation to speak in Chicago on May 5 at the Polish American Congress banquet.

Approve *[Signature]*

Disapprove *[Signature]*

Attachment:

Tab I Incoming letter of invitation.

Dobriansky

FILE

3128

Ham
will go
for it

See I have out of town guests.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL DEEVER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY, ASSISTANT TO THE *FW*
PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON
ROBERT MCFARLANE, ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY
AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Presidential Video-tape for 40th Anniversary of Polish American Congress, May 5, 1984, Chicago

The Polish American Congress (PAC) has invited the President to address the PAC at its banquet commemorating Polish Constitution Day and the 40th anniversary of the PAC at the Conrad Hilton in Chicago on May 5. This commemoration will be the largest and most important Polish-American event of the year. 2,000 people will be in attendance at the banquet and tens of thousands will be attending other programs in Chicago at that time.

The PAC is the recognized umbrella organization of this key ethnic community. The PAC has played a very important role in U.S.-Polish relations, and has supported the President's sanctions policy very strongly.

Unfortunately, neither the President nor the Vice-President will be able to attend the banquet. Their absence breaks a tradition by which almost every recent President has attended a PAC banquet during his term.

Kenneth Dam has agreed to represent the Administration at the banquet, but it is also vitally important that the President have visibility at this event. Thus, we feel that it is very important that a video-taped message be prepared for this event. The message, which would be played not only at the banquet, but also on Polish television and radio programs throughout the U.S., would send an important message not only to the 8 million Polish-Americans, but to the people of Poland itself.

However, we have been advised that no video-taping sessions are scheduled between now and May 5. Because of the importance of this event, we strongly recommend, that a special video-tape session be scheduled upon the President's return from Asia, on May 3 or 4.

Attached (Tab A), is formal scheduling proposal.

cc: James Baker

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

April 17, 1984

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND
SCHEDULING

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON
ROBERT MCFARLANE, ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS

REQUEST: For the President to tape a message
for the 40th Anniversary of the
Polish American Congress

PURPOSE: To recognize the largest and most
important Polish-American orga-
nization.

BACKGROUND: The Polish American Congress (PAC)
is celebrating its 40th anniversary
and Polish Constitution Day with a
special program in Chicago which
will culminate in a banquet on May
5. Previous banquets have been
attended by former President's, but
President Reagan will not be able
to participate this year.

Nine million Americans are of
Polish heritage. They live mainly
in the industrial Northeast (Illino-
is to New York). Though pre-
dominantly registered Democrats,
they overwhelmingly supported the
President in 1980. The PAC's
president, Al Mazewski, has sup-
ported most of the President's
domestic and foreign policies,
especially those affecting U.S.-
Polish relations. The banquet will
be covered by local and Polish-
American press.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: The President has made amplified
phone calls to the PAC in the
summer and fall of 1983.

DATE AND TIME: May 3 or 4

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks

RECOMMENDED BY: Faith Whittlesey, Robert McFarlane

PROJECT OFFICER: Linas Kojelis, OPL, x2741



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER, CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY, ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON *FHW*
ROBERT MCFARLANE, ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY
AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Presidential Video-tape for 40th An-
niversary of Polish American Congress,
May 5, 1984, Chicago

The Polish American Congress (PAC) has invited the President to address the PAC at its banquet commemorating Polish Constitution Day and the 40th anniversary of the PAC at the Conrad Hilton in Chicago on May 5. This commemoration will be the largest and most important Polish-American event of the year. 2,000 people will be in attendance at the banquet and tens of thousands will be attending other programs in Chicago at that time.

The PAC is the recognized umbrella organization of this key ethnic community. The PAC has played a very important role in U.S.-Polish relations, and has supported the President's sanctions policy very strongly.

Unfortunately, neither the President nor the Vice-President will be able to attend the banquet. Their absence breaks a tradition by which almost every recent President has attended a PAC banquet during his term.

Kenneth Dam has agreed to represent the Administration at the banquet, but it is also vitally important that the President have visibility at this event. Thus, we feel that it is very important that a video-taped message be prepared for this event. The message, which would be played not only at the banquet, but also on Polish television and radio programs throughout the U.S., would send an important message not only to the 8 million Polish-Americans, but to the people of Poland itself.

However, we have been advised that no video-taping sessions are scheduled between now and May 5. Because of the importance of this event, we strongly recommend, that a special video-tape session be scheduled upon the President's return from Asia.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

April 9, 1984

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND
SCHEDULING

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY *FHW*

REQUEST: For the President to tape a message
for the 40th Anniversary of the
Polish American Congress

PURPOSE: To recognize the largest and most
important Polish-American orga-
nization.

BACKGROUND: The Polish American Congress (PAC)
is celebrating its 40th anniversary
and Polish Constitution Day with a
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president, Al Mazewski, has sup-
ported most of the President's
domestic and foreign policies,
especially those affecting U.S.-
Polish relations. The banquet will
be covered by local and Polish-
American press.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: The President has made amplified
phone calls to the PAC in the
summer and fall of 1983.

DATE AND TIME: Open

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks

RECOMMENDED BY: Faith Whittlesey, NSC

RECEIVED 21 APR 84 13

TO DEEVER, M

FROM MCFARLANE

DOC DATE 17 APR 84

WHITTLESEY, F

17 APR 84

KEYWORDS: POLAND

SUBJECT PRES VIDEO TAPE FOR 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS ON
5 MAY 1984 IN CHICAGO

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 25 APR 84 STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

DEEVER, M

DOBRIANSKY

COMMENTS

FRAN -
PLEASE CALL
& see if a decision
has been taken.
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ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL DEEVER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY, ASSISTANT TO THE *FW*
PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON
ROBERT MCFARLANE, ASSISTANT TO THE *RM*
PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY
AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Presidential Video-tape for 40th Anniversary of Polish American Congress, May 5, 1984, Chicago

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The PAC is the recognized umbrella organization of this key ethnic community. The PAC has played a very important role in U.S.-Polish relations, and has supported the President's sanctions policy very strongly.

Unfortunately, neither the President nor the Vice-President will be able to attend the banquet. Their absence breaks a tradition by which almost every recent President has attended a PAC banquet during his term.

Kenneth Dam has agreed to represent the Administration at the banquet, but it is also vitally important that the President have visibility at this event. Thus, we feel that it is very important that a video-taped message be prepared for this event. The message, which would be played not only at the banquet, but also on Polish television and radio programs throughout the U.S., would send an important message not only to the 8 million Polish-Americans, but to the people of Poland itself.

However, we have been advised that no video-taping sessions are scheduled between now and May 5. Because of the importance of this event, we strongly recommend, that a special video-tape session be scheduled upon the President's return from Asia, on May 3 or 4.

Attached (Tab A), is formal scheduling proposal.

cc: James Baker

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

April 17, 1984

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND
SCHEDULING

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON *FRW/LK*
ROBERT MCFARLANE, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL *RCM*
SECURITY AFFAIRS

REQUEST: For the President to tape a message
for the 40th Anniversary of the
Polish American Congress

PURPOSE: To recognize the largest and most
important Polish-American orga-
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BACKGROUND: The Polish American Congress (PAC)
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Polish relations. The banquet will
be covered by local and Polish-
American press.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: The President has made amplified
phone calls to the PAC in the
summer and fall of 1983.

22

DATE AND TIME: May 3 or 4

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks

RECOMMENDED BY: Faith Whittlesey, Robert McFarlane

PROJECT OFFICER: Linas Kojelis, OPL, x2741

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 20, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY (7)

SUBJECT: Presidential Video-tape for 40th Anniversary of
the Polish American Congress

Attached at Tab I is a joint memorandum from you and Faith Whittlesey to Michael Deaver recommending that the President send a video-taped message to the Polish American Congress (PAC) in commemoration of Polish Constitution Day and the 40th anniversary of PAC. As you know, over 2,000 people will be in attendance at the banquet. Thus, it is vitally important that the President have visibility at this event. The message will be played not only at the banquet, but also on Polish television and radio programs throughout the United States.

At Tab A is a Schedule Proposal to Fred Ryan.

Jack Matlock *Jm* concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to Michael Deaver.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment:

Tab I Memorandum to Michael Deaver
Tab A Schedule Proposal

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

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Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12853, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL DEEVER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON *FRW/LK*
ROBERT MCFARLANE, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Presidential Video-tape for 40th Anniversary of Polish American Congress, May 5, 1984, Chicago

The Polish American Congress (PAC) has invited the President to address the PAC at its banquet commemorating Polish Constitution Day and the 40th anniversary of the PAC at the Conrad Hilton in Chicago on May 5. This commemoration will be the largest and most important Polish-American event of the year. 2,000 people will be in attendance at the banquet and tens of thousands will be attending other programs in Chicago at that time.

The PAC is the recognized umbrella organization of this key ethnic community. The PAC has played a very important role in U.S.-Polish relations, and has supported the President's sanctions policy very strongly.

Unfortunately, neither the President nor the Vice-President will be able to attend the banquet. Their absence breaks a tradition by which almost every recent President has attended a PAC banquet during his term.

Kenneth Dam has agreed to represent the Administration at the banquet, but it is also vitally important that the President have visibility at this event. Thus, we feel that it is very important that a video-taped message be prepared for this event. The message, which would be played not only at the banquet, but also on Polish television and radio programs throughout the U.S., would send an important message not only to the 8 million Polish-Americans, but to the people of Poland itself.

However, we have been advised that no video-taping sessions are scheduled between now and May 5. Because of the importance of this event, we strongly recommend, that a special video-tape session be scheduled upon the President's return from Asia, on May 3 or 4.

Attached (Tab A), is formal scheduling proposal.

cc: James Baker

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

April 17, 1984

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND
SCHEDULING

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON *FRW/ck*
ROBERT MCFARLANE, ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS

REQUEST: For the President to tape a message
for the 40th Anniversary of the
Polish American Congress

PURPOSE: To recognize the largest and most
important Polish-American orga-
nization.

BACKGROUND: The Polish American Congress (PAC)
is celebrating its 40th anniversary
and Polish Constitution Day with a
special program in Chicago which
will culminate in a banquet on May
5. Previous banquets have been
attended by former President's, but
President Reagan will not be able
to participate this year.

Nine million Americans are of
Polish heritage. They live mainly
in the industrial Northeast (Illi-
nois to New York). Though pre-
dominantly registered Democrats,
they overwhelmingly supported the
President in 1980. The PAC's
president, Al Mazewski, has sup-
ported most of the President's
domestic and foreign policies,
especially those affecting U.S.-
Polish relations. The banquet will
be covered by local and Polish-
American press.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: The President has made amplified
phone calls to the PAC in the
summer and fall of 1983.

DATE AND TIME: May 3 or 4
REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks
RECOMMENDED BY: Faith Whittlesey, Robert McFarlane
PROJECT OFFICER: Linas Kojelis, OPL, x2741

US-Poland
28

3418 add-on

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 2, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY (P)

SUBJECT: Presidential Video-Tape for 40th Anniversary
of the Polish American Congress

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum from you to the President which forwards (Tab A) proposed Presidential remarks to the Polish American Congress (PAC) on the occasion of its 40th anniversary. These remarks are to be video-taped on Thursday, May 3.

The proposed text has been cleared by State and Speechwriters.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to the President.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Proposed Remarks for Video-Tape Session

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Presidential Video-Tape for 40th Anniversary
of Polish American Congress

On May 5, the Polish American Congress (PAC) will hold a banquet in Chicago on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding. This commemoration will be the largest and most important Polish-American event of the year.

Attached at Tab A is a proposed message to PAC (cleared by State and Speechwriters) to be video-taped by you on Thursday, May 3. Your message will be played at the banquet and on Polish-American radio and television programs throughout the United States. It will not only send an important message to the eight million Polish-Americans, but to the people of Poland itself.

RECOMMENDATION

OK No

— — That you video-tape the proposed text at Tab A.

Prepared by:
Paula Dobriansky

Attachment:

Tab A Proposed text for video-tape session

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS TO POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS

(To be video-taped on May 4, 1984)

I am pleased to have the opportunity to congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish-American Congress. The Congress has a long and illustrious history in representing the views and interests of Polish Americans as well as in helping Poles in Poland retain their dignity in the face of often arduous and troubling circumstances. Your efforts under the able leadership of Al Mazewski [Ma-ZEV-ski], to help the Polish people during their recent difficulties have been particularly impressive and your resourcefulness in providing humanitarian aid during and after martial law in Poland is proof of the ingenuity, determination and generosity of Americans of Polish descent.

It is fitting that your anniversary coincides with the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791. This constitution records for all time the hopes and aspirations of the Polish people for individual liberty and democracy.

As you know, Poland is close to my heart -- a proud country with a rich cultural and historical tradition that is linked inextricably with the West. And in a broader sense, when it comes to Poland, there is no division between East and West. Poland has always been part of the Western mainstream.

Earlier this week I had the honor to meet with the greatest living son of Poland, Pope John Paul II. Our meeting in Alaska was a deeply moving experience. The Pope expressed his deep

■

concern about the well-being of the Polish people and his hope that Americans would continue to do what we can to help the Polish people.

Since the imposition of martial law, we have provided more than \$100 million in humanitarian aid to the needy in Poland. Humanitarian aid will continue. And let me mention that I am very interested in the plan of the Episcopate of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland to funnel Western contributions through an autonomous, Church-run foundation to help private farmers. Although many details remain to be worked out, our government will do its part to see that this bold undertaking is successful. I know that you will do yours.

The initiative to fund the Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow is a worthy one. I know that the Children's Hospital, built with American contributions and run with American medical expertise, is one of the best in Poland. This addition to the Children's Hospital is a wonderful tribute to the memory of the late Congressman from Wisconsin.

I am concerned about those Polish citizens currently living in the United States who fear persecution if they return to Poland. As you know, extended voluntary departure is available through 1984 to all Polish citizens in the United States on or before December 23, 1981. I want to assure you that applications for political asylum from Polish citizens will be given sympathetic consideration consistent with U.S. law. A special White House Task Force is now reviewing U.S. policy on this

matter and will prepare recommendations.

On another front, let me assure you that we plan to continue our step-by-step approach toward the Polish government. If the Polish government takes steps to promote genuine national reconciliation, we will be ready to respond in an appropriate fashion.

I am deeply concerned, however, about reports of deterioration in the human rights situation. The number of political prisoners has risen. I have also seen accounts of appalling prison conditions for political prisoners who, in some cases, have gone on hunger strikes in an effort to improve their situation. Press reports of random round-ups of students, intellectuals, and workers are disturbing. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa continues to be harassed.

But on the positive side, I am pleased that the "crisis of the crosses" in Mietno-Garwolin [Mee-ET-no - Gar-VO-lin] was resolved satisfactorily. Another bit of good news is that the Church now has permission to build over 900 new churches. And Sunday masses can still be heard over official Polish radio.

Last November, and again this past January, I authorized some relaxation in our sanctions against the Polish government. This action was taken in response to the appeal by Lech Walesa for the easing of certain sanctions, the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, and the release of the vast majority of political prisoners.

We want to see the release of all political prisoners, including the Solidarity Seven and the KOR Four. We want to see

the cessation of harassment of Solidarity members and intellectuals no longer in jail but unable to resume their former activities. We want to see significant economic reforms, especially the decentralization of economic decisionmaking and the utilization of free market practices. We want to see free trade unions flourish. And of course, our dream is to see a Poland that lives by the Polish Constitution of 1791, ideas that Solidarity brought to life.

I would once again like to express my best wishes to you. I look forward to an opportunity to see you in person.

Thank you and God bless you all.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS
MEETING WITH POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Thank you. Our country is often called a melting pot of cultures. There is one thing we all have in common, something that ties us together as one people and is at the very heart of our national character; that is a fervent love of liberty. And it is this heartfelt conviction that today binds us -- not just Polish-Americans, but all Americans -- with those who struggle for freedom and independence in Poland. And let no one mistake our fortitude. Time may pass, but the American people will never, never forget the brave people of Poland and their courageous struggle.

It only seems like yesterday when all of us were so filled with hope. Solidarity, a truly independent labor union emerged and with it new recognition of freedoms of speech, press and the right to free association, to strike and to reap the fruits of one's labor. Perhaps nothing more clearly demonstrates the repressive and insecure nature of communism than the tremor felt throughout the Communist world as a result of Polish workers and citizens exercising inalienable human rights that are endemic to free Western societies.

Solidarity was born not only of the failure of the Polish Government to meet the needs of its people but also from a tradition of freedom preserved and nourished by the proud Polish people through two centuries of foreign and domestic tyranny. Symbolizing the battle of real workers in a so-called workers'

state to sustain fundamental human and economic rights, Solidarity sought to address and to resolve Poland's deep-rooted economic ills; it acted in good faith and pursued a path of constructive dialogue with the Polish Government.

Despite these peaceful efforts on the part of Solidarity, a brutal wave of repression descended on Poland on December 13, 1981. The imposition of martial law stripped away all vestiges of newborn freedom, Polish authorities resorted to arbitrary detentions and the use of force, the free flow of people, ideas and information was suppressed -- darkness descended on Poland.

Yet, despite the unyielding repression for the last 18 months, the will of the Polish people has not been broken. Hence, the Papal visit to Poland which ended only a few hours ago was truly a ray of hope for the people and an event of historical importance. During these eight short days, the Pope's message of hope and faith has helped to inspire millions of Poles to continue their struggle to regain the human rights taken from them by the Polish authorities on December 13.

I was particularly moved by the Pope's outspoken defense of the Polish people's human rights. His frequent statements of support for the interned, the imprisoned, and those dismissed from work for their political activities were particularly poignant reminders to the Jaruzelski regime and the Soviets that they cannot hope to permanently erase the historic August accords. All of us support his call for social renewal, social justice and reaffirmation of national sovereignty. I have long

felt that many -- if not all -- of the problems faced by the Polish people could be resolved if Warsaw's neighbors would permit that beleaguered nation to work them out undisturbed.

The need for dialogue and reconciliation in Poland has never been more evident than it was during the Pope's visit. The gulf separating the Polish people from their government remains vast. This clearly was manifested by the faces, words and the signs carried by the millions of Poles who traveled great distances to see and hear the Pope. His call on the need to find a "humane way for a peaceful and rational solution to the conflict" offers the only prospect of bridging this gap between the people and the government. I suspect that the Polish people are even more ready in the aftermath of the Pope's visit to begin a dialogue. But the real question is not the position of the Polish people, but that of the Warsaw government. Let us hope that Polish authorities will translate the restraint they showed during the visit into willingness to move toward reconciliation rather than confrontation.

I was also impressed by the Pope's words on the importance of free trade unions and his citation of Cardinal Wzysyski's comment that there is an innate right to form free associations and that the state's only role is to protect it. The actions of the millions of Poles who attended the masses around the country clearly attest that the spirit which gave rise to Solidarity is indeed not dead. There is only one way for the Polish Government to gain the confidence and trust of its own people -- to end

-4-

martial law, to release political prisoners, to restore freely formed trade unions and to embark on a path of genuine national reconciliation.

We are currently consulting with our Allies on the Polish question. Once these consultations are complete, we will decide on how to proceed in our relations with Warsaw. In the meantime, I would only repeat what I said in my December 10 speech; namely, that if the Polish Government takes meaningful liberalizing measures, we are prepared to take equally significant and concrete steps on our own.

Moreover, the U.S. will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the Polish people. I know the great sacrifices which so many of you and the Polish-American community have been making to send assistance in the form of food and medical supplies to the people of Poland during this critical period. We, too, have participated in this humanitarian effort with more than \$40 million worth of aid distributed through CRS and CARE. As I have stated previously, "if the Polish Government will honor the commitments it has made to basic human rights ... we in America will gladly do our share to help the shattered Polish economy, just as we helped the countries of Europe after both world wars."

The visit by John Paul II to his homeland was an inspiration to free men everywhere. It vividly illustrated that no one can successfully subjugate the Polish people. Never have the words of the Polish national anthem, "Poland has not died, while we yet live", been more real than at the present. Thank you for having me with you today. God bless you.

June 22, 1983
10:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEETING WITH POLISH NATIONAL
ALLIANCE REPRESENTATIVES
THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1983

Thank you. Our country is often called a melting pot of cultures. [America has its Italian pasta, its Irish potatoes, and ~~yes~~ its Polish sausage.] ^{NOT APPROPRIATE} But there is one thing we all have in common, something that ties us together as one people and is at the very heart of our national character; that is a fervent love of liberty. And it is this heartfelt conviction that today binds us -- not just Polish-Americans, but all Americans -- with those who struggle for freedom and independence in Poland. And let no tyrant underestimate our fortitude. Time may pass, but the American people will never, never forget the brave people of Poland.

It only seems like yesterday when all of us were so filled with hope. Things were happening in Poland that we had never dreamed possible. A truly independent labor movement was emerging and with it a new recognition of the freedoms of speech, press, and religion. Perhaps nothing more clearly demonstrates the repressive nature of communism than the tremor felt throughout the communist world as a result of Polish workers and citizens exercising rights that are taken for granted in Western countries. ^{undermines previous statements} - offensive

At the forefront of this change was Solidarity, exploding the myth that Communist governments are workers' states.

Solidarity's Lech Walesa, a hero in the true sense of the word,

↓ FOCUS should be on the Pope!

told an interviewer, "They wanted us not to believe in God, and our churches are full. They wanted us to be materialistic and incapable of sacrifices; we are anti-materialistic, capable of sacrifices. They wanted us to be afraid of the tanks, guns and instead we don't fear them at all." Lech Walesa and the people of Poland have shown us what courage means.

Under immense pressure from the Soviet Union, the Polish government 18 months ago swept away the gains made by Solidarity and others striving for a freer society. Doing the bidding of the Soviets, the Polish army clamped martial law on the country reminiscent of the dark days when Poland was occupied in World War II. I'm certain the people of Poland have never forgotten that in 1939, when Nazi Germany invaded Poland, it did so in alliance with, and as part of a coordinated attack with the Soviet Union. The time has come for the Soviet leadership to let their neighbors live in peace.

This section is not appropriate for this message. It detracts from the Pope's successes and the essence of his visit.

They can start by refraining from jamming out Voice of America broadcasts aimed at countries other than the Soviet's themselves. During the Pope's visit, the Soviet Union took it upon itself to decide whether or not the people of Poland should hear the VOA's coverage of the Papal trip. Both the VOA's regular programing and the special broadcasts of the Pope's visit were jammed, not by Poland, but by the Soviet Union. This is not only heavy-handed but a blatant violation of the Helsinki Accords.

→ ALSO, NOT Appropriate. This really can be handled in a Q/A.

These last 18 months have not been happy months for Poland. But freedom loving people everywhere can thank God for the

courage and the devotion of Pope John Paul II. His Holiness has brought new hope to his troubled land. We pray for him and we pray for Poland.

Christ spoke not only of praying for one's friends, but also one's adversaries. So today let us pray that the Polish government and also the government of the Soviet Union will be wise enough not to view the Pope's visit as a threat, but instead to appreciate it for what it really represents -- an opportunity.

Pope's visit should not be cast by the Pres. as a threat.

It was a tremendously successful and inspiring undertaking. Pope John Paul's journey has opened new possibilities of reconciliation for Poland, both internally and externally. For our part we stand ready to work for better relations with the Polish government, and with the government of the Soviet Union, should there be a good faith effort to improve the situation there.

→ A policy judgment that should not be made at this juncture

We did not sit idly by and simply watch the military crackdown on freedom in Poland. We retaliated by removing Poland's Most Favored Nation trading status, by restricting credits and technology transfers, and by toughening our policies in regard to agricultural commodities and fishing rights, along with a number of other measures such as suspending Polish airlines landing rights in this country.

This section is out of place.

Our relations have been chilly. Nevertheless, we are ready and willing to improve the situation. So I call on the Polish government and the Soviet government to work with us to change our relationship for the better. Let us use the Papal visit as a vehicle for change. For our part we are prepared to match, step

→ not Presidential language.

↓ preemptive policy judgment (need to review w/ Allies.)

by step, improvements in the situation there. We will be talking with our Allies in the next few days. Once these consultations are complete, we will decide if new approaches are warranted. In the meantime, I would only repeat what I said on December 10th, if the Polish Government takes meaningful steps toward liberalization, we are prepared to take equally concrete steps on our own.

During his inspiring visit Pope John Paul II spoke of the release of political prisoners, of the restoration of human rights, and of justice and dignity for all the people of Poland. His words can be a guidepost. The massive throngs who turned out, often hiking many miles to greet the Pope and worship with him, suggest the true desire of the people of that Nation.

In the United States, we consider freedom of religion a precious right, which will never be compromised. The scriptures tells us in Galatians 5:1, "It is for freedom that Christ set us free; therefore keep standing firm and do not be subject again to the yoke of slavery." Today let us all, in solidarity with the people of Poland, keep standing firm. Thank you for having me with you today -- and God Bless you.

There are no references to what the ^{Pres.}
Pope in fact said & what the ¹ certainly
endorses.

June 22, 1983

5:30 p.m. RR → SS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEETING WITH POLISH
AMERICAN LEADERS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1983

Thank you, Al. Father Pajak, distinguished guests:

Our country is composed of many cultures, races, and ethnic groups. But there is one thing we all have in common, something that ties us together as one people and is at the very heart of our national character; that is a fervent love of liberty. And it is this heartfelt conviction that today binds us -- not just Polish-Americans, but all Americans -- with those who struggle for freedom and independence in Poland. Let no one mistake our fortitude. Time may pass, but the American people will never, never forget the brave people of Poland and their courageous struggle.

It seems like only yesterday when all of us were so filled with hope. Solidarity, a truly independent labor union, had emerged. With it came new recognition of freedoms of speech, press, and the right to free association, to strike and to reap the fruits of one's labor. Perhaps nothing more clearly demonstrates the repressive and insecure nature of communism than the tremor felt throughout the communist world as a result of Polish workers and citizens exercising inalienable human rights that are so fundamental to free Western societies and that we too often take for granted.

Solidarity was born not only of the failure of the Polish Government to meet the needs of its people, but also from a noble

tradition of freedom preserved and nourished by the proud Polish people through two centuries of foreign and domestic tyranny. Symbolizing the battle of real workers to sustain fundamental human and economic rights in a so-called workers' state, Solidarity sought to address and to resolve Poland's deep-rooted economic ills; it acted in good faith and pursued a path of constructive dialogue with the Polish Government.

Despite these peaceful efforts on the part of Solidarity, a brutal wave of repression descended on Poland on December 13, 1981. The imposition of martial law stripped away all vestiges of newborn freedom. Polish authorities resorted to arbitrary arrests, imprisonment, and the use of force. The free flow of people, ideas, and information was suppressed -- a darkened cloud descended on Poland.

But not all has been darkness. Despite the unyielding repression for the last 18 months, the will of the Polish people has not been broken. And the papal visit to Poland which ended ^{is} ~~only a few hours ago was~~ ^{today} truly a ray of hope for the Polish people and an event of historical importance. During these 8 short days, the Pope's message of hope and faith has helped to inspire millions of Poles to continue their struggle to regain the human rights taken from them by the Polish authorities on December 13.

I was deeply moved by the Pope's outspoken defense of the Polish people's human rights. His frequent statements of support for the interned, the imprisoned, and those dismissed from work for their political activities were poignant reminders to the

Jaruzelski regime and the Soviets that they cannot hope to permanently erase the historic August accords. Freedom-loving people everywhere support His Holiness' call for social renewal, social justice, and reaffirmation of national sovereignty. I have long felt that many -- if not all -- of the problems faced by the Polish people could be resolved if Warsaw's neighbors would permit that beleaguered nation to work them out undisturbed.

The need for dialogue and reconciliation in Poland has never been more evident than it was during the Pope's visit. The gulf separating the Polish people from their government remains vast. Nothing showed this more clearly than the faces, words and signs carried by the millions of Poles who traveled great distances to see and hear the Pope. His call on the need to find a "humane way for a peaceful and rational solution to the conflict" offers the only prospect of bridging this gap between the people and the government. I suspect that the Polish people are even more ready in the aftermath of the Pope's visit to begin a dialogue. But the real question is not the willingness of the Polish people, but that of the Warsaw government. I urge the Polish authorities to translate the restraint they showed during the papal visit into willingness to move toward reconciliation, rather than confrontation, with the Polish people.

I was also impressed by the Pope's words on the importance of free trade unions and his quote of Cardinal Wyszynski's comment that there is an innate right to form free associations and that the state's only role is to protect it. The actions of

the millions of Poles who attended the masses around the country inspiring the spirit which gave rise to Solidarity still flourishes in Polish hearts. There is only one way for the Polish government to gain the confidence and trust of its own people: to end martial law, to release political prisoners, to restore freely formed trade unions and to embark on a path of genuine national reconciliation.

We are currently consulting with our Allies on the Polish question. Once these consultations are complete, we will decide on how to proceed in our relations with Warsaw. In the meantime, I would only repeat what I said in my December 10 speech: If the Polish government takes meaningful liberalizing measures, we are prepared to take equally significant and concrete steps on our own.

Moreover, the U.S. will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the Polish people. I know the great sacrifices which so many of you and the Polish-American community have been making to send assistance in the form of food and medical supplies. We, too, have participated in this humanitarian effort with more than \$40 million worth of aid distributed through CRS and CARE. As I have said before, if the Polish government will honor the commitments it has made to basic human rights, we in America will gladly do our share to help the shattered Polish economy, just as we helped the countries of Europe after both world wars.

The visit by John Paul II to his homeland was an inspiration to all who cherish freedom. It vividly showed that no one can

crush the spirit of the Polish people. The moving words of the Polish national anthem, "Poland has not died, while we yet live," are more true today than ever. And the spirit of Solidarity that unites the Polish people with free people everywhere has never been stronger. Thank you for having me with you today, and God bless you.