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Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Diplomatic Protocol

PROGRAMME
OF THE STATE VISIT TO POLAND
OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
MADAME GERALD R. FORD

July 28-29, 1975

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 OF THE STATE VISIT TO POLAND
 OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT
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 AND
 MADAME GERALD R. FORD

July 28-29, 1975

	Residence	Car No
President of the United States of America		
Mr. Gerald R. FORD	Wilanów	A
Mrs. Gerald R. FORD	Wilanów	B

OFFICIAL PARTY

Henry A. KISSINGER Secretary of State and Assistant to the President	Parkowa Villa IA	4
Ambassador Richard T. DAVIES	34 Idzikow- skiego st.	6
Robert T. HARTMANN Counselor to the President	Parkowa apt. 113	7
Ronald H. NESSEN Press Secretary to the President	Parkowa apt. 213	P-9
LGen Brent SCOWCROFT Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	Parkowa Villa IB	7
Richard B. CHENEY Deputy Assistant to the President	Wilanów apt. C/D	1
Helmut SONNENFELDT Counselor of the Department of State	Parkowa apt. 202	8
Arthur A. HARTMAN Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs	Parkowa apt. 203	8

ACCOMPANYING PERSONS

	Residence	Car No
Jack FORD	Wilanów apt. E	14
Terrence O'DONNELL Aide to the President	Parkowa Villa III	1
Byron CAVANEY Director of the Advance Office	Parkowa Villa III	17
H. S. KNIGHT Director of the United States Secret Service	Hotel «Forum» apt. 2907	
Brigadier General Lawrence A. ADAMS Director, White House Communications Agency	Hotel «Forum»	
Robert F. GOODWIN Special Assistant to the President	Parkowa Villa III	17
Rear Admiral William M. LUKASH, USN Physician to the President	Wilanów apt. F	
Captain Lee KOLLMORGEN Military Assistant to the President	Parkowa apt. 413	
L. Ray HUNT Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Operations	Parkowa apt. 302	
Milton FRIEDMAN President's Speechwriting Office Assistant Editor	Parkowa apt. 402	

	Residence	Car No
A. Denis CLIFT National Security Council Senior Staff Member	Parkowa apt. 109	
Hal SAUNDERS Senior Staff Member, National Security Council	Parkowa apt. 110	
William GREENER Deputy Press Secretary to the President	Hotel «Forum»	
John W. HUSHEN Deputy Press Secretary to the President	Hotel «Forum»	
Sheila WEIDENFELD Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford	Parkowa apt. 111	
Thomas P. DECAIR Assistant Press Secretary to the President	Hotel «Forum»	
Major Robert BARRETT Army Aide to the President	Parkowa apt. 313	
L. Paul BREMER Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State	Parkowa Villa IB	
David Hume KENNERLY Personal Photographer to the President	Parkowa apt. 403	1
Keith KRETCHMER Staff Assistant to the President	Parkowa Villa III	

PROGRAMME

The President of the United States, Mr. Richard M. Nixon, will be present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Nixon and their children. The exhibition will be held in the Grand Gallery of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., from September 15 to October 15, 1971. The exhibition is a joint venture of the National Gallery of Art and the National Endowment for the Arts. The exhibition is a major contribution to the understanding of the art of the United States in the 19th century. The exhibition is a major contribution to the understanding of the art of the United States in the 19th century.

MONDAY, JULY 28

- 11.45 a.m. – Arrival of the Presidential aircraft at Okęcie Military Airport.
Official welcome. (Annex 1).
- 12.20 p.m. – Departure for the Residence at Wilanów Palace.
- 12.55 p.m. – Arrival at Wilanów Palace.
- 1.25 p.m. – Departure for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
- 1.40 p.m. – Laying of a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. (Annex 2)
- 1.50 p.m. – Departure for the Palace of the Council of Ministers (50, Krakowskie Przedmieście).
- 2.00 p.m. – Luncheon given by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Madame Edward Gierk in honour of His Excellency the President of the United States of America and Madame Gerald R. Ford.
Concert.

Monday, July 28

4.00 p.m. – Departure by cars for the sightseeing tour of Warsaw.

4.55 p.m. – Arrival at the Sejm.

5.00 p.m. – Talks.

– Signing of the Joint Statement.

7.00 p.m. – Departure for the Residence.

8.30 p.m. – Dinner given by the President of the United States of America and Madame Gerald R. Ford in honour of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Madame Edward Gierk at Wilanów Palace.

TUESDAY, JULY 29

Departure for Kraków

8.45 a.m. – Departure from Wilanów for Okęcie Military Airport.

9.00 a.m. – Departure by DC 137 for Kraków (Balice Airport).

9.45 a.m. – Arrival at Balice Airport.

– Welcome ceremony.

10.00 a.m. – Departure by helicopters for Oświęcim-Brzezinka.

10.20 a.m. – Arrival at Oświęcim-Brzezinka.

10.25 a.m. – Laying of a wreath at the International Monument.

– Signing of the Memorial Book.

10.50 a.m. – Departure by helicopters for the Clinic of Paediatric Surgery at Prokocim.

Tuesday, July 29

– Visit to the Clinic of Peadiatric Surgery.

– Signing of the Memorial Book.

11.30 a.m. – Departure by cars for Wawel.

– Meeting with the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Mr. E. Gierek and Prime Minister Mr. P. Jaroszewicz.

11.45 a.m. – Arrival at Market Square.

12.10 p.m. – Arrival at Wawel Castle.

12.40 p.m. – Luncheon given by Prime Minister and Mrs. P. Jaroszewicz.

2.00 p.m. – Departure by cars for Balice Airport.

2.20 p.m. – Arrival at the airport. Official Farewell.

2.35 p.m. – Departure by DC 137 for Helsinki.

PROGRAMME FOR
H.E. DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER

Monday, July 28

4.00 p.m. – Departure from the Palace of the Council of Ministers.

4.10 p.m. – Arrival at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 23 I Armii Wojska Polskiego.

– Conversation with H.E. Mr. Stefan Olszowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

4.50 p.m. – Departure for the Sejm.

PROGRAMME FOR MRS. GERALD R. FORD

Tuesday, July 29

10.00 a.m. - Departure from Balice airport for Collegium Maius.

10.20 a.m. - Arrival at Collegium Maius.

- Visit to the Jagiellonian University Collection.

- Signing of the Memorial Book.

10.50 a.m. - Walk to the Market Square.

11.35 a.m. - Departure for Wawel.

11.40 a.m. - Arrival to Wawel.

12.10 p.m. - Visit to Wawel.

LAYING OF A WREATH
AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Monday, July 28

- 1.25 p.m. – Departure from the Residence.
- 1.40 p.m. – Arrival at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Director of Diplomatic Protocol presents to His Excellency the President of the United States of America the Minister of National Defense, the Chairman of the Council of Voievodship of Warsaw, the President of Warsaw, the Commander of the Warsaw Military Garrison, the Chief of the Foreign Section of the Army General Staff.
- The Guard of Honour of Polish Army with banner and band will be to the right of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
 - H.E. the President of the United States of America stands behind the wreath held by two officers of the United States Marine Corps.
 - The band plays National Anthem of the United States of America.
 - To the beating of drums, the cortege advances towards the Tomb.
 - Laying of the wreath.
 - The band plays National Anthem of Poland.

- Signing of the Memorial Book.
- H.E. the President of the United States of America salutes the colors.
- 1.50 p.m. - Departure for the Palace of the Council of Ministers.

Annex 2

OFFICIAL FAREWELL CEREMONY

AT BALICE AIRPORT KRAKÓW

Tuesday, July 29

- 2.20 p.m. - The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford are accompanied to the airport by the 1st. Secretary of the PUWP and Mrs. Edward Gierek, the Chairman of the Council of State and Mrs. Henryk Jabłoński, Prime Minister and Mrs. Piotr Jaroszewicz, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Stefan Olszowski.
- Arrival at the airport.
- The band plays the national anthems of the United States of America and of Poland.
- The President of the United States accompanied by the 1st. Secretary of the PUWP, proceeds towards the Guard of Honour.
- The Commander of the Guard reports.
H.E. President of the United States of America salutes the colors, inspects the Guard of Honour and greets the soldiers.
- The presidential party boards the plane.
- The President bids farewell to the representatives of state, military and local authorities.
- The President bids farewell to members of the US Embassy.
- The President walks in front of the public.

- The President bids farewell to the Party and State Leadership.
- The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford are accompanied to the foot of the landing-steps by the 1st. Secretary of the PUWP and Mrs. E. Gierek, the Chairman of the Council of State and Mrs. H. Jabłoński, Prime Minister and Mrs. P. Jaro-szewicz, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. S. Olszowski, where they bid final farewell.
- The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford board the aircraft.
- The Presidential plane takes off for Helsinki.

ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Wilanów Palace

Operator	42 03 06
Left wing of the Palace	ext. 78
Duty officer	42 23 09

Parkowa Hotel

50, Belwederska Street	41 60 21 to 29
Villa I A-Parkowa Str.	41 38 32
Villa I B-Parkowa Str.	41 38 31
Villa II A-Parkowa Str.	41 07 22
Villa II B-Parkowa Str.	41 07 03
Villa III A-Parkowa Str.	41 02 51
Villa III B-Parkowa Str.	41 07 05

Embassy of the USA

29/31 Al. Ujazdowskie	28 30 41 to 49
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Residence of the

Ambassador of the USA

34 Idzikowskiego Street	43 31 19
-------------------------	----------

Forum Hotel

24/26 Nowogrodzka Street	21 09
--------------------------	-------

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

23, Al. I Armii WP	28 74 51 to 59
Operator	28 84 51 to 57

Diplomatic Protocol

Director	28 63 67
Protocol Section	28 01 38

Department III (United States,
Western Hemisphere)

Director	28 15 21
----------	----------

Department of Information
and Cultural Cooperation

Director	21 82 21
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Dinner / Warsaw / 36 guests
28 JULY WILANOW PALACE

Consomme

Cheese Straws

Cornish Game Hen

Wild Rice

Bouquet of Vegetables

Hearts of Palm Vinaigrette

Port Salut Cheese

Chestnut Souffle

Petits Fours

Demitasse

Robert Mondavi Pinot Chardonnay 1972

Signed photo
of pre

JAMES A. HUTCHINS, Jr.

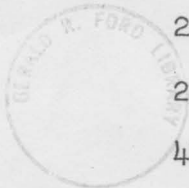
Agricultural Attaché

Embassy of the United States of America

LIST OF U.S. EMBASSY KEY PERSONNEL

U.S. Embassy Switchboard: 28-30-41

	<u>Office Phone Ext.</u>	<u>Home Phone</u>
Ambassador: Richard T. Davies	201	43 31 19
DCM: John R. Davis, Jr.	202	45 21 09
Political Counselor: John D. Scanlan	210	43 10 02
Economic Counselor: Gerald P. Lamberty	269	43 08 25
Press & Cultural Counselor: James E. Bradshaw	301	45 03 27
Administrative Counselor: Ernst Conrath	262	41 89 76
Army Attache: Col. Richard H. Lewandowski	244	45 03 25
Air Attache: Lt. Col. Leonard Zalewski	244	44 55 74
Agricultural Attache: James A. Hutchins, Jr.	258	41 32 18
Science Attache: Allen S. Greenberg	267	49 96 02
Chief, Consular Section: Allan W. Otto	329	25 05 35
Cultural Office: Robert R. Gosende	302	45 01 68
Press Attache: Dell F. Pendergrast	310	12 03 82
Trade Development Center: Alex Hertzberg	304	45 03 52
Political Officer: Atherton Noyes III	220	43 05 62
Protocol/Political Officer: Jack M. Seymour, Jr.	206	44 74 49
Economic Officer: Ralph R. Johnson	252	22 03 36
George T. Boutin	252	44 09 58
Budget & Fiscal Officer: Anna M. Hafey	279	21 69 32
Disbursing Officer: Alfred J. Pelland	292	22 01 87
Regional Security Officer: C. David Harrison	261	44 17 69
General Services Officer: Ronald A. Gzehoviak	280	22 08 94



CITY WARSAW

DATES OF VISIT Mon, July 28 & Tues, July 29
Signal tel # 28-30-41
ext-353 or 354

Probable weather: low 80s in day, mid 70s at night

Events we'll have: (everything with the president)

11:45 arrival & to palace

2pm state luncheon, followed by walking tour of old town

8:30 state dinner, villanow palace

You'll be staying: PARKOWA, SUITE 202 (5 mins from press hotel)

Mrs. Ford will be: Wilanow PALACE (5 mins from you)

Jack Ford will be: Wilanow PALACE

Ambassador's wife: Mrs. Richard Davies

Wife of head of state: Mrs. EDWARD GIEREK

STAFF LOCATIONS:

Patti (KRAKOW HOTEL) Karl FORUM-1012 Dick FORUM-2829

Carolyn PARKOWA - 206 Pete (KRAKOW HOTEL) Jeannie FORUM-1423

PRESS INFORMATION:

Press Hotel FORUM (21-09 telephone)

Press center location FORUM FIRST FLOOR

AP FRANK CORMIER - room 908 forum or message center

UPI helen thomas - room 2518 forum or message center

Network pool coordinator —

Press message center 289-219

GIFT INFORMATION:

—
—
—

KEY CONTACTS:

Mrs. Ford Ralph Johnson (in Krakow)

Jack Ford Ralph Johnson (in Krakow)

Press Jim Bradshaw

Del Pendergrast

ADVANCE TEAM:

lead bob goodwin

press pappy noel

press trans hal mcIntyre

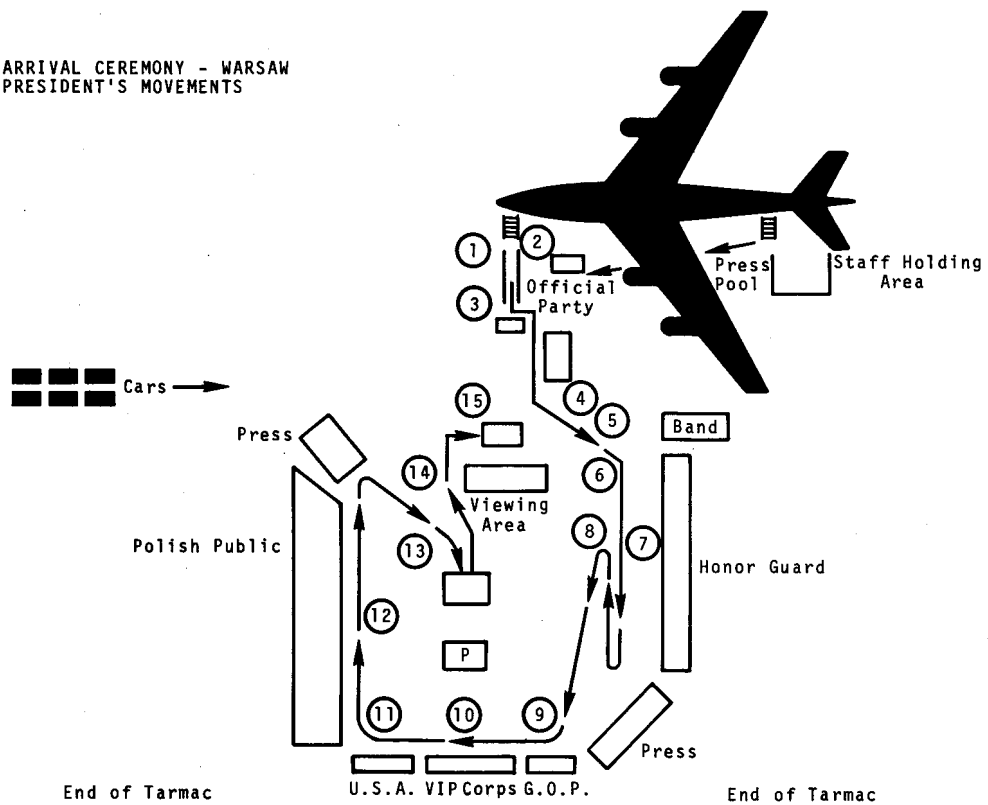
WHCA bob bishop

USSS frank wilson

state dept ted figuera

chuck angulo

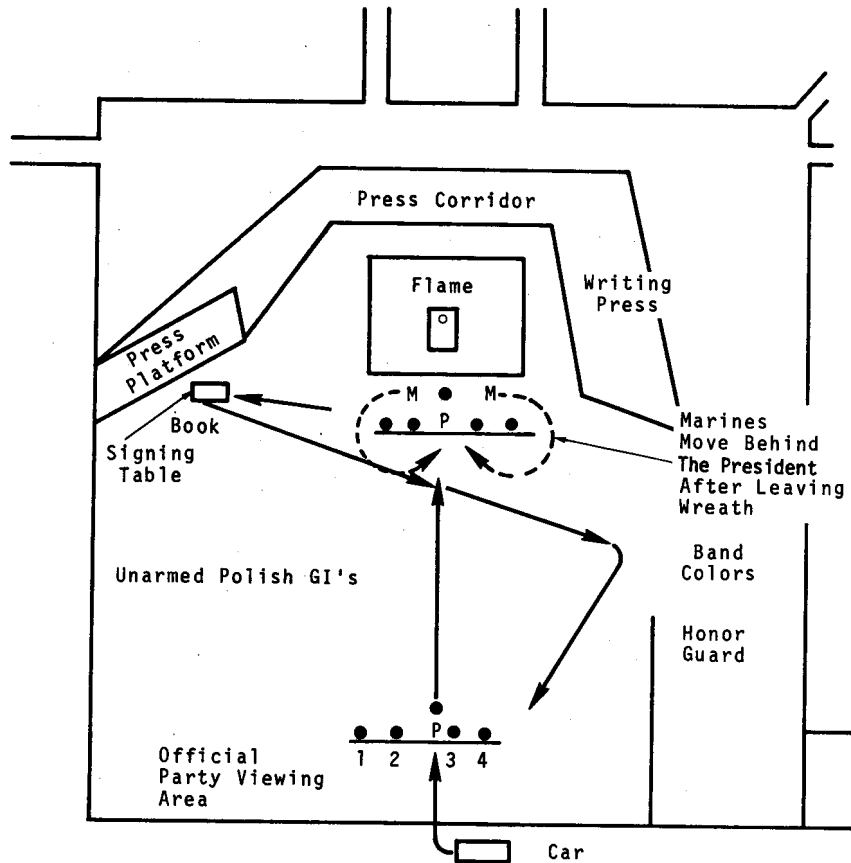
ARRIVAL CEREMONY - WARSAW
PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS



1. - Ambassadors proceed into aircraft
2. - Presentation of flowers
3. - Greeting Polish VIP's
4. - Pause for Anthems
5. - Invitation to review guard
6. - Acknowledgement of colors
7. - Review of Guard
8. - Greeting of Soldiers
9. - Greeting Polish Officials
10. - Greeting Dean of Diplomatic Corps and passing rest of Corps
11. - Passing U.S. Embassy Representatives
12. - Passing Polish public
13. - Mounting Platform
14. - Moving to view the passing in review
15. - Boarding Motorcade

CEREMONY

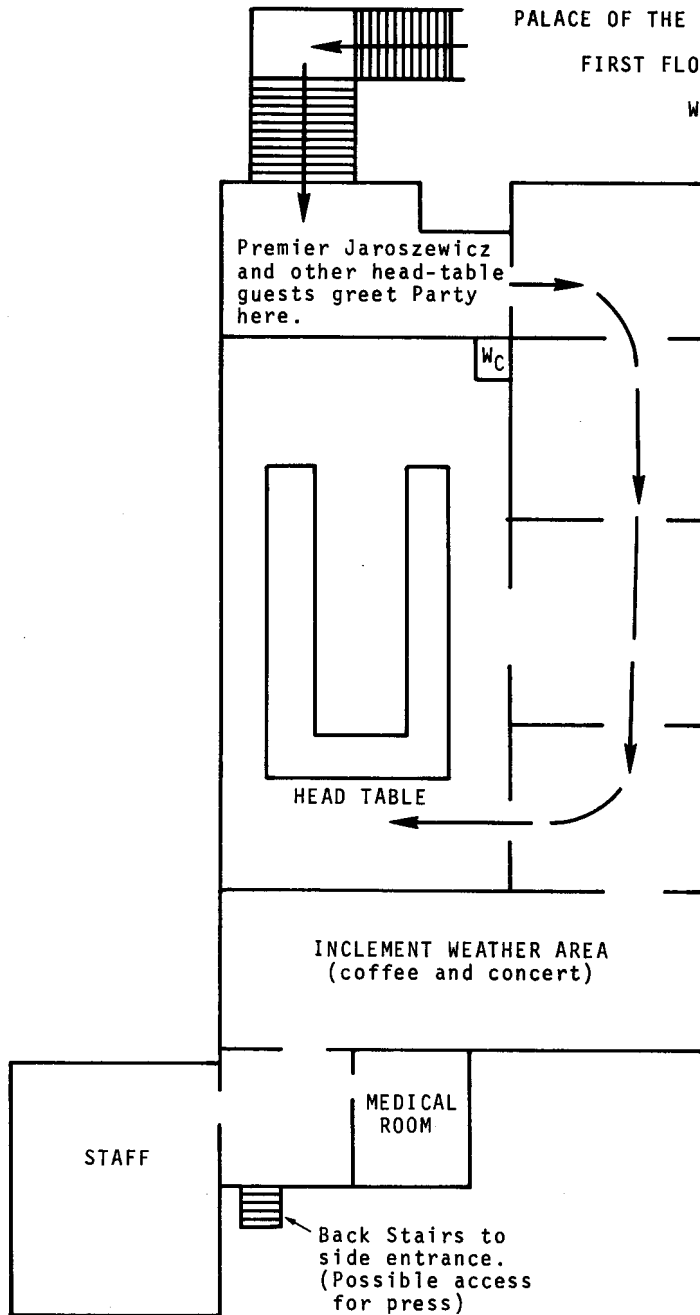
TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER
WARSAW



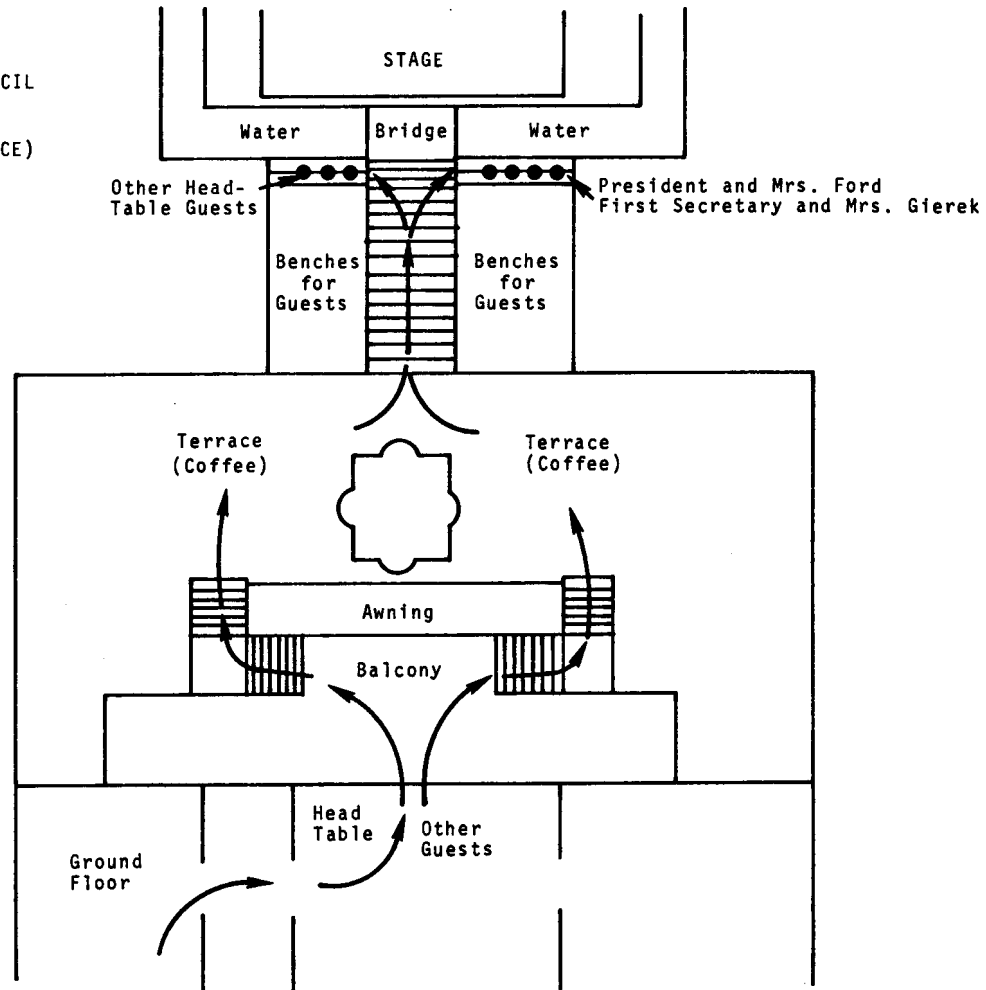
- 1 - Chief of Protocol
- 2 - Chief of the Foreign Liaison Office
- 3 - Commander of the Warsaw Military District
- 4 - Commander of the Warsaw Garrison

M Marines

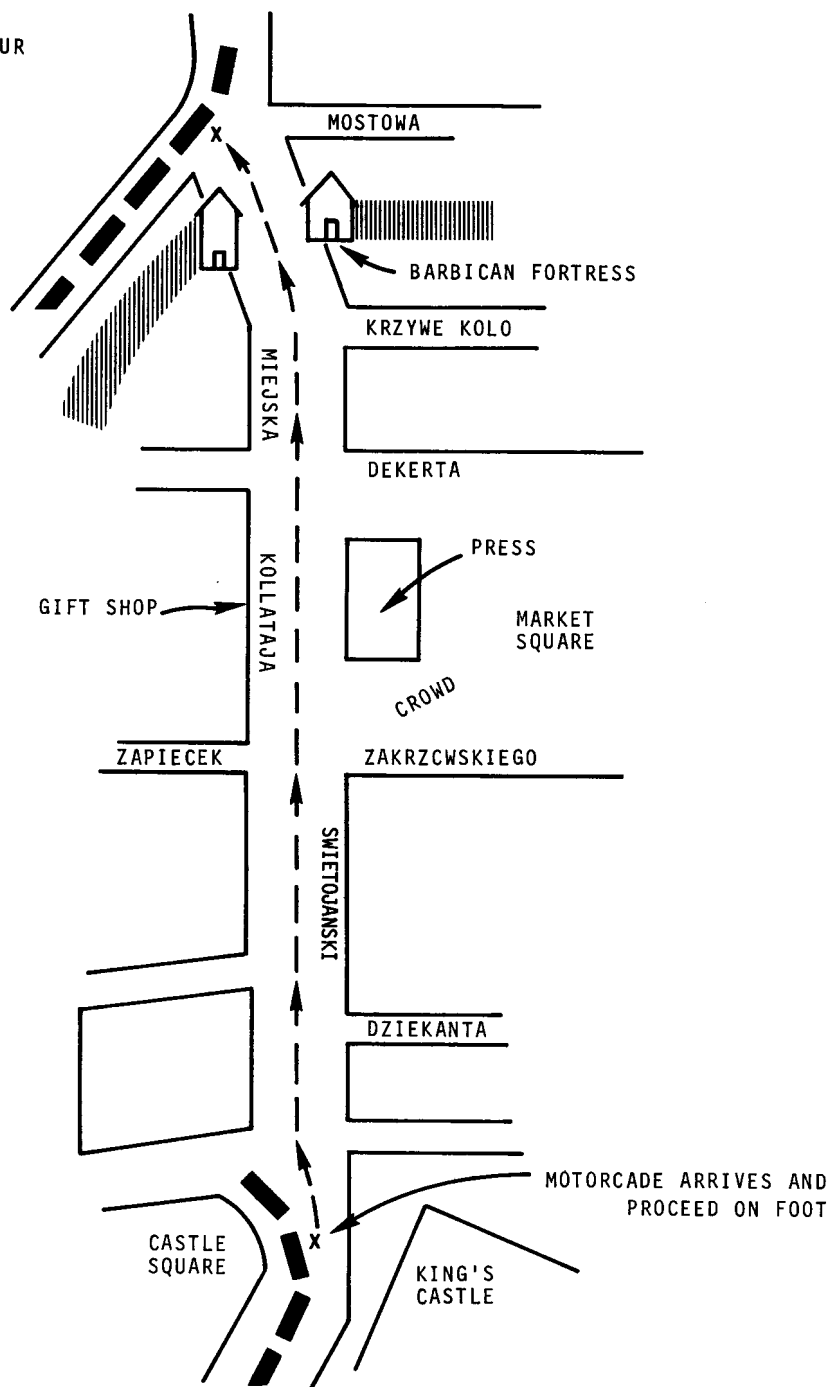
PALACE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
FIRST FLOOR (EUROPEAN)
WARSAW

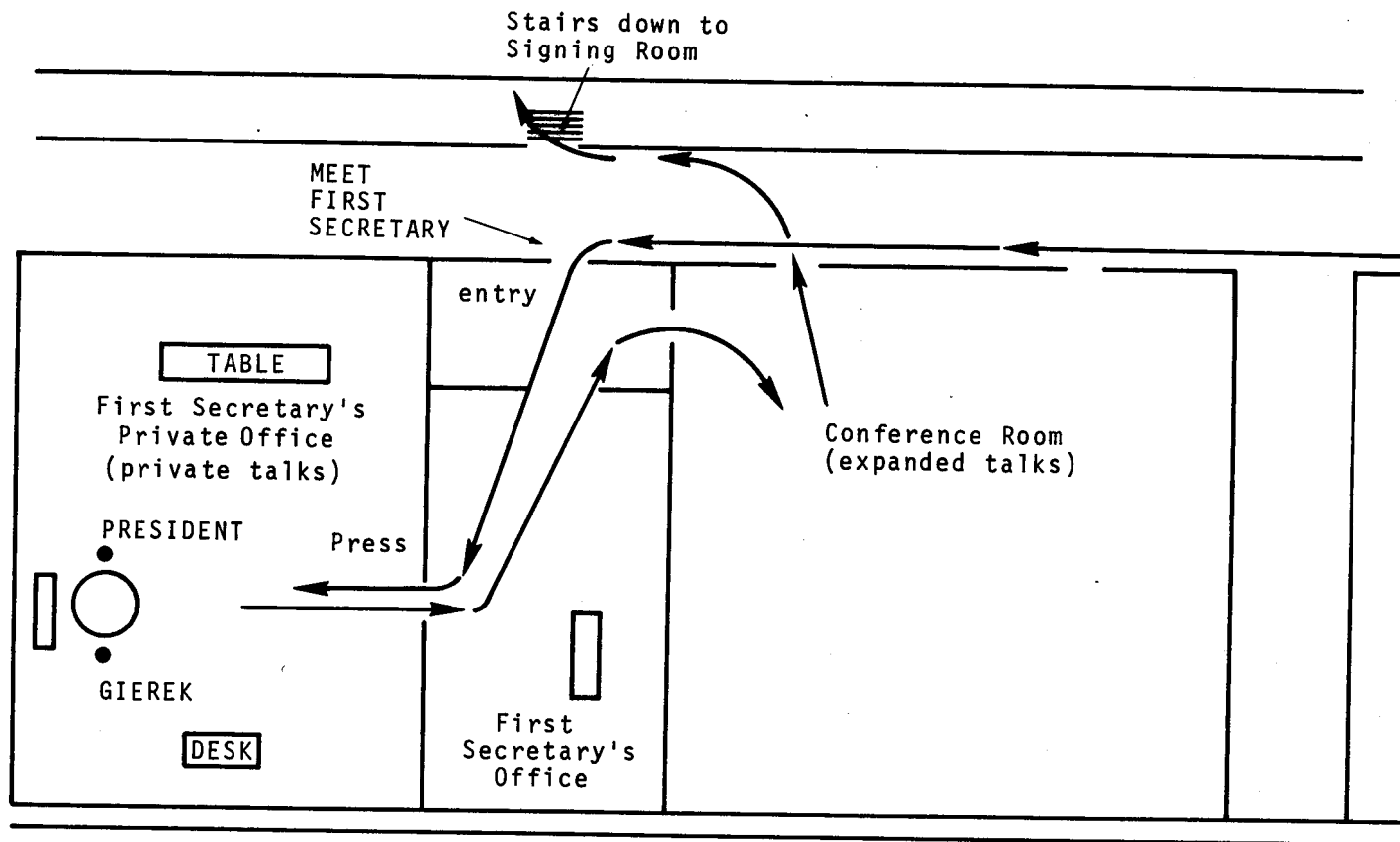


PALACE OF COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS
(OUTSIDE TERRACE)
WARSAW



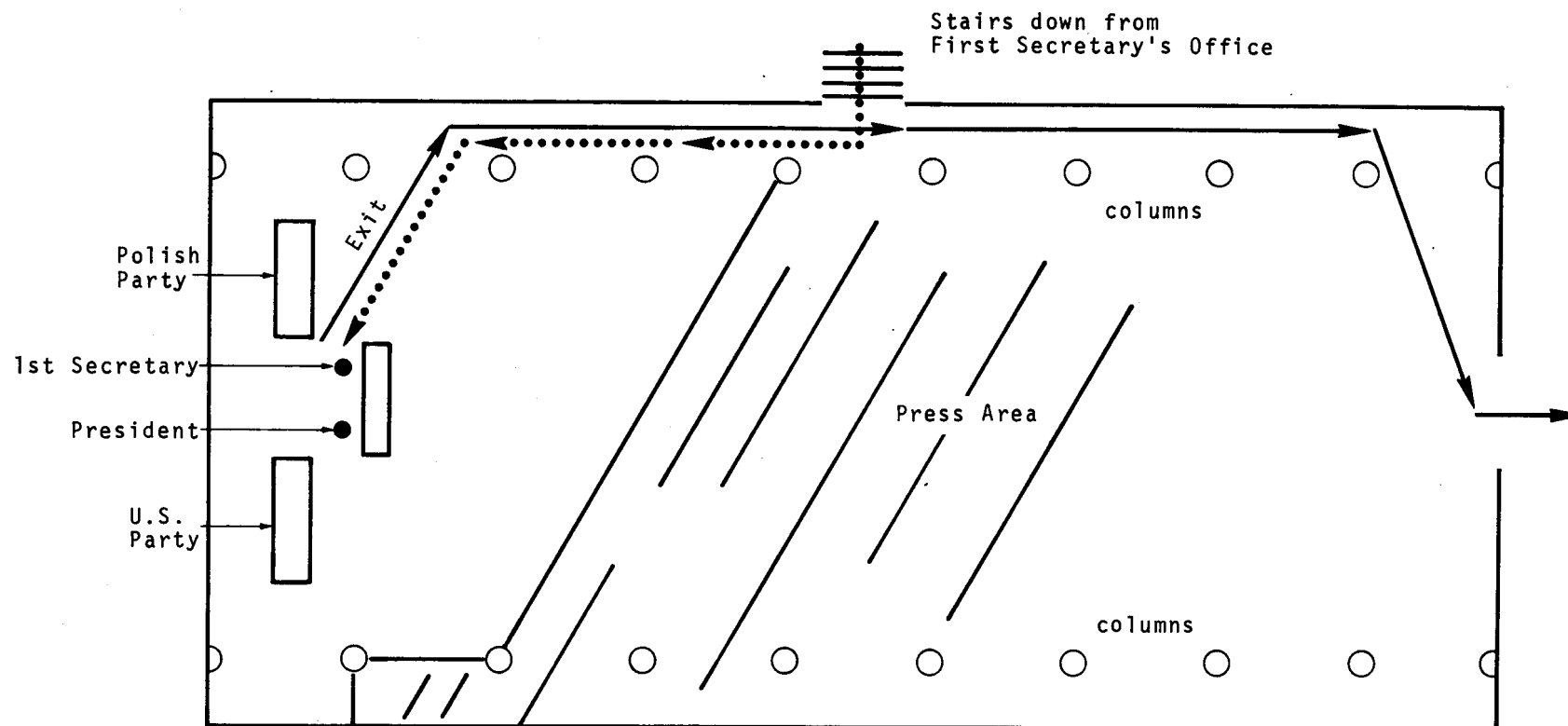
OLD TOWN TOUR
WARSAW





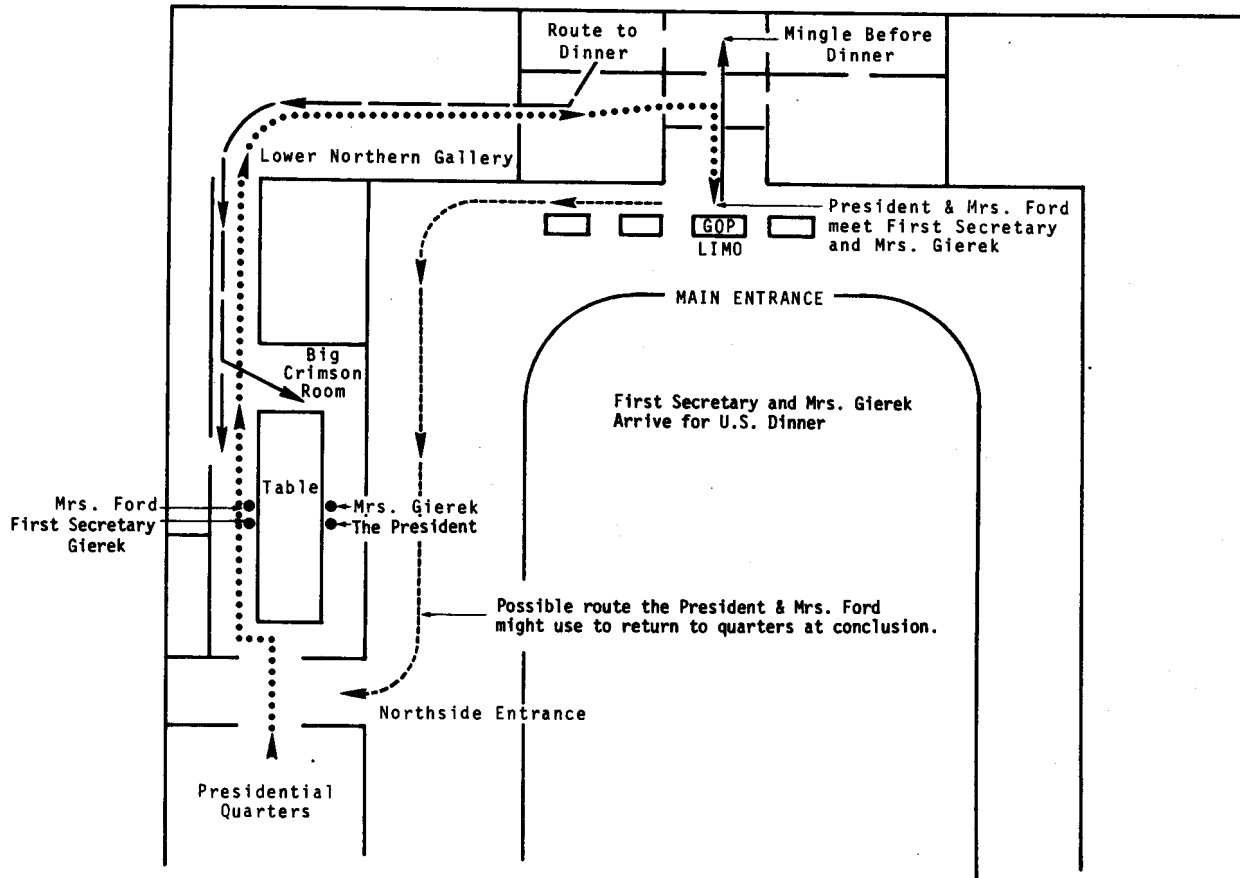
PARLIAMENT
SEJM (Second Floor)

PARLIAMENT
SEJM - WARSAW
DOCUMENT SIGNING ROOM

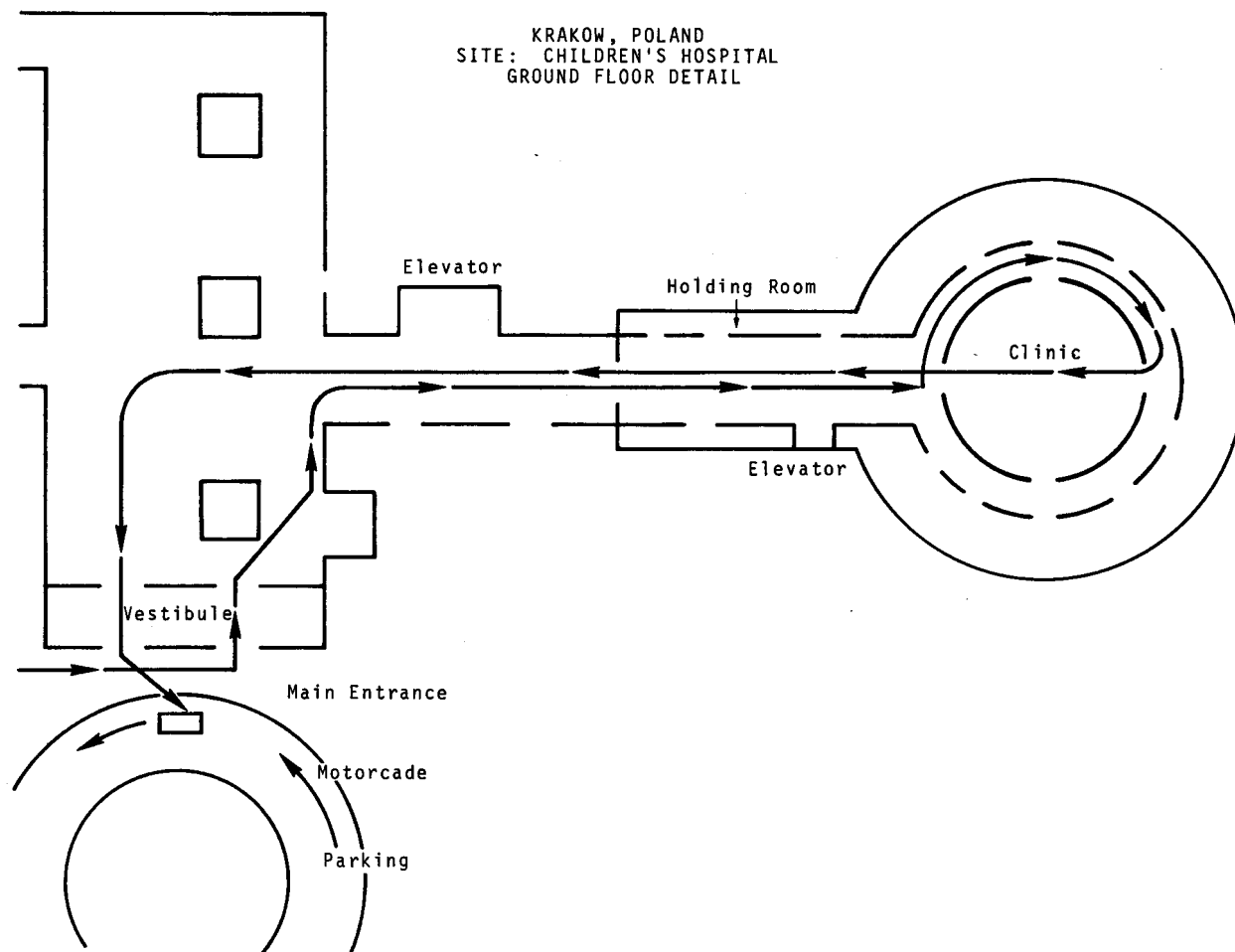


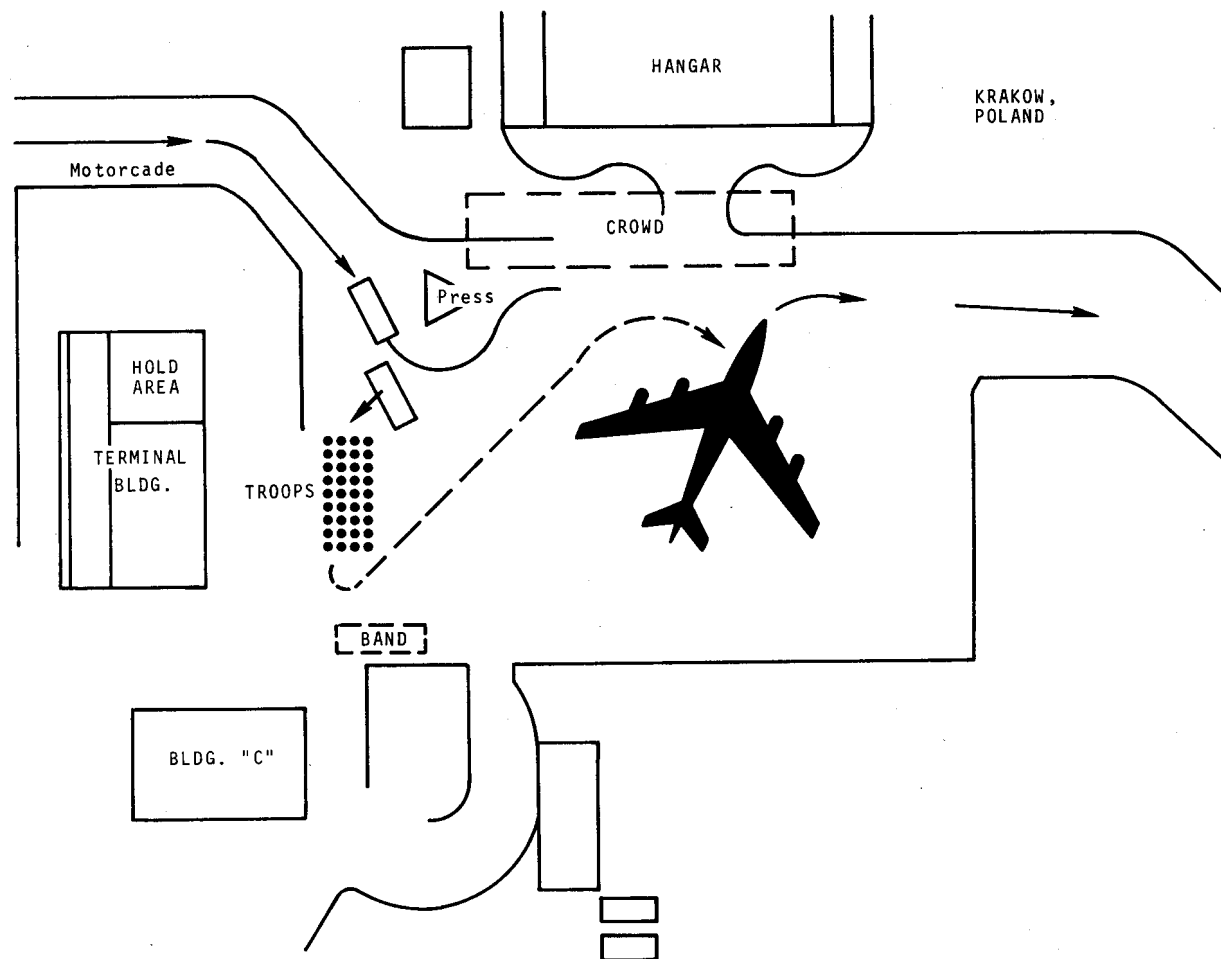
WILANOW PALACE
WARSAW

Before Dinner Refreshments/After Dinner Coffee

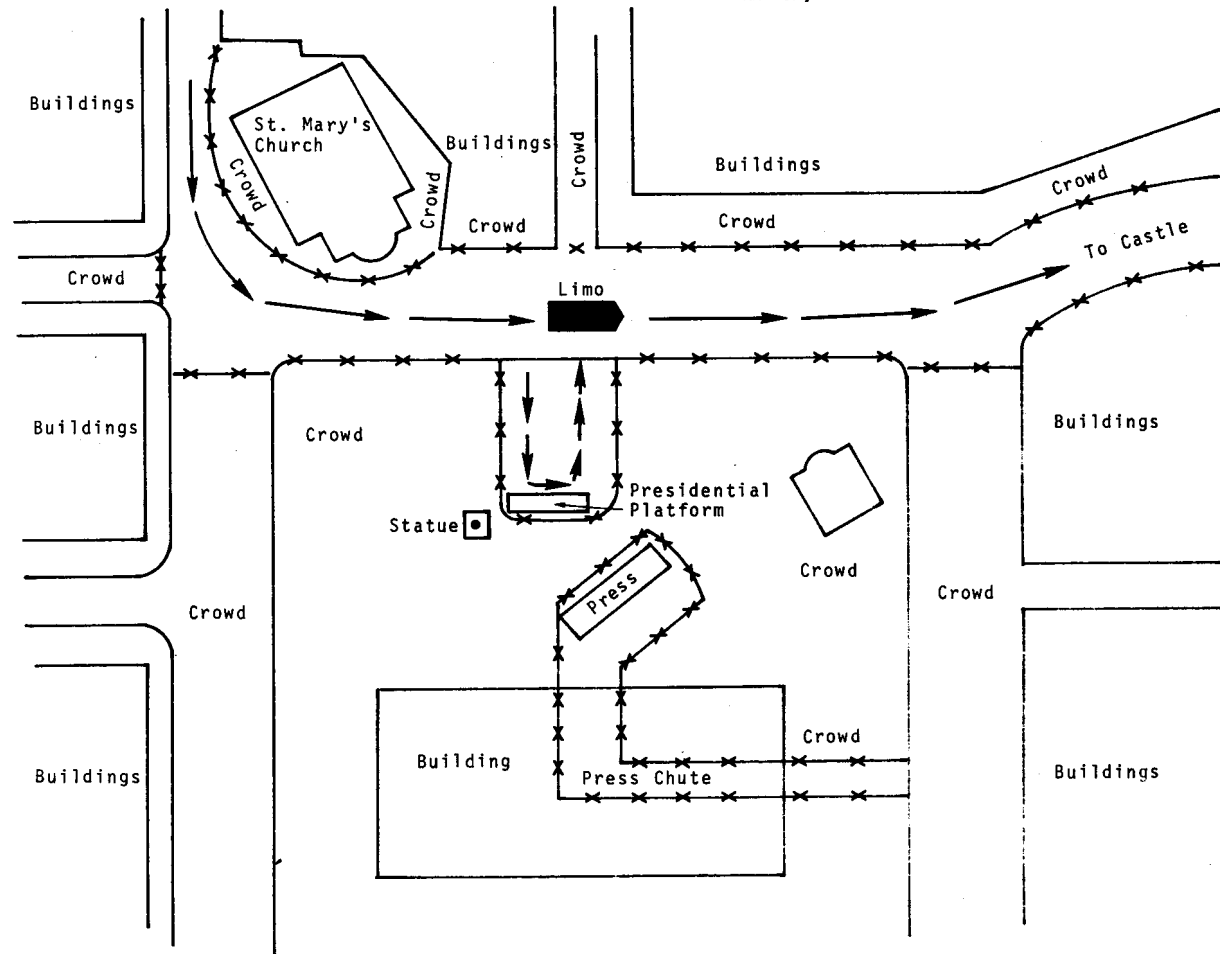


KRAKOW, POLAND
SITE: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
GROUND FLOOR DETAIL





MARKET SQUARE WELCOMING
KRAKOW, POLAND



Sheila:

This should be posted
Monday night or Monday afternoon
in the press lobby.

check with
Connie Gerrard.
Should not be
posted before the
President's.

Two things should be filled in

- upper right hand corner,
the time it is posted
- the evening - check with
frank urso (helsinki signal)
& see what her schedule is.

July 28, 1975

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

MRS. FORD'S SCHEDULE

WARSAW/KRAKOW/HELSINKI

Tuesday, July 29, 1975

9 a.m. Depart Warsaw.

9:45 am Arrive Krakow.

10:10 am Mrs. Ford and Jack Ford will visit Collegium Maius,
the oldest existing University in Europe.
(see release for details).

12:30pm Luncheon for the President and Mrs. Ford hosted by
the Polish government, Wawel Castle

2:30 pm Departure ceremony with the President, Krakow

6 p.m. Arrive Helsinki.



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Doc.	Notes on Trip (pages - 8)	7/26/1975	B

File Location:

Shelia Weidenfeld Files, Box 17, Trips Files. Folder: 7/28-29/75 - Warsaw (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

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UNCLASSIFIED

Classification:

POL-7NIXON

CONT: #1963/134

DATE: 133539Z MAY 72

Department of State

TELEGRAM

INDICATE:

☐ COLLECT☐ CHARGE TO

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FILE

ACTION: WHITE HOUSE PRIORITY

INFO: SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 8942
USIA WASHDC PRIORITY 1713

WARGAN 1963

WHITE HOUSE FOR ELBOURNE AND WHELIHAN; USIA/ISE FOR JENKINS

SUBJ: Saint John's Cathedral

1. Saint John's Cathedral is in many ways a symbol of Poland's indomitable will to survive. There has been a church on this site since the late thirteenth century.
2. It was here, in 1333, that Papal envoys settled a dispute between Polish King Casimir the Great and the Teutonic Knights over the control of Gdansk and Pomerania -- a dispute which continued to fester and trouble Poland's relations with its neighbors for six hundred years until it became one of the causes of the outbreak of World War II in 1939.
3. Saint John's Cathedral has been called the Notre Dame of Poland. It has been the traditional site of coronations, royal funerals, baptisms and special blessings.

DRAFTED BY:

P&C:AMHarper:tw:mb

DRAFTING DATE

5/13/72

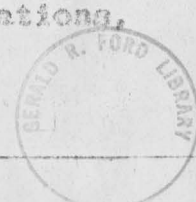
TEL EXT.

APPROVED BY:

P&C:JWSHirley

CLEARANCES:

DCN:DEBester



1. In 1390 Prince Janusz of Warsaw expanded the relatively modest original structure to its present size. Towers were built and the local nobility contributed to its decoration.

5. In the late sixteenth century the nation's capital was transferred from Krakow to Warsaw, and from this point on, Saint John's became the focal point of religious life in Poland. A new Gothic facade was added in 1636, and the interior was enriched by the court with a new organ, paintings and gold decorations.

6. In 1817 a Papal Bull established Saint John's as the cathedral church of the Archdiocese of Warsaw. Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate of Poland, frequently celebrates mass and delivers sermons in Saint John's.

7. The present cathedral was rebuilt in 1956 following the virtually total destruction of the original building during World War II. A seesaw battle between Polish resistance fighters and elements of the German occupation army took place amid the ruins of the ancient building during the Warsaw Uprising (August 1944). Only portions of the loft nave survived the savage fighting which extended into the vaults of the church--vaults in which Polish Nobel Prize winner Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Archbishops of Warsaw and Polish kings are buried.

8. The present structure is built in the original North European Gothic style.



Department of State
TELEGRAM

INDICATE:
☐ COLLECT
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AND
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FOR
ADD
CHRON
FILE

DISTRIBUTION

ACTION: USIA WASHDC 1633
INFO: Ecstate WASHDC 8796
WARSAW 1711
FOR: ICE for Jenkins; pls pass to White House for Elhormna and Whellman

Description of Wilanow Palace which will be President's residence during his Polish visit, follows:

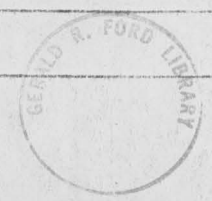
Begin Text:

Wilanow Palace, begun in 1677 by King Jan Sobieski III, is one of Poland's most impressive historical buildings. Its owners over the centuries included many of the great families of the Polish aristocracy--Sieniewski, Lubomirski, Czartoryski, Potocki--and its history often reflected the country's fluctuating fortunes.

The Palace was completed in its present form in 1799 by Princess Izabel Lubomska, one of the most brilliant women in 18th century Europe. In 1895 her son, Stanislaus Potocki, opened the Palace

DRAFTED BY: PAC:MMH/rtg	DRAFTING DATE 5/4/72	TEL EXT. 301	APPROVED BY: PAC:WWhisley
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CLEARANCES:
DCIA:DEBostoy
AND:USCconrad, Jr.



and its library to the public, one of the first such institutions in Poland. In 1892 the Palace was taken over by the Branczki family.

During the Second World War Warsaw was looted of most of its collection, and the gardens were totally destroyed. In 1945 the Palace and its grounds became part of the Warsaw National Museum. It has since been restored in its original style and contains special apartments for use by the most important guests of the Polish state.

The Palace museum has been designed, on the basis of original palace inventories, to reflect the authentic flavor of the building's 18th and 19th century history. Many items pillaged from its collections have been recovered, and the museum has obtained a large selection of art works of the period from other sources.

The Palace is French Baroque and contains a main building flanked by wings to form an open rectangle. It is at the center of a complex of buildings which include the 17th century Old Tavern, as well as the Church, smithy and clerical Guard House, all added in the 18th century.

The Museum houses three Polish portrait galleries which contain paintings of the royal family from the 16th through the 18th century as well as a representative selection of Polish 19th century art. A



collection of royal portraits previously displayed in the destroyed Royal Castle are included in the collection.

The building is a masterpiece of its time set amid superb gardens which display it to maximum advantage.

End Text

Decen upon receipt.

STORERL



UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

POL-7 (NIXON)

CONT: #1961/134

DATE: 134059Z MAY 72

Department of State

TELEGRAM

INDICATE:

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ACTION: WHITE HOUSE PRIORITY

INFO: SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 0045
 USIA WASHDC PRIORITY 1719

WARSAW 1961

WHITE HOUSE FOR ELBOURNE AND WHELAN; USIA/IEE FOR JENKINS

SUBJ: The Royal Castle

1. The ruins of the Royal Castle occupy a commanding height overlooking the Vistula River. Archeological research has revealed that a fortress of some kind has been on this site since prehistoric times.
2. The Castle, totally destroyed by the German occupation forces during World War II, was begun by Prince Konrad II in the thirteenth century. It was completed in its present form by King Zygmunt III, an occasional alchemist who, legend has it, burned down his magnificent Wawel Castle in Krakow during an experiment. This fire, which lasted five days, plus strategic and political considerations led Zygmunt to move his capital to Warsaw. Poland was at this time the largest nation in Europe and a major

DRAFTED BY:

P&C:Harper/CWalsh:nb

DRAFTING DATE

5/13/72

TEL EXT.

APPROVED BY:

P&C:JHShirley

CLEARANCES:

DCI:DESector

GERALD R. FORD LIB.

political power.

3. It was in the great hall of his new castle in 1611 that King Zygmunt received the homage of the Russian Czar Vasili. The Castle was severely damaged and pillaged of its treasures during the Polish-Swedish wars, and it was only restored to its former glory during the reign of King Stanislaw Augustus in the late 18th century.

4. Following the Third Partition of Poland in 1795, the Castle served as headquarters for successive waves of rulers--Russian, French, Duchy of Warsaw, Congress Kingdom. Under the Russian occupation of the 19th and early 20th centuries the Castle fell into disrepair and was stripped of its marble facade.

5. It was lovingly restored in the years after 1918, when Poland recovered her independence, and once again became the ceremonial center of Polish life. In the period between the wars it was the scene of diplomatic meetings, military reviews and state dinners.

6. This period ended abruptly with the outbreak of World War II. The building was severely damaged in the 1939 siege of Warsaw, looted by the Nazis in 1941 and totally destroyed by the retreating German army in 1944.

7. Plans for the Castle's reconstruction were approved by the Polish Government in 1971, and work has now begun to restore to the Polish people a building which in many ways symbolizes their proud history and ancient traditions.

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Classification

POL-7 (NIXON)

Department of State

CONT: #1962/134

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WARSAW 1962

WHITE HOUSE FOR ELECOURNE AND WHELANAN; USIA/IEE FOR JENKINS

SUBJ: Description of Warsaw's Old Town

1. The Old Town (Stare Miasto) area of Warsaw has been the site of a fortified settlement since Pre-Roman times. Its elevated position overlooking the Vistula enabled whoever held it to dominate river traffic on that vital waterway.
2. In the thirteenth century Warsaw was a modest settlement of wooden buildings enclosed by an earthen wall and protected by a fortress. The present plan of the Old Town, centered upon an open square, evolved in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Merchants of the city built combination shops, factories and homes with the working quarters in the cellar and ground floor and living space in the upper stories. A city wall of brick replaced the clay fortifications and the Royal Palace was erected on the site of the former fortress.

DRAFTED BY:

P&C:HHarper/CWalsh:mb

DRAFTING DATE

3/13/72

TEL EXT.

APPROVED BY:

P&C:JWHarley

CLEARANCES:

DCI:DEBester

UNCLASSIFIED

3. Development of the Old Town in its present form was essentially completed by the end of the sixteenth century when the city became Poland's capital. What had been a provincial market town rapidly developed into an intellectual and social center rivaling the former capital, Krakow. An influx of new residents flocking to the court ~~surroundings~~ created a building boom and an elegant new town soon spread beyond the city walls as villas, cafes, theaters and churches were erected.

4. By the end of the eighteenth century the Old Town had degenerated into a somewhat dilapidated adjunct to the burgeoning new areas. However, at the beginning of the twentieth century a concerted effort was made to ~~save~~ save it from ruin. By the nineteen-thirties the area had once again become the center of intellectual life in Poland-- the home of artists, writers and actors.

5. Old Town was left in ruins by bitter street fighting during the Warsaw uprising of 1944. The area was rebuilt in the years following World War II in its original style using architectural designs from the city archives, photographs and paintings.

STORSEEL



SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR MRS. FORD

The following points of interest are suggested for Mrs. Ford's Program:

1. In Warsaw

- a. The State School of Ballet
- b. Teatr Wielki (Opera House) and its museum
- c. The Old Town (if this is not ultimately covered in joint program with the President)
 - i. the Zamek (Royal Castle)
 - ii. a Church (perhaps St. John's)
 - iii. the Warsaw Historical Museum
- * d. Lazienki Palace, including
 - i. a tour of the palace (tea could be served at some point during the tour)
 - ii. a visit to the nearby Chopin monument and a brief piano recital

2. Outside Warsaw

- a. Konstancin - near Wilanow, where President and Mrs. Ford will stay - world renowned orthopedic rehabilitation center headed by Dr. Marian Weiss. Dr. Weiss has worked closely with US specialists and has developed prosthetic devices for post-amputation use which are being used by more than 100,000 Americans.

* This was the only event in Mrs. Nixon's program in 1972.



b. The Mazowsze Dance Troupe. Poland's most famous regional dance troupe. Their training headquarters are approximately 1/2 hour from Warsaw. (We are not certain the group will be available July 28 or 29.)

c. The Museum of Polish Poster Art

Located on the grounds of Wilanow, this museum will be featuring a display of 400 post-war theater posters. Poster art is one of the most imaginative forms of contemporary Polish artistic expression, and theater posters are generally the best products of the genre.

E/C:RRJohnson 7/19/75



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RED CAVANEY

FROM:

PETER SORUM

SUBJECT:

MRS. FORD'S SCHEDULE IN WARSAW, POLAND

As a result of the most recent negotiations with the Polish government on the schedule that will be followed by the President in Poland, I will propose the following to Mrs. Ford:

- 1) That she participate with the President in the arrival ceremony, the wreath laying and the luncheon hosted by the government.
- 2) That following the luncheon, she proceed to the Palace to assist in the arrangements for the State Dinner that she and the President will host that evening.
- 3) That, if she wishes to leave the palace for any site-seeing, she go to the poster museum which is within walking distance of the palace.
- 4) That, if the proposal submitted by the U.S. is accepted for the second day of activities, she go with Jack Ford to visit the University which was proposed by the Polish government. (This is subject to site survey prior to final decision.)
- 5) That the balance of her schedule follow the President's.

There are several other possibilities for activities by Mrs. Ford in Warsaw which include a walking tour of "Old Town" and some cultural attractions, but we do not anticipate that we will visit them.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RED CAVANEY

FROM:

PETER SORUM

SUBJECT:

JACK FORD'S SCHEDULE IN WARSAW, POLAND

Following a review of the President's proposed schedule and surveys of several site options, I will propose the following to Jack Ford:

- 1) That he participate in the arrival ceremony, the wreath laying and the luncheon hosted by the Polish government.
- 2) That following the luncheon, he join Mrs. Ford in the motorcade to the Palace.
- 3) That the Ambassador's son, John Davies, come by the Palace at approximately 4:00 pm to take Jack on a private tour of Warsaw which will include "Old Town".
- 4) That Jack participate in a party at the Ambassador's residence which will be a pool party.
- 5) That he rejoin the official party for the departure from Warsaw and remain in that status until arrival in Helsinki. This would include joining Mrs. Ford for the University visit.

If the official party were to remain in Warsaw through the second day, I will propose to Jack that he might visit Konstancin which is 15 km from the Palace which is world renowned for the orthopedic rehabilitation center headed by Dr. Marian Weiss. This would be the only press item on Jack's schedule if it were to occur.

background notes

Poland

department of state * april 1974

OFFICIAL NAME: Polish People's Republic

GEOGRAPHY

Poland lies in Eastern Europe, in the same general latitude as Canada. It has natural boundaries only on the north (the Baltic Sea) and south (the Carpathian Mountains along the border with Czechoslovakia), while in an east-west direction it is part of a continuous plain that merges on the west with East Germany and on the east with the U.S.S.R. The country consists primarily of low-

lands, the main exception being the mountains along its southern border with peaks as high as 8,200 feet. Its climate is temperate with moderately severe winters, mild summers, and an annual rainfall varying from 20 inches in the lowlands to 48 inches in the mountains.

The postwar area of Poland is 120,700 square miles. The prewar, easternmost territories, comprising

about 70,000 square miles, were incorporated into the Soviet Union after World War II. As a result of the Potsdam agreement in 1945 about 40,000 square miles of certain former German areas to the north and west were placed under Polish administration. These areas had been incorporated into the Polish state. The Polish Government and the Federal Republic of Germany signed a treaty in 1970 accepting existing frontiers.

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 120,700 sq. mi. (about the size of New Mexico). CAPITAL: Warsaw (pop. 1.3 million). OTHER CITIES: Lodz (pop. 774,000), Krakow (pop. 610,000), Wroclaw (pop. 524,000), and Poznan (pop. 486,000).

People

POPULATION: 33.5 million (Dec. 1973 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 0.8%. DENSITY: 270 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUP: Polish (98%). RELIGION: Roman Catholic (95%). LANGUAGE: Polish. LITERACY: 98%.

Government

TYPE: Communist. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: July 22, 1952.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Chief of State (Chairman of the Council of State). *Legislative*—unicameral parliament (*Sejm*). *Judicial*—Supreme Court, national and local courts.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 22 Provinces (*Voivodships*), 391 Districts (*Powiats*), 755 "Large Cities" governed by People's Councils of Provinces and Districts.

FLAG: Two equal-sized horizontal bands—an upper white and a lower red.

Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): US\$54.6 billion (1972 expressed in 1971 prices). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 7% (1972). PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1650 (1972 expressed in 1971 prices).

AGRICULTURE: *Labor*—38%. *Products*—grains, sugar beets, potatoes, hogs. INDUSTRY: *Labor*—26%. *Products*—iron and steel, chemicals, textiles, food processing, shipbuilding, and transportation equipment.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Coal, sulfur, copper, natural gas.

TRADE: *Exports*—\$6.1 billion: coal, agricultural products, basic materials. *Partners*—Soviet Union and East European neighbors, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom. *Imports*—\$7.1 billion: oil, iron ore, other raw materials, grain. *Partners*—Soviet Union and East European neighbors, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: *Foreign Trade Rate*—3.32 zloty = US\$1. *Noncommercial Rate*—19.92 zloty = US\$1.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: United Nations, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Council for Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA).

PEOPLE

Poland ranks second in Eastern Europe, after the U.S.S.R., in area and population. The population is nearly homogeneous, being 97.7 percent ethnically Polish. The figures contrast with Poland's prewar situation, when the country had an area of more than 150,000 square miles and a population of 35 million, including 4.5 million Ukrainians, 3 million Jews, 1 million Byelorussians, and 800,000 Germans. Nearly half of the prewar area was annexed by the U.S.S.R. in 1945, and most of the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, and German minority elements were lost either in the annexation or by flight or transfers of population at that time. The majority of the Jews were killed in the period 1942–43 during the Nazi occupation.

The religion of more than 95 percent of the Poles is Roman Catholic; the rest are mainly members of the Eastern Orthodox, Protestant, or Jewish religions. Polish is the official language.



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HISTORY

At the end of World War I in 1919, Poland reappeared as an independent state after more than 100 years of foreign rule following its partition by Austria, Prussia, and Russia in the late 18th century. Poland again fell before foreign invaders in 1939 and was under either German or Soviet military control throughout World War II. After the war it once more reappeared as a sovereign state.

The pre-World War II government was at first (1918-26) a parliamentary democracy on the French pattern, run by shifting coalitions of parties of which the principal ones were the ultra-conservative and nationalistic National Democrats, the moderately conservative (but pro-land reform) Peasant Party, the social-democratic Polish Socialist Party, and the Catholic, conservative Christian Democrats. Poland's military leader, Marshal Jozef Pilsudski, seized control in 1926 and established a regime (1926-39) which was continued

by a number of army colonels, his associates, after his death in 1935.

With the 1939 invasion of Poland by Germany (September 1) and the U.S.S.R. (September 17), the government leaders fled the country and transferred their authority (September 29) to an exile government formed at Paris. This exile government, which moved to London in June 1940 after the fall of France, was headed at first by President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, with Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski as Premier (1939-43). When the U.S.S.R. entered the

war, Gen. Sikorski arranged a Polish-Soviet understanding (July 1941) and brought out of Russia an army of 110,000 Polish ex-prisoners of war headed by Gen. Wladyslaw Anders (July 1942) to fight on the Western fronts.

The Soviet Union broke relations with the Polish exile government in April 1943 on the pretext that the Poles had insulted the U.S.S.R. by requesting a Red Cross investigation of the Katyn mass graves of murdered Polish prisoners found on Soviet soil by German military authorities. On July 22, 1944, the U.S.S.R. installed a Communist-controlled "Polish Committee of National Liberation" at Lublin in the part of Poland that the advancing Soviet armies had brought under Soviet control. In January 1945 the U.S.S.R. recognized this committee as the Polish Government.

Polish underground elements meanwhile staged an unsuccessful uprising against the Germans at Warsaw (August 1-October 2, 1944). The Germans, after suppressing the uprising, evacuated the surviving population of Warsaw and finished leveling the city to the ground. Soviet forces entered the city in January 1945.

Following the Yalta Conference of early 1945, a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity was formed on June 28, 1945, and was recognized by the United States on July 5, 1945. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk was the principal non-Communist participant. Although the Yalta agreement called for free elections, those held on January 19, 1947, were controlled by the Communist Party. The Communists then established a regime entirely under their domination. Mikolajczyk fled the country in October 1947.

In October 1956, after the 20th ("de-Stalinization") Soviet Party Congress at Moscow and the serious "bread and freedom" riots at Poznan, a shake-up in the Communist regime returned to power Wladyslaw Gomulka, a former head of the Polish Communist Party who had been ousted in 1948 and later imprisoned for refusing to support certain Stalinist policies. Although retaining most of the traditional Communist economic and social aims, the Gomulka regime liberalized Polish in-

ternal life, but a reverse trend set in during the 1960's. In December 1970 workers' riots in cities along the Baltic Sea coast brought in a regime, headed by Edward Gierek, which was committed to raising the standard of living.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is controlled by the Polish Communist Party, the PZPR (*Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza*—Polish United Workers' Party). Almost all of the cabinet are party members.

The present government structure, similar to that of the U.S.S.R., is based on a Constitution promulgated July 22, 1952. The parliament (*Sejm*—pronounced as the English word "same") of 460 members is declared to be the supreme organ of state authority. The present *Sejm* was elected for a 4-year term in March 1972.

The *Sejm* elects a 15-member Council of State which exercises certain legislative and executive functions. It also elects a Council of Ministers (cabinet) which performs the principal executive functions and corresponds to "the Government" as understood in West European countries.

The policy direction of the Polish Government is furnished by the Politburo of the PZPR, headed by Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the party. Functions of Chief of State are vested in Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the Council of State.

Judicial proceedings are carried out through a Supreme Court and national and local courts. All of these courts are completely subordinate to party policies and directives.

Local administration (in the 22 Provinces, the 322 counties, and the 8,800 rural districts) is carried on through elective People's Councils, which are guided by the PZPR at every level.

Only 2.3 million persons are members of the PZPR. Two other political parties—the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party—also exist, but they are committed to the support of the PZPR's programs. These parties, together with various mass organizations (the trade unions, league of women, youth organizations, etc.) are organized into a PZPR-led Front of

National Unity, whose function is to conduct campaigning during elections and on other special occasions.

Principal Government Officials

First Secretary, PZPR—Edward Gierek
Chairman, Council of State—Henryk Jablonski
Chairman, Council of Ministers—Piotr Jaroszewicz
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Stefan Olszowski
Minister of Foreign Trade—Tadeusz Olechowski
Minister of National Defense—Wojciech Jaruzelski
Ambassador to the U.S.—Witold Trampczynski
Ambassador to the U.N.—Eugeniusz Kulaga

Poland maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2640 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The Polish Communist Party accepted the resignation of Gomulka and chose Edward Gierek its new First Secretary in December 1970, at a time when pent-up worker discontent had erupted into riots on Poland's Baltic coast. The 1970-71 disturbances and strikes in the port cities of Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin were triggered by a price increase for essential consumer goods and were an expression of deep dissatisfaction with living and working conditions. As a long time party boss of Katowice (Poland's most industrialized Province) and a former miner himself, Gierek had a solid record of achievement in improving the lot of the workers. His assumption of top party office was, in effect, a reassurance to the workers that their grievances would be heard and not ignored.

In its first year the new leadership rescinded the previously announced price increases and instituted a price freeze; gave pay increases to lowest paid workers and postponed an unpopular wage reform; eased the farmers' obligations to the state; improved the food supply situation and revised economic plans in favor of the consumer; announced long-term plans for relieving the persistent housing shortage; and mounted a public relations campaign

to explain why more could not be done faster. It held a Party Congress in December 1971 and a national election in March 1972, both one year early, and utilized these occasions to infuse new blood into the country's party and government institutions and to publicize its program. In its first pronouncement the Government declared its desire for good relations with the Catholic Church and church-state talks have been initiated.

ECONOMY

Since World War II Poland has passed through a transition from a basically agricultural country to one that is predominantly industrial. During the decade of the 1930's, 60 percent of the Poles were engaged in agriculture and 30 percent in other forms of economic activity. By 1970 these ratios were reversed, with only about one-third engaged in agriculture and two-thirds in other areas.

Poland acquired Silesia from Germany after World War II, an area containing damaged but important industrial complexes, while giving up to the U.S.S.R. less valuable agricultural land to the east.

Before the war, Poland had a narrow industrial base in the textile, chemical, machinery, and iron and steel sectors. It was also a major European coal producer. Today, Polish industrial development continues in these directions, but new major specializations exist in the artificial fertilizer, petrochemical, machine tool, electrical machinery, electronic, and shipbuilding industries. In addition to its coal deposits, Poland has also begun to exploit newly discovered raw materials—sulphur, copper, and natural gas—and has created an aluminum industry based on Hungarian bauxite and power from brown coal deposits.

Poland's national income is estimated at \$1,650 per capita, about 50 percent less than the more developed countries of Western Europe but higher than Spain or Greece, for example. Poland puts itself in 11th place in the world in terms of industrial output, but fifth in hard coal, sixth in sulphur, and seventh in steel.

Agriculture

Polish agricultural yields are not high, due to mediocre soil and a low, although rising, rate of fertilizer utilization. Nevertheless, excepting the U.S.S.R., Poland leads Europe in growing rye, oats, potatoes, and sugar beets and ranks high in hog production. On the other hand, the agricultural sector is chronically unable to meet the country's requirements for food and feed grains, vegetable oils, etc. Improved yields and four successive good crop years (1965–68) steadily reduced the need for imports, but adverse climatic conditions, beginning in 1969, forced Poland to make substantial purchases of grain and fodder from abroad, including the United States. Unlike the other countries of Eastern Europe, Poland's agricultural sector is still predominantly nonsocialized. Private farmers cultivate nearly 85 percent of the land, and state farms make up most of the remainder.

Consumer Needs

Despite its achievements of new industries, a high investment level, and high indexes of gross output, the Polish economic system has not been able to meet all the demands of its consumers. Clothing and most household appliances are available in sufficient quantity. However, quality and variety are poor and prices are very high relative to wages. The food supply is adequate but is hampered by a weak distribution and marketing system. The high demand for meat, especially pork, is not completely met.

Rents are low in the millions of new apartments that have been built in the war-damaged cities of Poland. However, the waiting period for housing still can be 5–6 years, and the standard accommodations are 2–3 rooms with minimal amenities.

In 1968 Poland began production of a Fiat car under license from the Italian Fiat Company, in addition to continuing production of two Polish models. An estimated 96,000 passenger cars were produced in 1971, of which approximately 58,000 were Polish Fiats. In October 1971 it was announced that Poland had agreed to purchase an additional Fiat license for production of a four-passenger, two-

door "people's" car. The Poles hope to begin mass production of these cars in 1975 and produce an eventual 150,000 units annually.

Stages of Development

Poland's postwar economic history can be divided into three periods. Between 1945 and 1956 virtually all industry and trade were nationalized, and intensive industrialization and a drive for collectivization of agriculture were launched. But by 1956 dislocations caused by the forced expansion of heavy industry, the pressures on private farming, and neglect of the housing and consumer sectors had brought the country to a difficult economic situation.

The 1956 political upheaval led to the second stage of economic policy, including substantial reduction in the investment program, abandonment of pressure for collectivization, and expanded production of consumer goods with a liberal policy toward small-scale private industry and crafts.

By 1960 emphasis had shifted back toward more restrictive controls and a renewed drive to industrialize at the sacrifice of some consumer goods output. Since 1964 industrial growth has proceeded at the relatively high rate of 7–9 percent annually.

Modest and only partially successful economic reforms were introduced beginning in 1965 with the goal of developing export industries, more incentives for individual workers, increased price flexibility, and decentralization of the decisionmaking process. These limited attempts at reform were interrupted by demonstrations and strikes in various Polish cities at the end of 1970 and early in 1971, when Polish workers protested against increased living costs, lack of housing, and other economic problems. The new Polish leadership produced by this upheaval embarked on the long and difficult task of bringing about a substantial improvement in living standards, including a downward adjustment of food prices, modest increases in planned production of housing, and the development of a "people's" car. Private agricultural production was stimulated by a series of actions which had the effect of raising prices paid to a farmer for his produce

and enabling him to market more of his wares through private channels.

The Sixth Party Congress (December 1971) endorsed Gierek's economic policies and especially his emphasis on production of consumer goods for the Polish people. The new 5-year plan calls for massive purchases of capital equipment for selected export and consumer-oriented industries. These include—but are not limited to—the textile, building construction, petrochemical, automobile, heavy machinery, machine tool, food processing, and electronics industries. The freeze on food prices has continued.

Trade

Foreign trade plays an expanding role in Poland's economic development. While exports and imports have grown rapidly in recent years, Poland has been disappointed in its efforts to export products of its industry to hard currency markets of the West. Thus, coal, agricultural products, and basic materials form the bulk of Polish exports to the West, while its East European trade partners import more of Poland's chemicals, machines, and other finished products. More than one-third of Polish trade is with the U.S.S.R., while other East European countries account for nearly one-third. Poland's dependence on the Soviet Union for oil, iron ore, other raw materials, and grain is a primary factor of its trading pattern and economy. In 1973 imports were estimated to be \$7.1 billion and exports were \$6.1 billion at the prevailing official commercial exchange rate.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Polish foreign policy follows, in all important respects, the lead of the Soviet Union. Poland's relations with the U.S.S.R. are based on two treaties: a bilateral Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid of April 21, 1945, renewed in April 1965, and the Warsaw Pact, a multilateral political-military organization which includes all the Communist states of Eastern Europe except Yugoslavia and Albania. In addition, Poland is a member of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA), a Soviet bloc economic coordinating organization. Sizable Soviet military forces are still stationed in

Poland, presumably under Polish-Soviet understandings or agreements.

Since 1956 Poland has played a more prominent international role. It is a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the United Nations and all its specialized agencies except the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Following the formation of Chancellor Willy Brandt's government in 1969, the Poles and West Germans began a series of official exchanges leading to the signing of a treaty in December 1970, which provides a basis for the normalization of their relations including negotiation of existing borders.

U.S.-POLISH RELATIONS

Beginning in 1957, when it appeared that Poland intended to follow policies of increased internal liberalization and greater autonomy in foreign affairs, relations with the United States improved considerably. It was possible to arrange for the reunion of a large number of divided families, to begin meaningful cultural contacts and economic programs, and to engage in more substantive contacts on international matters. However, in 1961–70 the erosion of the internal liberalization and the reversion to a policy of full and unquestioning support for Soviet foreign policy objectives caused bilateral U.S.-Polish relations to become relatively stagnant. Strong Polish support for Soviet positions on the Middle East, Indochina, and the invasion of Czechoslovakia was accompanied by propaganda attacks on the United States. There was considerable reaction in the United States to these attacks as well as to such internal Polish matters as the anti-Semitic actions of 1968–69.

The atmosphere of U.S.-Polish relations improved considerably during 1971. The new Polish leadership made clear its interest in improving relations with the United States. Professor Jan Kaczmarek, Chairman of the Polish State Committee on Science and Technology, accepted an invitation to visit the United States in April 1971. In November Transportation Secretary Volpe became the first U.S. Cabinet

officer to visit Poland since 1963. Secretary Volpe signed a memorandum of understanding with the Polish Transportation Ministry concerning cooperative transportation research. In December Commerce Secretary Stans paid a brief visit to Poland during which he was able to review thoroughly the problems and prospects for broadening bilateral relations. Further, during this visit agreement was made in principle for the opening of a U. S. Technical Documentation and Information Office in Warsaw.

The visit of President Nixon to Warsaw from May 31–June 1, 1972, gave impetus to formal improvement in U.S.-Polish relations. During the visit Secretary of State Rogers signed a Consular Convention with Poland. Dr. David, the President's Science Adviser, went to Warsaw in July 1972 to discuss a proposed agreement for cooperation in science and technology. In August Commerce Secretary Peterson held substantive discussions in Warsaw, including tasks of the U.S.-Polish Trade Commission and about industrial cooperation problems. In September 1972 Polish Foreign Minister Olszowski paid a brief call on President Nixon and conferred with Secretary Rogers. Shortly after Olszowski's visit, the Polish Government announced its decision to settle the question of defaulted prewar bonds with bond holders. This decision was followed in October by a visit to Washington of Polish Foreign Trade Minister Olechowski. This visit instituted a major speedup in improvement of economic relations between the two countries. The situation was helped by President Nixon's determination that Export-Import Bank credits be made available for transactions with Poland. The Science and Technology Agreement first discussed by Dr. David was signed in October 1972. In December 1973 the President's Science Adviser, Dr. Stever, led a delegation to Poland to discuss joint scientific cooperation and research.

In recent years more than 500 Polish scholars have visited the United States annually at the invitation of U.S. universities, government agencies, and private institutions. The Department of State has provided full and partial sup-

port for more than 30 visitors a year, including about 20 research scholars and graduate students under the Fulbright-Hays program. A comparable number of Poles is invited to the United States by other Federal agencies in connection with cooperative research projects in medicine and agriculture financed by Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) funds. Under the Fulbright-Hays program, approximately 20-25 American university professors and graduate students receive full or partial grants to teach and conduct research at Polish institutions.

The two countries also regularly exchange performing arts groups. In the past few years Polish audiences have been able to see performances by outstanding musicians, dancers, and other performing arts groups. Among those sponsored by the Department of State have been the New York City Ballet and the Fifth Dimension jazz group. Poland has also sent similar groups to the United States.

U.S.-Polish contacts in the commercial and scientific fields have been more far-reaching than U.S. relations in these fields with other East European countries. In part, this situation stems from the decision taken in 1957 to sell Poland surplus agricultural commodities under Title I of Public Law 480. By 1964, when this program ended, the United States had shipped a total of \$538 million in agricultural commodities to Poland. These goods were sold for Polish currency (*zlotys*) which thereby became available for use by the U.S. Government for financing its activities in Poland. Polish currency not needed for U.S. programs is converted back to dollars by the Polish Government at a stipulated annual rate.

In addition to covering the U.S. Embassy's regular expenses, financing cultural programs in Poland, and paying Social Security and other pensions, the Polish currency on deposit is used to finance joint research projects in the fields of medicine, social welfare, agriculture, and forestry. More than 100 projects are currently in progress. The

Polish *zlotys* are also used to finance the translation of Polish scientific materials into English and for exchange programs between the American National Academy of Science and the Polish Academy of Sciences. The American children's hospital at Krakow was also built principally with U.S.-owned *zlotys*.

In 1960 the Polish Government agreed to pay \$40 million over 20 years to settle claims of American citizens for nationalized property. In the same year the United States extended to Poland a most-favored-nation tariff treatment, thus enabling Polish imports to enter the United States at the lowest duty rates. In part as a result of this treatment, Polish exports to the United States have grown steadily, reaching a value of over \$150 million in 1973.

Since the conclusion of the Public Law 480 sales program, Poland has continued to be a significant purchaser

of American agricultural products, notably cotton, edible oils, soybeans, and corn. Since 1966 a total of \$187 million in Commodity Credit Corporation credits have been extended to enable Poland to buy these products on terms competitive with other suppliers. U.S. exports to Poland in 1973 totaled more than \$325 million.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Richard T. Davies
Deputy Chief of Mission—John R. Davis, Jr.

Political Officer—John D. Scanlan
Econ/Commercial Officer—Carl Schmidt

Consular Officer—Robert D. Emmons
Press and Cultural Affairs Officer—Leonard Baldyga

The U.S. Embassy in Poland is located at Aleje Ujazdowskie 29/31, Warsaw.

READING LIST

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ISSUES

IN UNITED STATES

FOREIGN POLICY

As an aid in the study of foreign relations the Department of State publishes illustrated pamphlets entitled *Issues in United States Foreign Policy*.

The purpose of this educational series is to assist in identifying the elements of international problems, rather than to propose solutions—to define questions rather than answers. To this end, emphasis is given not to policy decisions, but to the context within which decisions must be made.

Issues is designed primarily for participants in adult study groups and high school and college students. A discussion guide for teachers and group leaders is published for each pamphlet.

The pamphlets and discussion guides are available from: Government Bookstore, Department of State Building, Room 2817, Washington, D.C. 20520. Orders of 100 or more copies of the same publication sent to the same address are sold at a 25 percent discount. Published to date are:

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Commitments of U.S. Power Abroad, Dept. of State pub. 8488, 40¢. Discussion guide, pub. 8498, 10¢.

People's Republic of China, Dept. of State pub. 8666, \$1.25. Discussion guide, pub. 8503, 10¢.

United Nations, Dept. of State pub. 8553, \$1.00. Discussion guide, pub. 8563, 10¢.

CURRENT INFORMATION SUPPLEMENTS

India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, Dept. of State pub. 8673, 55¢.

World Data Handbook, Dept. of State pub. 8655, 25¢.

PRE-ADVANCE TRIP

CITY WARSAW Dates of Visit July 28 - 29, 1975

U.S. EMBASSY

Ambassador Richard Davies Telephone # 28-30-41
DCM John Davis Acting Jack Scanlan Telephone #
PAO Jim Bradshaw Dpy, Del Pendergrast Telephone #
Address Aleje Ujazdowskie 29/31

ADVANCE TEAM

Lead Bob Goodwin Keith Kretschmer, Larry Eastland
USSS Frank Wilson Dick Cheadle
WHCA Bob Bishop
Aide
Press Pappy Noel & Hal McIntyre
State: Ted Figuera Chuck Angulo

HOST COUNTRY OFFICIALS

Foreign Ministry
Information Officer Andrezej Konopacki Telephone # 21-82-21
" " ~~Assistant~~ Kazimierz Bilanow Telephone # 21-93-25
Secretary/Other Interpress Telephone #
Local TV contact Telephone #
Local Telephone contact Telephone #
Local Credentials Contact Telephone #
Address

HOTEL

Name Forum Hotel General Manager
Address Nowowogrodzka 24/26 St. PR Person
Telephone # 2109 Security Officer
Cable
Telex # 814-704

PRESS CENTER HOTEL FORUM

Location in Hotel Balowa Mata (sml. ballroom) & Balowa Duza (lg. ballroom)
Telex location Masovia
Staff Office Location Vistula
Briefing Room (if different from press center)
Secure Storage Room

Mimeo - Varsovia



CITY WARSAW

PRESS CENTER FACILITIES

Long Distance Telephones _____ Are they broadcast quality? _____
Telex _____ Limit on copy accepted? _____
Runners _____
Couriers _____
Film shipment arrangements _____ Polish TV will handle & expedite _____
Payment: Collect Calls? _____ International credit cards? _____

COURTESIES

Bars and restaurants throughout hotel.
Bar: Location Press center Hours of Operation _____
✓ Gratis _____ Cash XXXXXXX

Food: Availability Press Center Hours of availability _____
✓ Gratis _____ Cash XXXX
Places to eat in hotel _____
will offer buffet snacks at nite and continental breakfast in the morn.
Currency Exchange Desk: Hours of Operation For staff in control room
Arrival Hotel cashier for press Departure _____
CAUTION black market is rampant, form of entrapment, DO NOT TRADE!!!!
Message Center: Hours of Operation 24 hours Paging System yes
Special phone # or thru hotel switchboard thru hotel switchboard
Bulletin Board yes

Check cashing facilities: In Hotel _____
American Express nearby _____
Primarily for staff cashing per diem checks.

USIS

Transportation Officer Victor Grey Telephone # 28-30-41
Press Center Officer Dell & John Williams Telephone # _____
Baggage Officer Larry Plotkin Telephone # _____
Hotel Officer Bob Gosende Telephone # _____

RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Press Kits available.
2. Interpreters available.
3. Buses available.
4. Manning of wire machines, clip every half hour, put in folders marked: "Domestic," "Foreign," and "President's Trip" give to designated person in Press Secretary's office.



CITY WARSAW

5. Message Center.
6. Make releases, postings and pool reports available on bulletin board and extras
7. Clocks, 2, Eastern time and Local time.
8. Coordinate with Embassy personnel to send back to Washington information for Press Books: Principle officials' bios; color background on places the President will visit, stay, and rooms in which meetings will be conducted.
9. XEROX machines
10. Press room lists made available
11. Guest Lists.
12. Menus.
13. Motorpool dispatcher for Press Office (6 cars).

CREDENTIALS REQUIREMENTS Work thru Polish embassy for visa info sheet.

Name, passport #, Date of birth, nationality need the list!!!!

Passports yes
Visas yes # of pictures required 2?
Local country credentials Yes # of pictures required NO
Special pool passes Possibility
White House press passes accepted no
Third country restrictions?

Will have the credentials in advance, ship to Bonn.

POWER

Volts/Cycle 220/50
Type of plug (number and shape of prongs) two round prongs
Converters & adapter plugs available 12 of each

WEATHER

Temperature: High mid 80's Low 60's
Precipitation outlook Rain likely
Special clothing considerations Dark Suit



DRESS

Any special dress requirements for press and/or Press Office staff?
Formal wear for any pool events Dark Suit

CITY WARSAW

AIRPORT - Okęcie

Where do press planes land Okecie Airport - Military side

How do press get to press area: walk buses

Press area location _____

Airport Manager _____ Telephone # _____

Airport Security _____ Telephone # _____

Facilities:

Long Distance telephones 10

Telex none

Runners/Couriers _____

Film Shipment

Coverage open .

Crowd situation expectation Good possibility any efforts made

Unusual requirements for cameras? dollies? moving? _____

Names of greeters

Names of welcoming groups (bands, honor guards etc...)

MOTORCADE

Crowd situation expectation Yes

Number of press buses in motorcade

USIS interpreter on each bus

FINANCES (Who pays? White House, Local Government, USIS)

Press Center .

Wire machines (AP, UPI, Reuters)

food/bar

Press Offices

Pool cars

Baggage trucks

Buses

Choppers

Communications

Camera platforms

All bills must receive White House approval before payment is made by USIS.

CITY WARSAW

TRANSPORTATION

Motor Pool Cars (6) 6
Wire Cars 2
Camera Cars 3
Buses for 150 6 at our direction
4 - 2.5 ton baggage trucks
Airplane crew minibuses

SITE LOCATION

Site address
Site Contact Telephone #
Site Contact Telephone #

Camera platform
Lighting
Number of press allowed
Size of pools

Request color background of meeting rooms (historic significance, description, setting etc...) and places the President will visit.

CITY WARSAW

DATES OF VISIT Mon, July 28 & Tues, July 29
Signal tel. # 28-30-41
ext 353 or 354

Probable weather: low 80s in the day, mid-70s at night

Events we'll have: - 11:45 - mid-afternoon: arrival ceremony, wreath laying, luncheon, concert & tour of old town
- pm State dinner

how many
mins fr
Wilanow

You'll be staying: ~~Forum~~ 5 mins (Parkova Suite 202)
Jack Ford
Mrs. Ford will be: Wilanow Palace 4 or 5 mins

first name

Ambassador's wife: Mrs. Richard Davies

Wife of head of state: Mrs. Edward Giersek, wife of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party

STAFF LOCATIONS

TELL FIGUERA SRW decision

Patti Krak

Pete Krak

Carolyn Parkova room 206

Mary Lou Parkova 204

Karl 1012 forum

Jeanne 1423 forum

Dick 2829 Forum

PRESS INFORMATION

Press hotel Forum Hotel (all press here) 21-09

press center location Forum Hotel small & large ballroom - 1st floor

staff room tel #

H Thos 2518 forum

F. Carmier 908 forum

Network Pool coordntr

USIS message center 289-219

KEY CONTACTS (embassy)

Mrs. Ford Ralph Johnson

Jack Ford Ralph Johnson

Press Jim Bradshaw,
Del Pendergrast

ADVANCE TEAM

lead bob goodwin

press pappy noel

press trnsptn hal mcIntyre

WHCA bob bishop

USSS frank wilson

State ted figuera, chuck angulo

pjm

MRS. FORD'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PRESIDENT'S
VISIT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,
POLAND, FINLAND, ROMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA

July 26 - August 4, 1975

Saturday, July 26, 1975

8:05 AM — See President's schedule for details.
EDT All activities for this day are with the President.

Sunday, July 27, 1975

8:45 AM See President's schedule

9:45 AM Mrs. Ford, escorted by Mrs. Helmut Schmidt, departs
ceremony site enroute Tea House for tea.

9:50 AM Mrs. Ford arrives Tea House for informal tea.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 4

10:30 AM Mrs. Ford, escorted by Mrs. Schmidt, departs
Tea House enroute Schmidt bungalow.

10:35 AM Mrs. Ford, escorted by Mrs. Schmidt, arrives
bungalow and proceeds to guest quarters.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 1 Hour, 25 Minutes

12:00 Noon Mrs. Ford, escorted by Mrs. Schmidt, departs bungalow
enroute Villa Hammerschmidt.

(Walking Time: 3 Minutes)

12:03 PM Mrs. Ford arrives Villa Hammerschmidt

Mrs. Ford will be met by:

Mrs. Walter Scheel (Mildred)

PRESS POOL COVERAGE



12:05 PM

Mrs. Ford, escorted by Mrs. Scheel, proceeds into Villa Hammerschmidt for informal reception and luncheon.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 20

12:30 PM Luncheon is served

1:30 PM Luncheon concludes

1:30 PM

Mrs. Ford bids farewell to luncheon guests and departs Villa Hammerschmidt enroute motorcade for boarding.

MOTORCADE DEPARTS Villa Hammerschmidt
enroute Schloss Gymnich

(Driving Time: 45 Minutes)

2:15 PM

MOTORCADE ARRIVES Schloss Gymnich.

Mrs. Ford proceeds to residence quarters

2:20 PM

Mrs. Ford arrives residence quarters

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 4 Hours, 15 Minutes

6:35 PM

See President's schedule

Monday, July 28, 1975

8:50 AM

See President's schedule for Bonn departure and Warsaw, Poland arrival events.

1:40 PM

Mrs. Ford, accompanied by Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Trampczynski, boards motorcade

MOTORCADE DEPARTS Wilanow Palace enroute Palace of the Council of Ministers.

(Driving Time: 15 Minutes)



1:55 PM MOTORCADE ARRIVES Palace of the Council of Ministers.

Mrs. Ford will be met by:

First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek

Mrs. Ford, escorted by First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek proceeds to Lounge to await the arrival of the President.

2:00 PM See President's schedule for event details

4:25 PM Mrs. Ford and Jack Ford board First Lady motorcade.
MOTORCADE DEPARTS Old Town enroute Wilanow Palace.
(Driving Time: 25 Minutes)

4:50 PM MOTORCADE ARRIVES Wilanow Palace.
Mrs. Ford proceeds to residence quarters.

4:55 PM Mrs. Ford arrives residence quarters.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 3 Hours, 33 Minutes

8:27 PM See President's schedule for evening activities

Tuesday, July 29, 1975

8:35 AM See President's schedule for Warsaw departure and Krakow arrival.

9:50 AM Mrs. Ford,, escorted by Mrs. Gierek, proceeds to First Lady motorcade for boarding.

MOTORCADE DEPARTS Krakow Airport enroute Collegium Maius (Major College)

10:10 AM

MOTORCADE ARRIVES Collegium Maius

Mrs. Ford and Jack Ford will be met by:

Professor Mieczyslaw Karas, Rector of the University
Professor Karol Estreicher, Director, Institute of
Art History

10:15 AM

Mrs. Ford and Jack Ford escorted by Professor
Estreicher proceed on tour of Collegium Maius.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

11:00 AM

Mrs. Ford and Jack Ford conclude tour and enter
Courtyard for informal reception with Polish and
American students.

ATTENDANCE: 60
PRESS POOL COVERAGE

11:10 AM

Mrs. Ford and Jack Ford depart Courtyard enroute
motorcade for boarding.

11:15 AM

MOTORCADE DEPARTS Collegium Maius enroute
Wawel Castle

(Driving Time: 5 Minutes)

11:20 AM

MOTORCADE ARRIVES Wawel Castle

Mrs. Ford and Jack Ford proceed to holding area.

PERSONAL TIME: 1 Hour, 9 Minutes

12:06 PM

The President arrives holding area

12:29 PM

See President's Schedule for balance of Krakow
visit and Helsinki, Finland arrival.



VISIT OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD

WARSAW, POLAND

JULY 28 - 29, 1975

ADDRESSES

American Embassy
Ujazdowskie 29/31
phone: 283041-9

Forum Hotel
Nowogrodzka 24/26
phone: 2109

Parkowa Hotel
Belwederska 46/50
phone: 416021

Wilanow Palace
phone: 420795

OFFICIAL PARTY

The President
Mrs. Ford
Hon. Henry A. Kissinger
Robert T. Hartmann
Ronald H. Nessen
Lt.Gen. Brent Scowcroft
Richard B. Cheney
Helmut Sonnenfeldt
Arthur A. Hartman
John G. Ford

RESIDENCE

Wilanow Palace
Wilanow Palace
Parkowa Villa #1
Parkowa Rm 113
Parkowa Rm 213
Parkowa Villa #1
Wilanow Palace
Parkowa Villa #2
Parkowa Villa #2
Wilanow Palace

OFFICES

FORUM HOTEL CONTROL ROOM
Room 2725

S/S OFFICE
Parkowa Villa #2

STATE DEPARTMENT CONTROL ROOM
Parkowa Rms 102 and 103 (ext. 22 and 24)

STATE/NSC OFFICE
Parkowa Villa #1

SENIOR STAFF OFFICE
Parkowa Villa #2

VISITORS SERVICE CENTER
Parkowa Hotel ground floor

WHITE HOUSE ADVANCE OFFICE
Parkowa Villa #3

NAMESRESIDENCE

Adams, Brig.Gen. Lawrence	Forum Hotel Rm 1920
Andrews, Nicholas	Parkowa Rm 112 (ext. 34) ✓
Araiza, SMSgt. Abel	Parkowa Rm 308 (ext. 64)
Badar, Leodegario	Parkowa Rm 406 (ext. 78)
Barrett, Maj. Robert E.	Parkowa Rm 313 (ext. 69)
Bautista, Arturo B.	Wilanow Palace
Benson, Paul	Forum Hotel Rm 1806
Berger, Cathy	Parkowa Rm 205 (ext. 44)
Besednik, Barbara	Parkowa Rm 409 (ext. 81)
Biery, Marilyn	Parkowa Rm 208 (ext. 47)
Bishop, Robert	Forum Hotel Rm 1922
Bremer, L. Paul	Parkowa Villa #1
Butcher, Suzanne	Parkowa Villa #2
Cadwallier, Ron	Forum Hotel Rm 1624
Carlson, R. George	Forum Hotel Rm 1618
Carter, Henry	Forum Hotel Rm 1621
Cavaney, Red	Parkowa Villa #3
Chiles, Joy	Forum Hotel Rm 1022
Clift, A. Denis	Parkowa Rm 203 (ext. 41)
Coates, Thomas	Forum Hotel Rm 2303
Covey, James	Parkowa Villa #1
Coyle, Pat	Forum Hotel Rm 1604
Crew, Maj. Gerald	Forum Hotel Rm 2304
Cuff, William F.	Parkowa Rm 306 (ext. 62)

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>
Crawford, Maj. John	Forum Hotel Rm 2629
Decair, Tom	Forum Hotel Rm 1216
Delacruz, Victorio	Parkowa Rm 405 (ext. 77)
Domina, Capt. Lee	Wilanow Palace
Dreylinger, John	Forum Hotel Rm 1518
Dyas, Mark	Forum Hotel Rm 1502
Figura, Tad	Parkowa Rm 303 (ext. 58)
Fitzgerald, Capt. Gerald	Forum Hotel Rm 2717
Friedman, Milton	Parkowa Rm 402 (ext. 72)
Gates, Marvin	Forum Hotel Rm 2622
Gebert, Karla	Parkowa Rm 107 (ext. 29)
Gerrard, Constance	Parkowa Rm 212 (ext. 51)
Gildea, Jean	Parkowa Rm 410 (ext. 82)
Goldstein, Doris	Forum Hotel Rm 1424
Goodwin, Robert F.	Parkowa Villa #3
Greener, William	Forum Hotel Rm 1203
Grover, Ellis	Forum Hotel Rm 1412
Hall, R. Jimmy	Forum Hotel Rm 1410
Hall, Wilma	Parkowa Rm 209 (ext. 48)
Halterman, Gay	Forum Hotel Rm 1408
Harrison, Alen	Forum Hotel Rm 1405
Heidbreder, George	Forum Hotel Rm 1404
Hesse, Lt.Col. Kenneth	Forum Hotel Rm 2625
Hitt, Peggy	Parkowa Rm 305 (ext. 61)

NAMESRESIDENCE

Hoch, Ronald E.	Forum Hotel Rm 1230
Hodges, Gahl	Parkowa Rm 304 (ext. 60)
Hoppe, Larry	Forum Hotel Rm 2019
Hunt, L. Ray	Parkowa Rm 302 (ext. 56)
Hushen, John	Forum Hotel Rm 1221
Jackson, Ronald	Parkowa Rm 404 (ext. 76)
Ingersoll, Frederick M.	Parkowa Rm 311 (ext. 67)
Keiser, R.	Forum Hotel Rm 2825
Kelly, John	Forum Hotel Rm 1219
Kennerly, David Hume	Parkowa Rm 403 (ext. 74)
Kissinger, David	Parkowa Villa #1
Knieps, Karlene	Parkowa Rm 211 (ext. 50)
Knight, H. Stewart	Forum Hotel Rm 2907
Kollmorgen, Capt. Leland	Parkowa Rm 413 (ext. 85)
Kretschmer, Keith	Parkowa Villa #3
Law, Bobby	Forum Hotel Rm 1602
Lukash, R. Adm. William M.	Wilanow Palace
McCann, Katherine	Parkowa Rm 411 (ext. 83)
McClelland, Lt. Col. Lester	Forum Hotel Rm 2425
McIntyre, Hal	Forum Hotel Rm 1910
McKeown, Lt. Col. Donald	Forum Hotel Rm 2429
McWhirter, Larry	Forum Hotel Rm 1208
Manning, Robert	Forum Hotel Rm 1214
Marceaux, Charles	Forum Hotel Rm 1212

NAMESRESIDENCE

Mead, Robert	Forum Hotel Rm 1027
Melchidri, Robert T.	Forum Hotel Rm 1206
Merson, James	Parkowa Rm 408 (ext. 80)
Noel, Pappy	Forum Hotel Rm 1927
O'Donnell, Terrance	Parkowa Villa #3
O'Neil, Judy	Forum Hotel Rm 1204
Oldenberg, MSG Herbert G.	Parkowa Rm 310 (ext. 66)
Pierce, 1st Lt. Donald	Forum Hotel Rm 2729
Porembka, Carolyn K.	Parkowa Rm 206 (ext. 45)
Pirozzi, Gay	Forum Hotel Rm 1130
Presock, Patty	Forum Hotel Rm 1118
Quinlan, Jeannie	Parkowa Rm 407 (ext. 79)
Radel, Lt.Col. Andy	Forum Hotel Rm 2304
Reams, Peter	Parkowa Villa #2
Reynolds, Maj. Harold	Forum Hotel
Riley, Col.	Forum Hotel Rm 2928
Robert, Larry	Forum Hotel Rm 2525
Roberts, William	Forum Hotel Rm 1427
Robinson, John	Forum Hotel Rm 1112
Rodman, Peter	Parkowa Rm 111 (ext. 33)
Rosenberger, Eric	Forum Hotel Rm 1023
Rosmarin, Edward I.	Forum Hotel Rm 1608
Ross, Douglas	Forum Hotel Rm 1021
Ruddick, Maj. Robert	Forum Hotel Rm 2628



<u>NAMES</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>
Ruwe, Nancy	Parkowa Rm 108 (ext. 30)
Saplan, Rogelio	Wilanow Palace
Schmacher, Karl	Forum Hotel Rm 1012
Schutes, Lt.Col. John	Forum Hotel Rm 2428
Serrano, Eddie	Parkowa Rm 307 (ext. 63)
Sheils, Mary Lou	Parkowa Rm 204 (ext. 43)
Short, Annabelle	Forum Hotel Rm 1623
Stahl, Norman R.	Parkowa Rm 309 (ext. 65)
Saunders, Harold H.	Parkowa Rm 110 (ext. 32)
Soltis, Marjorie	Parkowa Rm 210 (ext. 49)
Stouffer, Jeanie	Forum Hotel Rm 1423
Stump, Capt. Kern V.	Forum Hotel Rm 2728
Thomas, Richard	Forum Hotel Rm 1010
Trattner, John	Forum Hotel Rm 1005
Weidenfeld, Sheila	Parkowa Rm 202 (ext. 39)
Wilson, Frank	Forum Hotel Rm 1929
Wooten, Kathy	Parkowa Rm 207 (ext. 46)
Yates, Nell	Parkowa Rm 109 (ext. 31)
Zimmerman, Francis	Forum Hotel Rm 1004
Zook, Ray	Forum Hotel Rm 1201

LIST OF U.S. EMBASSY KEY PERSONNEL

U.S. Embassy Switchboard: 28-30-41

	<u>Office Phone Ext.</u>	<u>Home Phone</u>
Ambassador: Richard T. Davies	201	43 31 19
DCM: John R. Davis, Jr.	202	45 21 09
Political Counselor: John D. Scanlan	210	43 10 02
Economic Counselor: Gerald P. Lamberty	269	43 08 25
Press & Cultural Counselor: James E. Bradshaw	301	45 03 27
Administrative Counselor: Ernst Conrath	262	41 89 76
Army Attache: Col. Richard H. Lewandowski	244	45 03 25
Air Attache: Lt. Col. Leonard Zalewski	244	44 55 74
Agricultural Attache: James A. Hutchins, Jr.	258	41 32 18
Science Attache: Allen S. Greenberg	267	49 96 02
Chief, Consular Section: Allan W. Otto	329	25 05 35
Cultural Office: Robert R. Gosende	302	45 01 68
Press Attache: Dell F. Pendergrast	310	12 03 82
Trade Development Center: Alex Hertzberg	304	45 03 52
Political Officer: Atherton Noyes III	220	43 05 62
Protocol/Political Officer: Jack M. Seymour, Jr.	206	44 74 49
Economic Officer: Ralph R. Johnson	252	22 03 36
George T. Boutin	252	44 09 58
Budget & Fiscal Officer: Anna M. Hafey	279	21 69 32
Disbursing Officer: Alfred J. Pelland	292	22 01 87
Regional Security Officer: C. David Harrison	261	44 17 69
General Services Officer: Ronald A. Gzehoviak	280	22 08 94

WELCOME TO WARSAW
and the
PARKOWA (PARK-O-VA) HOTEL

Motorpool

A dispatcher is located in the lobby (extension 10 and 25). If you need a car while away from the hotel, dial the U.S. Embassy 28-30-41, ext. 377.

A location card in both English and Polish has been placed in each car. Since most drivers do not speak English you may need to point to the desired location.

Because of tight security most Parkowa residents will have to walk to the gate to pick up cars.

Parkowa Telephone

To call the Hotel from outside dial 41-60-21.

Note - phone extensions at Hotel are different from room numbers.

State Department Control Room

Open 24 hours is located in Rooms 102 and 103 (2nd floor) of the Hotel Parkowa (ext. 24). An Embassy officer and secretary are on duty there to answer inquiries and provide assistance.

White House Staff Advance Office and Lounge

Located in Villa 3 immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

Visitors Service Center

Located off the lobby (ext. 57). Open until 2400 July 28 and 0600 to 1400 July 29. Beverages, cigarettes, and snack items are on sale there for dollars.

Center personnel can assist you with information on shopping, restaurants, entertainment, and sightseeing.

A wrapping service is provided for your local purchases.

Local Currency

Available at either the Visitors Service Center or the Embassy Disbursing Office, 0900 to 2100.

Polish Gift Shop

Near the lobby, open from 0900 to 2400 July 28, and 0600 to 1700 July 29. Payment in dollars.

Embassy Facilities Available

Commissary will be open from 1100 to 2100 July 28, and from 1100 to 1730 July 29. Payment by dollar check.

American Club restaurant will be open from 1700 to 2400 July 28 and 29. Payment by chits available at the Club in \$5.00 booklets.

Embassy Lunchroom will be open from 0800 to 1530 July 28 and 29. Payment in zlotys.



The Hotel Parkowa Restaurant

Breakfast - 0600 to 1000
Lunch - 1300 to 1530
Dinner - 1800 to 2300

There will not be any dry cleaning or laundry facilities available at this stop. However, a pressing service is available. Bring garments to the Visitors Service Center.

Baggage Call

All passengers departing on 27000 should have luggage outside door by 0545.

All passengers departing on 26000 should have luggage outside door by 1100.

Transportation to Airport

All passengers departing on 27000 and not listed in the motorcade will depart by bus from in front of the Parkowa Hotel at 0800 Tuesday, July 29.

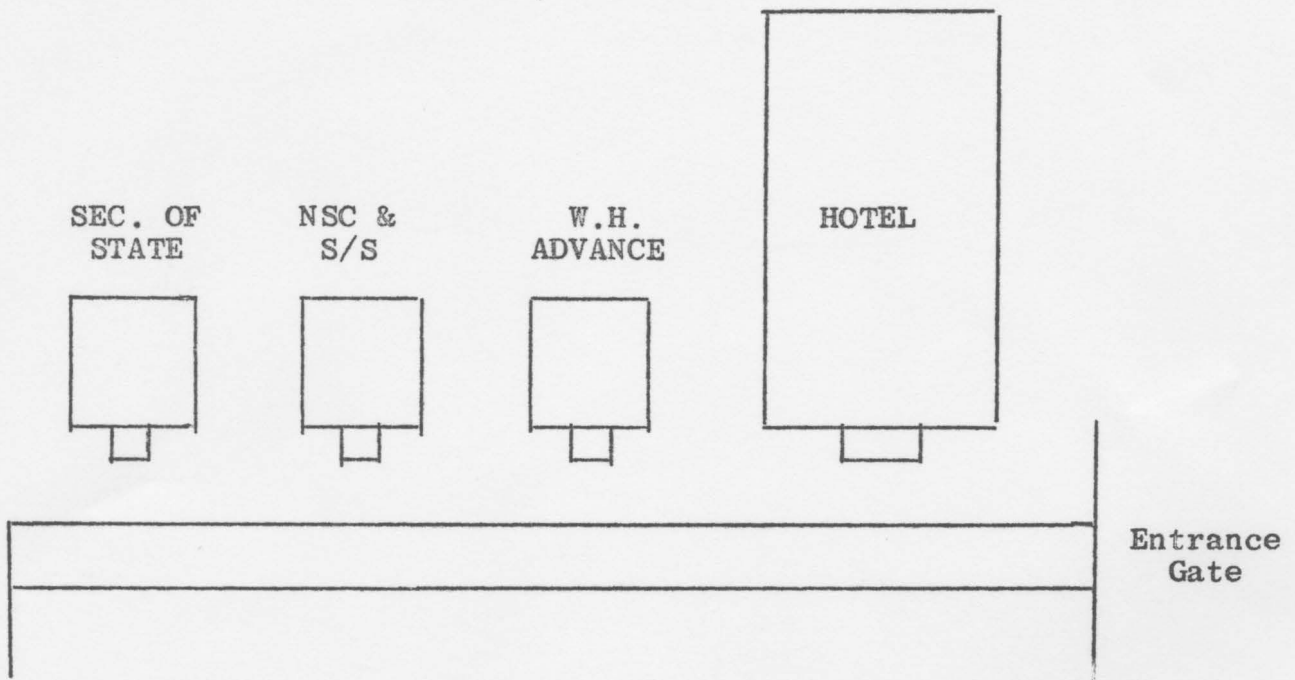
All passengers departing on 26000 will depart by bus from in front of the Parkowa Hotel at 1300 Tuesday, July 29.

REMINDER

Today is Monday and you are in Warsaw.

Tomorrow is Tuesday and you will be in Krakow/Warsaw and Helsinki.

PARKOWA DIAGRAM



WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES IN WARSAW, POLAND

The following communications facilities are being provided:

SWITCHBOARD: To reach the Warsaw White House Switchboard from a commercial phone, dial 29 40 91. To reach the Warsaw White House Switchboard from the Parkowa Hotel phones, dial 75 or 86. To reach the Warsaw White House Switchboard from the Forum Hotel phones, dial 8 3011 or 8 2411 or 1911.

SECURE TELETYPE SERVICES: Contact the Warsaw White House Switchboard and ask for the Communications Center.

DACOM (SECURE FACSIMILE): Contact the Warsaw White House Switchboard and ask for the Communications Center.

SECURE VOICE: Contact the Warsaw White House Switchboard and ask for the Communications Center.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS: Normal radio and page boy communications on Washington and locally issued equipment.

REMINDER: Switchboard and radio communications are subject to surveillance.

POLAND (WARSAW)

Mrs. Ford contact: (and Jack)

Ralph Johnson x252 at 283041 of
220-336 home

Embassy address:

AL. UJAZDOWSKIE

29/31

WARSAW, Poland

Jim Hutchins - 413 218 (backup for Ralph Johnson)

Press - Jim Bradshaw ^{Pub. Affairs Officer}
(black glasses, brown hair)

BOB ~~POSEDE~~

DELL Pendergast (hair part way over)

Ambassador Richard T. Davies ^{grey hair, whitish temples}
(black glasses, light tinted
SS-ish)

~~DCM - John Davis~~

acting
DCM

Jack Scanlon - in
charge of visit

leads

Bob Goodwin

^{Keith Kretschmer}
^{long east hair}

Pappy Noel

Bob Bishop

Frank Wilson

Ted Angela

weather - 85-86° prob

he prepared for rain

best buys: amber

crystal (dollar store)

could set up a mini-dollar store

wall hangings, wooden carvings,

downstairs in forum 9-1 dollar desk ^{Jerolimskie}

Polish Press: K... (sp)

dark
business
suit

