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## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Doc.	Motorcade assignments / 45 Pages	10/08/74	B

File Location:

Shelia Weidenfeld Files, Box 30, State Visits File: 10/8/74 - Poland (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

JJO 01/30/17

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FYT - Helen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL ROBERTS

FROM: LUCY WINCHESTER

SUBJECT: Press Coverage for the Congressional Retirees Dinner  
and the State Dinner for General Secretary Gierek

The following is per our phone conversation this morning.

Mrs. Ford's unfortunate illness presents the opportunity to raise a question that might have been held until later. However, since there will be a distinct change in the format of the upcoming events, this might be a good time to present it.

Does the President wish to continue the filming of the toasts with a mini-camera?

Guests, including members of the press corps who have been guests, have expressed to me their displeasure at having the bright lights and the crashing and banging of the cameramen (who do talk as softly as possible in the corner, but do disturb the guests) during toasts. They consider this drill out of character with President Ford's relaxed, low key image and they think the press-studio atmosphere in the State Dining Room somewhat less than Presidential. Also to be considered is the damage done by the equipment to the curtains, furniture, and walls in the State Dining Room and Red Room.

For my own part, I will be delighted to do anything that the President wishes at his dinners. However, the camera platforms and the light towers use space which is needed to serve more graciously and they do crunch the guests tighter than is comfortable.

If the decision is for continued mini-camera coverage of toasts, I do request that the platforms and light towers be placed by your people in the State Dining Room by noon the day of any dinner. Any later creates undue confusion and the chance of irreparable damage.

I realize that you are terribly busy now, manning the rampart at Bethesda, but I would appreciate your early attention to this matter.

Thank you.





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
DINNER IN HONOR OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY  
AND MRS. GIEREK

October 8, 1974  
8:00 p.m.

Dress: Black tie ... long dresses for the ladies

Arrival:

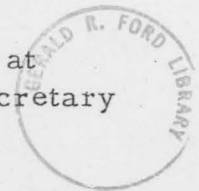
- 7:30 p.m. ... at North Portico Entrance ... First Secretary Gierek, Foreign Minister Olszowski and Ambassador Rockwell
- You will greet
- Photo coverage of greeting
- You will escort First Secretary Gierek and Foreign Minister Olszowski to the Treaty Room ... Secretary Kissinger will join you

Yellow Oval Room:

- Mrs. Gierek, Mrs. Kissinger, Ambassador and Mrs. Rockwell, American Ambassador and Mrs. Richard Davies, Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. Jagielski, Mrs. Olszowski, and Foreign Ambassador and Mrs. Trampczynski will assemble in the Yellow Oval Room ... you, First Secretary Gierek, Foreign Minister Olszowski and Secretary Kissinger will join them at 8:00 p.m.
- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p.m. ... all guests except First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek will depart at this time

Grand Entrance:

- Approximately 8:12 p.m. ... descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard



- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph (First Secretary Gierek to your right ... Mrs. Gierek to your left)
  
- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (First Secretary Gierek to your right ... then Mrs. Gierek)
  
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played

Receiving Line:

- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Rockwell will present your guests
  
- After receiving line, follow guests into State Dining Room

Dinner:

- Round tables and rectangular head table
  
- Strolling Strings will play during dessert
  
- No press coverage of dinner; toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press ... there will be mini-camera coverage of the toasts with a small photo pool

After Dinner:

- 10:00 p.m. ... guests proceed to parlors for coffee, liqueurs and cigars. You will escort First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek to the Blue Room where you will visit informally with your guests
  
- 10:05 p.m. ... after-dinner guests will be escorted to the State Floor. You, First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek (First Secretary Gierek to your right ... then Mrs. Gierek) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between the Blue Room and Green Room doors -- a Military Social Aide will present your guests -- guests will proceed to the East Room and take their seats



Entertainment:

- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek
- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the north end wall and introduce the Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A)

- At the conclusion of the performance, you will escort First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek to the stage to thank Mr. Claude Kipnis and the members of the Mime Theatre

NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment, including television coverage of the last portion of the program, "Circus Parade," and of your thanking the performers. Also, there will be photo coverage.

- After you have thanked Mr. Kipnis and the members of the Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre, you will escort First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek to the Grand Hall for dancing

Departure:

- You, Ambassador and Mrs. Rockwell escort First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek to the North Portico
- You may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters
- There will be champagne and dancing for the guests who remain

NOTES:

- The dinner and after-dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B)
- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C)
- There will be interpreters
- Military Social Aides will be present



- The United States Navy Band will be playing on the South Portico as your dinner guests arrive
- An Army Harpist will be playing in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your after-dinner guests arrive

Lucy Winchester

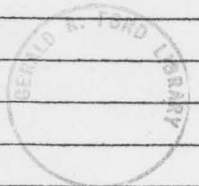


FACT SHEET  
Mrs. Ford's Office

Event STATE DINNER honoring First Secretary Gierek of Poland (Black Tie)  
Group \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE/TIME October 8, 1974 8:00 p. m.  
Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927  
Number of guests: Total 110 Women x Men x Children \_\_\_\_\_  
Place State Floor  
Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford  
Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes  
Remarks required yes  
Background This will be the first visit to the US of a Polish official of Gierek's rank.

REQUIREMENTS

Social: Guest list yes  
Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes  
Refreshments State Dinner Format  
Entertainment yes  
Decorations/flowers yes  
Music yes  
Social Aides yes  
Dress Black Tie Coat check yes  
Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Press: Reporters TO BE RESOLVED  
Photographers \_\_\_\_\_  
TV Crews \_\_\_\_\_  
White House Photographers yes Color \_\_\_\_\_ Mono. \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes (?)  
Recording yes  
Lights yes  
Transportation By Car  
Parking South Grounds  
Housing \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_ (Risers, stage, platforms)



Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.



THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Suggested Gifts for The Polish First Secretary  
and Mrs. Gierek

The Polish First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek will bring gifts for you and Mrs. Ford on their visit to Washington next week and I would like to recommend the following as your and Mrs. Ford's gifts to them:

First Secretary Gierek

Kittinger hand-crafted reproduction of Newport block-front chest of drawers by John Goddard (circa 1760), with Presidential Seal and engraved presentation plaque.

Mrs. Gierek

Cybis sculpture in white bisque porcelain of mother with two children on American walnut base with Presidential Seal, 16 1/2" tall, 11" diameter. (This sculpture, admired by Mrs. Ford at the recent Gifts Display at the Blair House, is one which Cybis Porcelain will make available exclusively to Mrs. Ford for her official presentations.)

First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek

Color photograph of you and the Giereks at their White House Arrival Ceremony, in a silver frame with Presidential Seal, with the following suggested inscription:

"To First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek,

With every good wish to you and to the People of Poland on the occasion of your visit to Washington,

October, 1974

Henry E. Catto, Jr.  
Gerald R. Ford



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

GIFTS FROM THE FIRST SECRETARY AND MRS. GIEREK

FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

A large oil portrait of the Polish patriot Tadeus Kosciuszko. This is a copy of the original 18th c. portrait done by Joseph Grassi. The copy was done by Miss Danute Sawnor.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

A large silver presentation box decorated on the lid with a cut-out and applied Polish eagle, 11 3/4" wide, 8 1/4" deep, 2" tall, lined in maroon velvet. He also received 3 navy leather stamp albums containing a large collection of Polish stamps.

FOR MRS. FORD

A long necklace of polished pieces of natural amber - 46" long.

FOR SUSAN FORD

A length of silk material and a natural color wool shawl with a floral design with a long white fringe in a wooden chest.



## THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford  
-----

President and Mrs. Ford have invited the Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre to entertain at a State Dinner honoring the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Mrs. Gierak on Tuesday, October 8, 1974 at 8:00 p. m.

The Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre, hailed as "one of the giants of contemporary theatre", is a mixture of ballet, drama and music. Claude Kipnis has created works for solo mime, mime troupe alone and mime troupes with orchestra.

Claude Kipnis was born in Paris and after studying with Marcel Marceau, founded a school of mime in Tel-Aviv. Since coming to the United States during the 1965-66 season for a nine-week engagement at New York's Theatre du Lys with "Men and Dreams", Mr. Kipnis has led his Theatre on extended annual tours of North America. The Theatre has appeared at the Ravinia Festival and the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival as well as many colleges and universities. His most recent work, "Pictures at an Exhibition" had its premiere in New York in June of this year. When not touring, Claude Kipnis heads the mime department of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York.

The company of eight includes four men and three women, all of whom were students of Mr. Kipnis from the University of Illinois where he was Artist in Residence for three years, or from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York. The group's flexibility enables it to do works with orchestra like Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" for the New York Philharmonic and works for children, "The Magic Hour". The Kipnis Mime Theatre tries to leave the range of its work as open as possible, from the traditional to the contemporary, from the silent mime to the music based pantomime, from the solo to the ensemble.

The Theatre is currently beginning a five-month tour. They have been featured at Paris' Theatre des Nations Festival as well as national television and on BBC in London.

# # # # #





(POLAND)

(SEAL)

DINNER

Louis Martini  
Johannisberger Riesling    Coquilles Saint Jacques

Charles Krug  
Cabernet Sauvignon    Suprême of Pheasant Smitane  
Wild Rice  
Broccoli au Beurre

Garden Salad  
Muenster Cheese

Korbel Natural

Glace Pralinée  
Petits Fours

The White House  
Tuesday, October 8, 1974

# HUROK CONCERTS

1370 Avenue of the Americas • New York, N. Y. 10019

## SHEILA PORTER

Director of Publicity

## JOHN GINGRICH

Publicity Associate

Telephone: (212) 245-0500

READER #1

Hurok Concerts is a Division of Tomorrow Entertainment, Inc.,  
a subsidiary of General Electric

### CLAUDE KIPNIS MIME THEATRE

The genius of Claude Kipnis has been savored by audiences in many countries through many media. Hailed by Newhouse Newspapers critic Byron Belt as "one of the giants of contemporary theatre," he has created works for solo mime, mime troupe alone and mime troupe with orchestra; has performed on television; lectured on mime and published a book on mime.

Claude Kipnis was born in Paris and after studying with Marcel Marceau, founded a school of mime in Tel-Aviv. Since coming to the United States during the 1965-66 season for a nine-week engagement at New York's Theatre du Lys with "Men and Dreams," he has led his Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre on extended annual tours of North America. He has appeared at many colleges and universities as well as the Ravinia Festival and the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival. His most recent work, "Pictures at an Exhibition," had its premiere in New York on June 4, 1974.

Among his commissions are "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" for the New York Philharmonic, "The Comedians" for the Little Orchestra Society as well as works for the Boston Opera Company where he served as Director in Residence and the University of Illinois where he was Artist in Residence for three years.

In addition to his performances Claude Kipnis has presented his lecture-demonstration "Art of Wine" in Europe and North America and his "The Mime Book" was published by Harper & Row in June, 1974. His numerous television appearances include NBC's Today and programs on the BBC in London.

When not touring, Claude Kipnis heads the mime department of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York.

# HUOK CONCERTS

1370 Avenue of the Americas • New York, N. Y. 10019

## SHEILA PORTER

Director of Publicity

## JOHN GINGRICH

Publicity Associate

Telephone: (212) 245-0500

READER #2

Hurok Concerts is a Division of Tomorrow Entertainment, Inc.,  
a subsidiary of General Electric

### CLAUDE KIPNIS MIME THEATRE

The Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre, which comes to \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_, has a diverse repertory developed over the more than five seasons the group has been touring together.

The company of eight includes four men and three women, all of whom were students of Kipnis from the University of Illinois, where he was Artist in Residence for three years, or from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York where he heads the mime department.

The repertory includes works for which the music was especially written for the company such as "Men and Dreams," or which grew from existing music such as the company's latest work to Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition." The company's flexibility enables it to do works with orchestra like Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," originally commissioned by the New York Philharmonic and works for children "The Magic Hour."

Wherever it has appeared, from Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival to the Ravinia Festival, from the University of Texas to the University of Wisconsin, the Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre has taken the ancient art form of the mime and continued its living tradition for children and adults, no matter what their language.

#

August, 1974



S. HUOK  
PRESENTS

# Claude Kipnis

Mime Theatre

## TRIUMPHS IN NEW YORK!

*THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1974*

### *Mime: Kipnis Vignettes*

Bravos and Laughter Acclaim 2 Series  
of Sketches at Kaufmann Hall

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

Mime is an ancient art but been retained but they are  
Claude Kipnis knows very given comic interpretations,

LONG ISLAND PRESS, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1974

By BYRON BELT

CLAUDE KIPNIS. A far too brief two-night engagement at the 92nd Street Y for The Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre ended last evening with a resoundingly triumphant performance received with rapturous attention and a shouting, standing ovation.

Claude Kipnis is certainly one of the

**BELT**

# Kipnis: Entertainer with a mission

By BYRON BELT

Claude Kipnis is hailed in his promotional material as "one of the giants of contemporary theater." Since the quote is from one of our own enthusiastic reviews we can only reaffirm it with increased feeling now that the brilliant, young pantomime artist is launching an extended national tour to some 50 communities under the management of Sol Hurok.



"Men and Dreams" in the off-Broadway Theatre de Lys. After spending several years as artist-in-residence at the University of Illinois, Kipnis now makes his home in Brooklyn Heights, heading the mime division of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in Manhattan.

Kipnis himself never studied dancing, but he likes to work with both dancers and actors, noting "each has about as much to un-learn as to learn." Most of the

# PRESS

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

October 4, 1974

No. 391

(continued) October 7, 1974



### PROGRAM FOR THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY, EDWARD GIEREK AND MRS. GIEREK.

October 6-13, 1974

#### Sunday, October 6

4:40 p.m.

His Excellency The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek, Mrs. Gierek and their party will arrive at Colonial Williamsburg.

Private evening.

#### Monday, October 7

10:00 a.m.

The First Secretary, Mrs. Gierek and their party will tour Colonial Williamsburg restorations.

Private luncheon.

2:30 p.m.

The First Secretary, Mrs. Gierek and their party will depart Williamsburg via motorcade for Jamestown Island, Jamestown, Virginia.

2:45 p.m.

Arrival at Jamestown Island where the party will view a glass blowing exhibit, the reconstructed old church and the plaque dedicated to the seven Polish settlers of Jamestown.

4:00 p.m.

The First Secretary, Mrs. Gierek and their party will return to Williamsburg.

For further information contact:





Monday, October 7 (continued)

7:30 p.m.

Mr. Duncan Cocke, Senior Vice President of Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and Mrs. Cocke will give a dinner in honor of the First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek at Carters Grove Plantation.

Dress: Business suit.

Tuesday, October 8

9:20 a.m.

His Excellency the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek, Mrs. Gierek and their party will depart Williamsburg for Washington, D. C. via Special United States Presidential Helicopter.

10:30 a.m.

Arrival at the White House where His Excellency the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Mrs. Gierek will be greeted by the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, a representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and his wife, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and other officials.

Military honors will be rendered.

11:00 a.m.

President Ford will meet with First Secretary Gierek.

11:00 a.m. Mrs. Gierek will have coffee with members of the Official Party and the Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room of the White House.

1:00 p.m.

The Secretary of State will host a luncheon for the First Secretary at the Department of State, James Madison Room.

Tuesday, October 8

2:30 p. m.

The First Secretary will attend a Signing Ceremony at the Department of State.

4:15 p.m.

3:00 p.m. Mrs. Gierek will take a tour of Mount Vernon.

5:00-6:00 p.m.

The First Secretary will attend a Signing Ceremony at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

8:00 p.m.

The First Secretary will meet with the Secretaries of Commerce, Health, Education and Welfare and the President of the Export-Import Bank at Blair House.

The President of the United States will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Mrs. Gierek at the White House.

Dress: Black tie.

Wednesday, October 9

10:00 a.m.

The First Secretary will meet with Members of the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees at the House Foreign Affairs Committee Conference Room, Rayburn Office Building.

10:00 a.m. Mrs. Gierek and her party will tour of the facilities at the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

11:00 a.m. Mrs. Gierek will visit the suburban townhouse development, Worland, in Bethesda, Maryland.

11:35 a.m. Mrs. Gierek will tour Montgomery Mall shopping center, Maryland.





Wednesday, October 9 (continued)

12:00 noon

The First Secretary will lay a wreath at the Kosciuszko Monument, Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C.

12:30 p.m.

The National Press Club will give a luncheon in honor of First Secretary Gierek at the National Press Building, 14th & F Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The First Secretary will be greeted by the President of the National Press Club, Kenneth Scheibel.

1:00 p.m. Mrs. Trampczynski will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Gierek at the Embassy Chancery, 2640 16th Street, Northwest.

3:00 p.m. Mrs. Gierek will go on a sightseeing tour of Washington, D. C. taking in Georgetown, Canal, the Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington Monuments etc.)

7:00 p.m.

The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Mrs. Edward Gierek will receive the Chiefs of Mission at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, 16th and K Streets, Northwest.

7:30 p.m.

The First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek will give a reception in the Presidential Ballroom of the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Dress: Informal.

Thursday, October 10

8:30 a.m.

The First Secretary, Mrs. Gierek and their party will arrive at the President's Park for the Departure Ceremony.

Thursday, October 10 (continued)

8:45 a.m.

Departure from Andrews Air Force Base aboard a Special United States Air Force Flight for New York, Pennsylvania and Texas.

\* \* \* \* \*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington, D.C.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH UNITED  
WORKERS' PARTY AND MRS. EDWARD GIEREK

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

NAME & TITLE: His Excellency Edward Gierek  
The First Secretary of the Central  
Committee of the Polish United Workers'  
Party

Mrs. Gierek

FORM OF ADDRESS IN  
CONVERSATION: Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary, Sir

SALUTATION  
FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Dear Mr. Secretary

COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE  
FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Respectfully yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS: His Excellency (singly)  
Edward Gierek  
First Secretary of the Central Committee,  
Polish United Workers' Party,  
Warsaw, Poland

His Excellency (jointly)  
The First Secretary of the Central Committee,  
Polish United Workers' Party,  
and Mrs. Edward Gierek  
Warsaw, Poland

"IN HONOR OF" LINES  
ON INVITATIONS: In Honor Of His Excellency the First Secretary  
of the Central Committee of the Polish  
United Workers' Party and Mrs. Edward Gierek

**PLACE CARD INFORMATION:**

H.E. Edward Gierek

Mrs. Gierek

**NAME OF COUNTRY:**

The Polish People's Republic.

**LANGUAGE:**

Both the First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek will be traveling with interpreters.

**DIET:**

There are no dietary restrictions.

**BEVERAGES:**

Alcoholic beverages may be served. Poland is famous for its vodka.

**TOASTS:**

First and second toasts are usually made to 1) the President or the Chairman of the visitor's country and to 2) the President of the United States.

It is also possible to make the first toasts to 1) the peoples' of the visitor's country and to 2) the peoples' of the United States.

**NATIONAL ANTHEMS:**

It is not recommended that the national anthems of the U.S. and the visitor's country be played, unless you are confident that the band can play them well. Should anthems be played, the visitor's anthem is played first, then the anthem of the United States. It is not the custom in Washington to play anthems at social functions.

**FLAGS:**

The area where the flags are to be placed should be considered as a stage. Place the U.S. flag on the left as viewed by the audience, and the visitor's flag on the right.

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES  
OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS'  
PARTY EDWARD GIEREK  
AND  
MRS. GIEREK

INCLEMENT WEATHER SCENARIO

WHITE HOUSE ARRIVAL CEREMONY

TUESDAY  
OCTOBER 8, 1974

10:00 a.m. - Members of the Welcoming Committee arrive at the Southwest Gate of the White House. They are escorted to the Diplomatic Entrance and upstairs to the East Room to take their places to the right of the platform.

Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs. Weyand arrive and take their places on the North Portico (see XXX on diagram 1).

10:25 a.m. Members of the Polish party arrive at the North Portico and are escorted immediately to their places in the East Room, to the right of the platform, and in front of the Welcoming Committee.

10:27 a.m. President Ford arrives at the North Portico.

Ruffles and Flourishes  
Hail to the Chief

10:29 a.m. Motorcade enters the Northwest Gate.

Trumpet Fanfare

10:30 a.m. Motorcade arrives North Portico.

The Deputy Chief of Protocol introduces the President to The First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek.

The Deputy Chief of Protocol then introduces The First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek to Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs. Weyand.

President Ford and First Secretary Gierek position themselves on the red carpet, facing Pennsylvania Avenue. (see diagram 1)

Mrs. Gierek positions herself to the side of the red carpet (see 2 on diagram 1)

Ceremony at North Portico continues.

Ruffles and Flourishes  
National Anthem of the Polish People's Republic  
National Anthem of United States

President Ford escorts The First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek along the red carpet into the East Room.

Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs. Weyand follow and position themselves to the left of the platform (see XXX in Diagram 2) Ambassador Rockwell at position #4.

President Ford and First Secretary Gierek proceed onto the platform. Mrs. Gierek positions herself to the left of the platform (see 2 on Diagram 2). Mrs. Rockwell is positioned at #3.

Welcoming Remarks by President Ford.


Response by First Secretary Gierek.

President Ford escorts The First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek from the East Room, through the Green Room, into the Blue Room.

Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs. Weyand are escorted into the Blue Room.

Receiving line forms in the following order:

President Ford  
First Secretary Gierek  
Mrs. Gierek  
Secretary Kissinger  
Mrs. Kissinger  
General Weyand  
Mrs. Weyand



Members of the Official Party and Welcoming Committee are escorted into the Blue Room and presented to the receiving line.

Coffee is served.

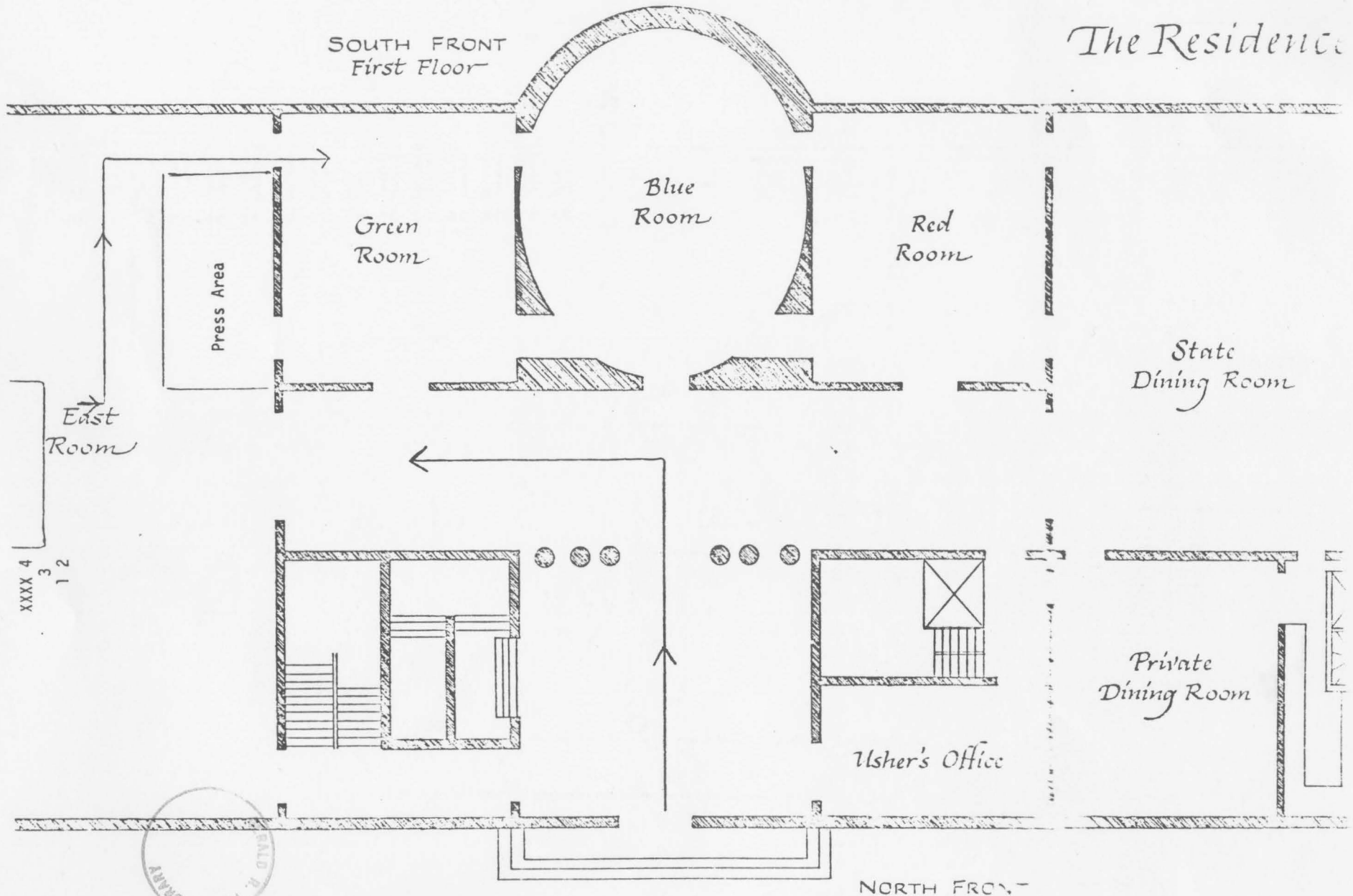
11:00 a.m.

President Ford escorts First Secretary Gierek to the Oval Office for the meeting.

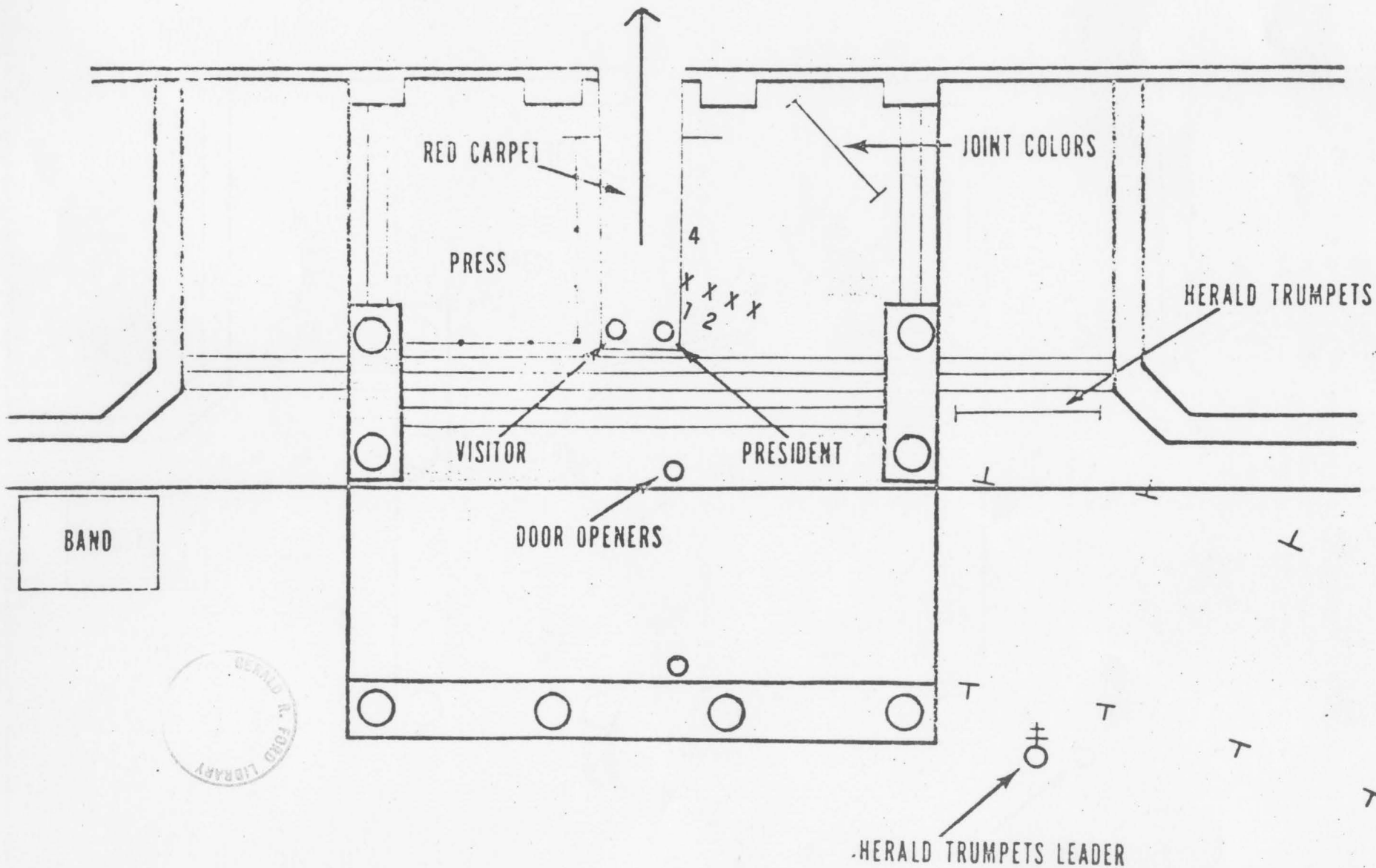


*The Residence*

SOUTH FRONT  
First Floor







MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL POLISH PARTY

His Excellency Edward Gierek  
The First Secretary of the Central Committee of  
the Polish United Workers' Party

Mrs. Stanislawa Gierek

His Excellency Mieczyslaw Jagielski  
Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the  
Planning Commission

Mrs. Alojza Jagielska

His Excellency Stefan Olszowski  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's  
Republic

Mrs. Janina Olszowska

His Excellency Ryszard Frelek  
Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee  
of the Polish United Workers' Party and Deputy  
Chairman of the Foreign Commission of the Sejm


His Excellency Witold Trampczynski  
Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the  
United States

Mrs. Roza Trampczynska

ACCOMPANYING PERSONS IN THE POLISH PARTY

Mr. Jerzy Waszczuk  
Head of the Chancellery of the Secretariat of the  
Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party

Mr. Marian Kruczkowski  
Head of the Press, First Deputy Propaganda and  
Publications Department of the Central Committee  
of the Polish United Workers' Party; Press Spokes-  
man of the Delegation



Mr. Henryk Kisiel  
First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping

Mr. Marian Krzak  
First Deputy Minister of Finances

Mr. Romuald Spasowski  
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Maciej Szczepanski  
Chairman of the State Committee of Broadcasting and TV

General Jan Gorecki  
Director of the Office of the Government Security

Mr. Jan Kinast  
Director of Department III, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Tadeusz Kalinowski  
Director of the Diplomatic Protocol, Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs

Mr. Jozef Wiejacz  
Minister Counselor of the Embassy of the Polish People's  
Republic

VICE MINISTERS

Mr. Jozef Grenda  
Vice Minister of Health and Social Welfare

Mr. Janusz Szotek  
Vice Minister of Machine Industry

Mr. Benon Stranz  
Vice Minister of Mining and Energy

Mr. Wlodzimierz Wisniewski  
President of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade

INTERPRETERS

Mr. Henryk Sokalski  
Interpreter for the First Secretary

Interpreters (con't)

Mrs.

Interpreter for Mrs. Gierek

Mr. Janusz Kaczurba

Interpreter for Vice Premier Jagielski

Mrs. Kaczurboka

Interpreter for Mrs. Jagielski

Mr. Lech Zembruski

Interpreter for Foreign Minister Olszowski

Mrs. Zembrzuska

Interpreter for Mrs. Olszowski

PERSONAL ASSISTANTS

Mr. Jerzy Wierzbicki

Office Director in the Office of the Council of Ministers

Mr. Witold Pastecki

Adjutant of the First Secretary

Professor Dr. Wlodzimierz Januszewicz

Doctor

Mr. Roman Holdys

Office for the Protection of Government

Mr. Stanislaw Kowalski

Protocol Department of the MFA

Mr. Ryszard Krystosik

First Secretary, Polish Embassy

Dr. Ryszard Bogucki

Doctor

Mr. Marian Czarnomski

Technical Interpreter

Mr. Mieczyslaw Adamczyslaw Adamczak

Security

Personal Assistants (con't)

Mr. Zenon Cuch  
Security

Mr. Marian Gusta  
Security

Mr. Witold Dzewczyk  
Security

Mr. Zygmunt Perek  
Security

Mr. Lucjan Wislicz-Iwanczyk  
Security

Mr. Andrzej Czarny  
Security

Mr. Michal Grusakiowicz  
Security

Mr. Michal Marczak  
Security

Mr. Edward Pasinski  
Security

Mr. Roman Zwierzchowski  
Security

Mrs. Marianna Maniewska  
Hairdresser

Mrs. Cecylia Ostrowska  
Ladies Maid

Mr. Matuszewski  
Official Photographer



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington, D.C.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE FIRST  
SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS'  
PARTY AND MRS. EDWARD GIEREK

GUIDE FOR PRONUNCIATION, PLACE CARDS, ADDRESS

HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD GIEREK

The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Polish United Workers' Party

Pronunciation: GEH-rek  
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary, Sir  
Place Card: H.E. Edward Gierek

MRS. EDWAPD GIEREK (STANISLAWA)

Pronunciation: GEH-rek  
Address: Mrs. Gierek  
Place Card: Mrs. Gierek

HIS EXCELLENCY MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI

Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Planning  
Commission

Pronunciation: jah-GEL-skee  
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir  
Place Card: H.E. Mieczyslaw Jagielski

MRS. JAGIELSKA

(note feminine ending to last name)

Pronunciation: jah-GEL-skah  
Address: Mrs. Jagielska  
Place Card: Mrs. Jagielska



HIS EXCELLENCY STEFAN OLSZOWSKI

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic

Pronunciation: ohl-SHOF-skee  
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Minister, Sir  
Place Card: H.E. Stefan Olszowski

MRS. JANINA OLSZOWSKA (note feminine ending to last name)

Pronunciation: ohl-SHOF-skah  
Address: Mrs. Olszowska  
Place Card: Mrs. Olszowska

HIS EXCELLENCY RYSZARD FRELEK

Member of the Secretariate of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Commission of the Szym

Pronunciation: FREH-lek  
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Frelek, Sir  
Place Card: H.E.Ryszard Frelek

HIS EXCELLENCY WITOLD TRAMPCZYNSKI

The Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic

Pronunciation: tromp-CHEEN-skee  
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador, Sir  
Place Card: The Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic

MRS. ROZA TRAMPCZYNSKA (not feminine ending to last name)

Pronunciation: tromp-CHEEN-skah  
Address: Mrs. Tramczynska  
Place Card: Mrs. Tramczynska

For pronunciation of other members of the party accompanying the First Secretary, please refer to the biographical material.

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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, sulphur, 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.

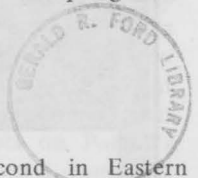
OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: *Foreign Trade Rate*—3.32 zloty = US\$1. *Noncommercial Rate*—19.92 zloty = US\$1.

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.

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*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.

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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¢.

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

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



THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Suggested Gifts for The Polish First Secretary  
and Mrs. Gierek

The Polish First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek will bring gifts for you and Mrs. Ford on their visit to Washington next week and I would like to recommend the following as your and Mrs. Ford's gifts to them:

First Secretary Gierek

Kittinger hand-crafted reproduction of Newport block-front chest of drawers by John Goddard (circa 1760), with Presidential Seal and engraved presentation plaque.

Mrs. Gierek

Cybis sculpture in white bisque porcelain of mother with two children on American walnut base with Presidential Seal, 16 1/2" tall, 11" diameter. (This sculpture, admired by Mrs. Ford at the recent Gifts Display at the Blair House, is one which Cybis Porcelain will make available exclusively to Mrs. Ford for her official presentations.)

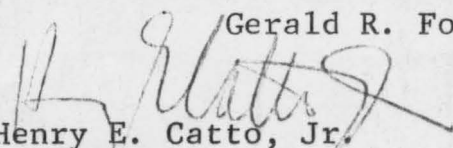
First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek

Color photograph of you and the Giereks at their White House Arrival Ceremony, in a silver frame with Presidential Seal, with the following suggested inscription:

"To First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek,

With every good wish to you and to the People of Poland on the occasion of your visit to Washington,

October, 1974

Gerald R. Ford"  
  
Henry E. Catto, Jr.

FACT SHEET  
Mrs. Ford's Office

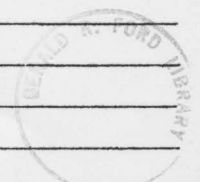
Event STATE DINNER honoring First Secretary Gierek of Poland (Black Tie)  
Group \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE/TIME October 8, 1974 8:00 p. m.  
Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927  
Number of guests: Total 110 Women x Men x Children \_\_\_\_\_  
Place State Floor  
Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford  
Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes  
Remarks required yes  
Background This will be the first visit to the US of a Polish official of Gierek's rank.

REQUIREMENTS

Social: Guest list yes  
Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes  
Refreshments State Dinner Format  
Entertainment yes  
Decorations/flowers yes  
Music yes  
Social Aides yes  
Dress Black Tie Coat check yes  
Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Press: Reporters TO BE RESOLVED  
Photographers \_\_\_\_\_  
TV Crews \_\_\_\_\_  
White House Photographers yes Color \_\_\_\_\_ Mono. \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes (?)  
Recording yes  
Lights yes  
Transportation By Car  
Parking South Grounds  
Housing \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_ (Risers, stage, platforms)

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

GIFTS FROM THE FIRST SECRETARY AND MRS. GIEREK

FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

A large oil portrait of the Polish patriot Tadeus Kosciuszko. This is a copy of the original 18th c. portrait done by Joseph Grassi. The copy was done by Miss Danute Sawnor.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

A large silver presentation box decorated on the lid with a cut-out and applied Polish eagle, 11 3/4" wide, 8 1/4" deep, 2" tall, lined in maroon velvet. He also received 3 navy leather stamp albums containing a large collection of Polish stamps.

FOR MRS. FORD

A long necklace of polished pieces of natural amber - 46" long.

FOR SUSAN FORD

A length of silk material and a natural color wool shawl with a floral design with a long white fringe in a wooden chest.





THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1974

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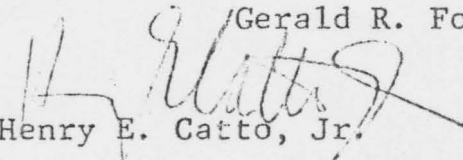
Color photograph of you and the Giereks at their White House Arrival Ceremony, in a silver frame with Presidential Seal, with the following suggested inscription:

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Gerald R. Ford"

  
Henry E. Catto, Jr.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

-----

President and Mrs. Ford have invited the Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre to entertain at a State Dinner honoring the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Mrs. Gierak on Tuesday, October 8, 1974 at 8:00 p. m.

The Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre, hailed as "one of the giants of contemporary theatre", is a mixture of ballet, drama and music. Claude Kipnis has created works for solo mime, mime troupe alone and mime troupes with orchestra.

Claude Kipnis was born in Paris and after studying with Marcel Marceau, founded a school of mime in Tel-Aviv. Since coming to the United States during the 1965-66 season for a nine-week engagement at New York's Theatre du Lys with "Men and Dreams", Mr. Kipnis has led his Theatre on extended annual tours of North America. The Theatre has appeared at the Ravinia Festival and the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival as well as many colleges and universities. His most recent work, "Pictures at an Exhibition" had its premiere in New York in June of this year. When not touring, Claude Kipnis heads the mime department of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York.

The company of eight includes four men and three women, all of whom were students of Mr. Kipnis from the University of Illinois where he was Artist in Residence for three years, or from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York. The groups' flexibility enables it to do works with orchestra like Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" for the New York Philharmonic and works for children, "The Magic Hour". The Kipnis Mime Theatre tries to leave the range of its work as open as possible, from the traditional to the contemporary, from the silent mime to the music based pantomime, from the solo to the ensemble.

The Theatre is currently beginning a five-month tour. They have been featured at Paris' Theatre des Nations Festival as well as national television and on BBC in London.

# # # # #



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

-----

President Ford will honor the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Mrs. Gierek at a black-tie State Dinner on Tuesday, October 8, 1974 at 8:00 p.m.

President Ford will greet the First Secretary at the North Portico at 7:30pm and escort his Guest of Honor to the Treaty Room for a brief meeting. Mrs. Gierek will arrive at 7:45 p.m. President Ford and the First Secretary will meet Mrs. Gierek in the Yellow Oval Room. Preceded by the Color Guard, President Ford will escort his honored guests down the Grand Stairway and proceed to the East Room where they will receive their approximately 120 guests. The United States Marine Corps Orchestra will provide background music in the lobby as the guests are being received.

Dinner will be served in the State Dining Room where there will be a Head Table and eleven round tables covered with white organdy over yellow cloths. The Johnson china, vermeil flatwear and Morgantown crystal will be used. Vermeil, three-candle centerpieces with flowers decorate each table. Flowers used in the arrangements include yellow snapdragons, yellow and white Marguerite daisies, white miniature carnations, Red-Rover pompom chrysanthemums, white Rhodante, orange Alstroemeria, and bronze cushion pompom chrysanthemums.

Tonight's menu includes:

Coquilles Saint Jacques  
Supreme of Pheasant Smitane  
Wild Rice  
Broccoli au Beurre  
Garden Salad  
Muenster Cheese  
Glace Pralinee  
Petits Fours

Wines include:

Louis Martini Johannisberger Riesling  
Charles Krug Cabernet Sauvignon  
Korbel Natural

During dessert, guests will be entertained by the Army Strolling Strings. Following dinner, coffee and liqueurs will be served in the Parlours, after which, guests will adjourn to the East Room and join the approximately 98 afterdinner guests who have been invited to a performance by the Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre.



DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Tuesday, October 8, 1974

at eight o'clock

The President

His Excellency Edward Gierak, First Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Polish United Workers' Party, & Mrs. Gierak

His Excellency Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Deputy Prime Minister and  
Chairman of the Planning Commission, & Mrs. Jagielska

His Excellency Stefan Olszowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the  
Polish People's Republic, & Mrs. Olszowska

His Excellency Ryszard Frelek  
Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Polish  
United Workers' Party and Deputy Chairman of the Foreign  
Commission of the Sejm

His Excellency The Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic  
& Mrs. Trampczynska

Mr. Jerzy Waszczuk  
Head of the Chancellery of the Secretariat of the Central Committee  
of the Polish United Workers' Party

Mr. Marian Kruczkowski  
Head of the Press, First Deputy Propaganda and Publications  
Department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers'  
Party; Press Spokesman of the Delegation

Mr. Henryk Kisiel  
First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping

Mr. Marian Krzak  
First Deputy Minister of Finances

Mr. Romuald Spasowski  
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Maciej Szczepanski  
Chairman of the State Committee of Broadcasting and TV

General Jan Gorecki  
Director of the Office of the Government Security

Mr. Tadeusz Kalinowski  
Director of the Diplomatic Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Jozef Wiejacz  
Minister Counselor of the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic

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Hon. Earl L. Butz  
Secretary of Agriculture

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Assistant to the President

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