This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Communications
Series/Staff Member: Don Baer
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 10131
FolderID:

Folder Title:
President Trip to Latvia, Poland - July 6-12, 1994

Stack: S
Row: 91
Section: 2
Shelf: 9
Position: 1
The Trip of the President to Latvia, Poland, Italy, and Germany
July 6 - 12, 1994
# SPEECHES FOR THE G-7 TRIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON D.C.</td>
<td>Departure Statement</td>
<td>Bob Boorstin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGA</td>
<td>Arrival Ceremony</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signing Ceremony</td>
<td>Carter Wilkie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baltic Pres. Press Statement</td>
<td>Carter Wilkie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultural/Political Leaders</td>
<td>Carter Wilkie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freedom Plaza</td>
<td>Bob Boorstin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Embassy Staff</td>
<td>Gabrielle Bushman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARSAW</td>
<td>Arrival Ceremony</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walesa Bilateral</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walesa Toast</td>
<td>David Kusnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polish Parliament</td>
<td>Bob Boorstin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children of the Warsaw Uprising</td>
<td>Lissa Muscatine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Departure Ceremony</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Embassy Staff</td>
<td>Gabrielle Bushman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPLES</td>
<td>Pre G-7 Press Statement</td>
<td>Michael Waldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yeltsin Bilateral</td>
<td>Carter Wilkie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Embassy Staff</td>
<td>Gabrielle Bushman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post G-7 Press Statement</td>
<td>Michael Waldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONN</td>
<td>Kohl Bilateral</td>
<td>Carter Wilkie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kohl Lunch (Dec of Ind)</td>
<td>Carter Wilkie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Embassy Staff</td>
<td>Gabrielle Bushman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ramstein</td>
<td>Carter Wilkie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERLIN</td>
<td>Arrival Statement</td>
<td>Gabrielle Bushman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EU Summit Statement</td>
<td>Michael Waldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brandenburg Gate</td>
<td>Bob Boorstin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signing of the Golden Book</td>
<td>Don Baer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inactivation Ceremony</td>
<td>Carolyn Curiel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The trip will build on the themes of a worldwide season of renewal and the "civil courage" all people must summon to make the most of this urgent moment in our history. It will also draw through the three themes of meeting new security challenges, advancing market economies and promoting democracy that have guided your previous European trips.

**Renewal:** The peoples of the world face the challenges of a season of renewal. At the end of the Cold War, we must move forward along a new path -- of shared prosperity, open exchange and a concerted effort to give our people the tools, the confidence and the courage to seize the opportunities of a changing world. Where G-7 conferences once were concerned exclusively with high finance and geopolitics, we are guiding the community of nations toward a shared emphasis on the economic well-being of working families.

**Civil Courage:** The challenges of renewal require "civil courage" (which translates from a German expression used to describe the East Germans who risked their lives to secure freedom). These uncertain times tempt people -- in America, in the industrialized nations and in the former communist states -- to build new walls and reject the path of progress. We must encourage those in new democracies to accept the responsibilities and the moral choices that go with freedom. And we must steel ourselves to face up to the changes ahead. If we summon the same "civil courage" that helped end the Cold War, we can seize this urgent moment of renewal.

These themes are intended for several audiences:

**America:** We have put our economic house in order, embraced the global economy and are doing the hard work required to prepare our people to adapt to a changing world. (This gives us a way to promote our domestic economic accomplishments.)

**G-7 Industrial Nations:** They are struggling with widening gaps between haves and have-nots and the false choice of either increased costly safety nets or increased deregulation of their economies. They must find renewal through the third path America has taken: choosing growth, open markets and the will to prepare their people for the global economy.

**Eastern Europe:** Having chosen the path of freedom, they must find the energy, patience and spirit to persevere, to build market economies, and to reject intolerance and the forces of reaction.
MAJOR MESSAGE OPPORTUNITIES -- G-7 TRIP

Day One: Washington/Departure Speech
Presents the story line for the trip. Moving forward to Naples, from D-Day, Tokyo, and Detroit. Outlines new G-7 emphasis on jobs and empowering hard working citizens in the face of economic change. Highlights domestic and foreign progress since Tokyo.

Day Two: Riga/Freedom Square
Praises Baltic heroes and urges them to stay the course. Historic moment: first U.S. President on free Baltic soil. Honors the heroes of independence, reasserts the bonds between our nations. Pledges continued security and economic support, embraces their return to Europe and refers to Russian troop withdrawal. Exhorts their citizens to summon the courage, tolerance and patience to carry on.

Day Three: Warsaw/Polish Parliament
Reasserts the themes of security, integration and democracy in a unified Europe. [New policy TBA] Builds on Brussels and French Assembly. Honors the heroes of E. European independence. Addresses the Partnership for Peace, new economic ties and U.S. assistance to the region. Notes economic problems (esp. uneven development), urges patience. Exhorts them to stay the democratic course, exercise the responsibility that freedom demands.

Day Three: Warsaw/Uprising Memorial 50th anniversary. Pays homage to the strength and courage of generation that rose up against tyranny. Pledges to carry on their legacy.

Day Four: Naples/Pre G-7 Statement
Defines the goals of the G-7 and its implication for Americans. Draws heavily on departure statement above. Progress since Tokyo. Emphasizes job-creating economies that provide people with the tools necessary to seize the opportunities of the global economy. Push for open markets, shared prosperity. [Press Q&A follows: Jobs numbers, Korea talks, etc.]

Day Five: Naples/Post G-7 Statement
Outlines G-7 accomplishments and illustrates advantages for Americans. [Press Q&A]

Day Six: Ramstein/U.S. Airbase
Inspires U.S. troops and reassures Europeans of American commitment to their security.

Day Seven: Berlin/Brandenburg Gate
Exhorts the heroes of freedom to summon the "civil courage" and maintain the course that will lead to renewal. Historic moment: first U.S. President to visit a united Germany. Honors the heroes who defended free Berlin and tore down the wall. Pledges continued American support in uncertain times. Supports the economic and political path they have chosen while urging tolerance and patience for the journey ahead.

Day Seven: Berlin/Berlin Brigade Inactivation Ceremony
The working of revolutions, therefore, misleads me no more; it is as necessary to our race as its waves to the stream, that it may not be a stagnant marsh. Ever renewed in its forms, the genius of humanity blossoms. — "Philosophy of History" (1774), by Johann Gottfried von Herder (1744-1803), German Lutheran preacher, discovered Baltic nationalism in Latvia’s tradition of folk song. (Thomas Jefferson made a very similar statement about the need for renewal — now inscribed in his memorial — that the President often repeats. See Clinton speech at Memorial on April 14, 1993.)

Czeslaw Milosz, the Polish-Lithuanian Nobel Prize winner for literature has said, "For the Baltic nations their singing belonged to the domain of the sacred, and it is no exaggeration to say that they sang their way to freedom." In America, a similar tradition of folk song belongs to the black South. Imagine Clinton standing before the Freedom Monument in Riga, acknowledging Latvia’s tradition of folk song, then reciting a few lines from "We Shall Overcome," an American spiritual about change, faith, courage, and discipline.

Let us not be weary in well-doing; for a new season we shall reap, if we do not lose heart. -- Galatians 6:9

Latvia’s first Prime Minister (1918-1919) and President for several non-successive terms was Karlis Ulmanis, who left his post as an instructor at the University of Nebraska, to serve his homeland. Several years ago, an American anthropologist, Liucija Baskauskas, left California to help administer a university in Lithuania, where her she and her family once fled in 1940. After Bloody Sunday, when Soviet troops stormed the television and radio center in Vilnius, she relayed the only radio broadcasts with information for western journalists. She now talks about a Marshall Plan for the Baltics. (NY Times Magazine, 8/2/92 -- I have a copy.) I remember watching a show such as "60 Minutes" within the last year, which featured an American general who retired from the Army to go back home and lead Estonia’s (check) military. Maybe the Pentagon would know more about which general and which country. (He may have been in a dispute with the Pentagon about getting his pension check shipped overseas.)

Isaiah Berlin, whom White House staff met at Oxford on the last trip, was born in Riga in 1909. He has written a great deal about nationalism and European unity: "European history is a kind of dialectic between craving for public order and for individual liberty." (The Crooked Timber of Humanity, 1991.) During the enlightenment, he argues, Europe was united by reason, by shared universal beliefs about the common rights of mankind. He is concerned about a modern economy that allows peoples to act independent of one another. "Independence — capacity to determine one's own course — becomes as great a virtue as interdependence once was. Reason unites. But will — self-determination — divides." Still, he remains optimistic about "the restored prestige of humanism...This seems to me genuine gain, genuine progress towards an international order, based on recognition that we inhabit one common moral world. Upon this our hope must rest."

The history of the world is none other than the progress of the consciousness of freedom. -- "The Philosophy of History" (1832), Hegel (1770-1831) German philosopher.

(more)
No one can walk backward into the future.

Right knows no boundaries and justice no frontiers; the brotherhood of man is not a domestic institution.

Mankind is at its best when it is most free.
-- "Monarchy" (1309) Dante (1265-1321).
Hegel said that "The History of the World is none other than the progress of the consciousness of freedom." Throughout much of this century, freedom's progress was very much in doubt; but, today, we know that it is very much alive. And America is proud to see it alive and thriving in Germany.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wednesday, July 6</th>
<th>Thursday, July 7</th>
<th>Friday &amp; Saturday, July 8 &amp; 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>10:30-10:50</td>
<td>Friday, July 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wreath Laying Ceremony</td>
<td>tba (2 hrs.) Bilat. w/ PM of Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:40-10:10</td>
<td>tba (15 min.) Bilat. w/ PM of Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrivals Ceremony</td>
<td>Tomb of the Unknown Soldier</td>
<td>Location tba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport, Riga, Latvia</td>
<td>Mtg. w/ Prime Minister of Poland</td>
<td>tba (30 min.) Bilat. w/ PM of Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40-10:10</td>
<td>11:00-11:45</td>
<td>Location tba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo op and Signing</td>
<td>Polish Parliament Building</td>
<td>tba Speech to Business People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceremony w/ Latvians</td>
<td>Speech Prep/Lunch</td>
<td>8:00-11:00 Working Dinner (Heads Only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet of Ministers Building</td>
<td>Holding Room</td>
<td>Castel Dell’ovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40-12:10</td>
<td>11:45-1:00</td>
<td>RON Hotel Vesuvio, Naples, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Way Mtg. w/ Baltic Presidents</td>
<td>Polish Parliament Building</td>
<td>Saturday, July 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riga Castle</td>
<td>1:00-1:45</td>
<td>tba Jog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-1:00</td>
<td>1:45-2:00</td>
<td>9:15-1:00 G-7 Mtg. (Heads Only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Press Availability</td>
<td>Courtesy Call on Speakers of Both Houses</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:15-1:35</td>
<td>2:15-2:35</td>
<td>1:30-3:00 Working Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower Laying</td>
<td>Warsaw Ghetto Memorial</td>
<td>Location tba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom Memorial</td>
<td>Memorial Ceremony</td>
<td>3:30-4:30 G-7 Mtg. (Heads and Ministers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:35-2:15</td>
<td>2:45-3:15</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech Dom Square</td>
<td>Memorial to the Children of the Warsaw Uprising</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45</td>
<td>Warsaw Ghetto Memorial</td>
<td>4:30-5:00 G-7 Mtg. (Heads Only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheels up en route Warsaw, Poland</td>
<td>Presidential Palace</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45-5:55</td>
<td>3:15-3:45</td>
<td>5:00 Release of Communique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcoming Ceremony</td>
<td>Poss. OTR/Down Time</td>
<td>6:00-7:00 Bilateral Press Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>3:45-4:45</td>
<td>7:00-8:00 Private Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheels down in Warsaw, Poland</td>
<td>Reception w/ CEE FMs</td>
<td>8:30-11:30 G-7 + 1 Expanded Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:40</td>
<td>4:50-5:05</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:40-5:55</td>
<td>5:15-5:45</td>
<td>Friday, July 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcoming Ceremony</td>
<td>Greet American Community</td>
<td>tba (2 hrs.) Bilat. w/ PM of Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:15-6:30</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
<td>tba (15 min.) Bilat. w/ PM of Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrival Ceremony</td>
<td>4:10 wheels down in Warsaw, Poland</td>
<td>Location tba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Palace</td>
<td>5:15-5:45</td>
<td>tba (30 min.) Bilat. w/ PM of Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:15-6:30</td>
<td>5:00 Release of Communique</td>
<td>RON Hotel Vesuvio, Naples, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilat. w/ Pres. Walesa Presidential Palace</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
<td>Saturday, July 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:45-8:00</td>
<td>1:30-3:00</td>
<td>tba Jog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefing Holding Room, Presidential Palace</td>
<td>Working Lunch</td>
<td>9:15-1:00 G-7 Mtg. (Heads Only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-8:15</td>
<td>3:30-4:30</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Statement</td>
<td>4:30-5:00</td>
<td>5:00 Release of Communique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Palace</td>
<td>G-7 Mtg. (Heads Only)</td>
<td>6:00-7:00 Bilateral Press Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30-10:00</td>
<td>6:00-7:00</td>
<td>7:00-8:00 Private Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Dinner</td>
<td>8:30-11:30</td>
<td>8:30-11:30 G-7 + 1 Expanded Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Palace</td>
<td>RON Hotel Vesuvio, Naples, Italy</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RON Marriot Hotel, Warsaw, Poland</td>
<td>RON Hotel Vesuvio, Naples, Italy</td>
<td>Friday, July 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RON Hotel Vesuvio, Naples, Italy</td>
<td>Friday &amp; Saturday, July 8 &amp; 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, July 10</td>
<td>Monday, July 11</td>
<td>Tuesday, July 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tba</td>
<td>10:00-10:30</td>
<td>tba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:05-9:10</td>
<td>Welcoming Ceremony</td>
<td>9:30-11:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15-1230</td>
<td>Villa Hammerschmidt</td>
<td>EU Summit w/ Delors and Kohl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-3:00</td>
<td>G-7 Mtg. (Russia Incl.)</td>
<td>11:45-12:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
<td>Speech Prep/Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:30-10:50</td>
<td>Reichstad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-10:50</td>
<td>Mtg. w/ Ger. President</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>Villa Hammerschmidt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>Photo Op Party Leaders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-2:00</td>
<td>Petersburg Guesthouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-2:00</td>
<td>Official Luncheon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00-4:15</td>
<td>Petersburg Guesthouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:15-4:45</td>
<td>Speech Prep/Down Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:15-4:45</td>
<td>Petersburg Guesthouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:15-7:15</td>
<td>Greet Embassy Staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:15-8:45</td>
<td>Parksburg Guesthouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:10</td>
<td>Mtg. w/ Chan. Kohl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RON</td>
<td>Ogersheim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RON</td>
<td>Private Dinner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ogersheim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depart for Berlin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ogersheim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hotel Intercontinental, Berlin, Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tba</td>
<td>8:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:05-9:10</td>
<td>Jog</td>
<td>Arrive White House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:10</td>
<td>EU Summit w/ Delors and Kohl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-11:30</td>
<td>Photo Op</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45-12:45</td>
<td>Speech Prep/Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:50</td>
<td>Walk to Gate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00-2:00</td>
<td>The President Departs for Berlin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:15-2:45</td>
<td>Brandenburg Gate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:10-4:50</td>
<td>Visit to New Synagogue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:15-5:20</td>
<td>Inactivation Ceremony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>McNair Barracks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:20</td>
<td>Poss. OTR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:10</td>
<td>The President Departs for Washington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:20</td>
<td>Arrive White House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*as of 11:00 AM June 13, 1994*
NOTIONAL SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

RIGA, LATVIA * WARSAW, POLAND * NAPLES, ITALY
BONN AND BERLIN, GERMANY

Tuesday, July 5, 1994

9:00 am-

JOG

9:15 am

BRIEFING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Tony Lake

9:15 am-

BRIEFING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Tony Lake

9:45 am-

MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Ricki Seidman

10:15 am-

SPEECH PREP

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Don Baer

11:15 am

11:15 am-

MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Bob Rubin

11:30 am-

MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Carol Rasco

11:45 am-

SPEECH PREP

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Don Baer

12:45 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME

OVAL OFFICE

1:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs White House via motorcade en route site
[drive time: ?]
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / + Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

1:55 pm  
**THE PRESIDENT** arrives site

2:00 pm-3:00 pm  
**SPEECH**
SITE TBA
Remarks: Don Baer, Michael Waldman
Event Coordinator: Grace Garcia
Staff Contact: Alexis Herman
OPEN PRESS

3:15 pm  
**THE PRESIDENT** departs site via motorcade en route White House
[drive time: ?]

3:30 pm  
**THE PRESIDENT** arrives White House

3:30 pm-6:20 pm  
**DOWN TIME**
OVAL OFFICE

6:20 pm  
**THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady proceed to South Grounds

NOTE: This departure is open to staff and guests.

6:45 pm  
**THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

6:55 pm  
**THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base

7:10 pm EST  
**THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart via Air Force One en route Riga International Airport, Latvia
[flight time: 8 hours]
[time change: + 7 hours]

BC AND HRC RON

AIR FORCE ONE

---

**Wednesday, July 6, 1994**

**PREVIOUS RON**

AIR FORCE ONE

10:10 am (Latvia time)  
**THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Riga International Airport, Latvia

2 as of 06/30/94 9:59am
ARRIVAL CEREMONY
TARMAC
Riga International Airport
Staff contact: Tony Lake
OPEN PRESS

Note: No remarks by the President.

---

The President and the First Lady are greeted by Latvian Chief of Protocol and US Ambassador to Latvia.

---

The President and the First Lady are greeted by President of Latvia and spouse.

---

Latvian and American Anthems played.

---

Inspection of honor guard.

---

The President and the First Lady are introduced to Estonian President and delegation and Lithuanian President and delegation.

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Riga International Airport en route Riga Castle (tba)
[drive time: 15 minutes]

THE PRESIDENT arrives Riga Castle

BILATERAL & SIGNING CEREMONY W/ PRIME MINISTER OF LATVIA
AMBASSADOR'S HALL
Riga Castle
Remarks: Don Baer, Carter Wilkie
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
CLOSED PRESS for meeting, POOL PRESS for signing

WORKING LUNCH W/ BALTIC PRESIDENTS (leaders + 2)
WHITE ROOM
Riga Castle
Staff contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY at beginning of lunch
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / + Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

1:30 pm-
1:30 pm-
1:50 pm
(6:30 am-6:50 am EDT)

JOINT PRESS STATEMENT

THE STATE ROOM

Riga Castle

Remarks: Carter Wilkie, Don Baer

Staff Contact: Tony Lake

POOL PRESS

2:00 pm-
2:00 pm-
2:25 pm

SPEECH PREP

ROOM TBA

Riga Castle

Staff Contact: Tony Lake, Bob Rubin

2:30pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Riga Castle en route Stock Market Building

[drive time: 5 minutes]

2:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Stock Market Building

2:35 pm-
3:05 pm

MEET AND GREET W/ LATVIAN POLITICAL, CULTURAL & BUSINESS LEADERS

STOCK MARKET BUILDING

Remarks: Carter Wilkie, Don Baer

Staff Contact: Tony Lake

CLOSED PRESS

3:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Stock Market Building en route Freedom Monument

[drive time: ??]

3:15 pm-
3:25 pm
(8:15 am-8:25 am EDT)

FLOWER LAYING CEREMONY

FREEDOM MONUMENT

Staff Contact: Tony Lake

OPEN PRESS

3:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds on foot to stage

---

Ambassador introduces the President.

---

The President makes remarks.

---

THE PRESIDENT arrives Freedom Monument

---

THE PRESIDENT proceeds on foot to stage
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / + Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

3:30 pm - 4:15 pm
SPEECH
FREEDOM PLAZA (outside venues)
Remarks: Don Baer, Bob Boorstin
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
OPEN PRESS

4:20 pm - 4:35 pm
MEET AND GREET W/ US EMBASSY STAFF FROM LATVIA, ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA
FREEDOM PLAZA (TBA)
Remarks: Bob Boorstin
Staff contact: Tony Lake
CLOSED PRESS

4:40 pm
THE PRESIDENT and First Lady depart Freedom Plaza en route Riga International Airport
[drive time: 15 minutes]

4:55 pm
THE PRESIDENT and First Lady arrive Riga International Airport

Note: No departure ceremony.

5:05 pm
THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Riga International Airport via Air Force One en route Warsaw Airport, Poland
[flight time: 1 hour 5 minutes]
[time change: - 1 hour]

5:10 pm
THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Warsaw Airport, Poland

5:15 pm - 5:25 pm
ARRIVAL CEREMONY
TARMAC
Warsaw Airport
Staff contact: Tony Lake
POOL PRESS

Greeters: Ambassador and Mrs. Rey
Foreign Minister Olehofsky

--- The President proceeds through a military cordon followed by the official delegation

5:30 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Warsaw Airport en route Warsaw Marriott
[drive time: 10 minutes]
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

5:40 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Warsaw Marriott

5:45 pm - 6:45 pm
DOWN TIME
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
Warsaw Marriott

Note: The official delegation departs with the Secretary of State for the Presidential Palace at 6:30 pm to pre-position for the arrival ceremony.

6:45 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Warsaw Marriott via motorcade en route Presidential Palace
[drive time: 10 minutes]

6:55 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Presidential Palace

7:00 pm - 7:20 pm
ARRIVAL CEREMONY
PRESIDENTIAL PALACE
Staff contact: Tony Lake
No Remarks
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: President and Mrs. Walesa

-- President Walesa presents the Polish officials to the President.

-- The President presents the U.S. delegation to President Walesa.

-- The National Anthems of both countries are played.

-- The President and President Walesa review the Polish honor guard.

-- The President and the First Lady, and President Walesa and Mrs. Walesa greet local officials and diplomats.

7:20 pm - 8:20 pm
BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT WALESA
PRESIDENTIAL PALACE
Remarks: David Kusnet
Staff contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY during press availability

Participants: 8 on 8
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / + Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

7:20 pm- 8:05 pm  Bilateral Meeting

8:05 pm- 8:20 pm  Press Availability

--  The President and President Walesa proceed to two standing mikes to make brief statements.

--  Press Secretaries take a few questions.

8:20 pm- 8:30 pm
8:30 pm- 10:45 pm

PRIVATE TIME
HOLDING ROOM
Presidential Palace

8:30 pm- 10:45 pm

STATE DINNER HOSTED BY PRESIDENT WALESA
PRESIDENTIAL PALACE
Remarks: Don Baer, David Kusnet
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY during toasts

NOTE: Attire is business.

8:30 pm- 8:50 pm  The President and President Walesa conduct a receiving line

9:00 pm  President Walesa offers a toast.

The US National Anthem is played.

The President offers a toast.

The Polish National Anthem is played.

9:15 pm- 10:45 pm  Dinner

Interpretation for toast: consecutive

10:45 pm  THE PRESIDENT departs Presidential Palace via motorcad en route Warsaw Marriott
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:55 pm  THE PRESIDENT arrives Warsaw Marriott
Thursday, July 7, 1994

Note: Mrs. Clinton will depart at 8:50 am en route the Children's Orphanage, for an event from 9:00 to 9:50, returnong to the hotel at 10:00.

10:10 am  PHOTO OP WITH POLICE AND MARINE DETACHMENT
MARRIOTT HOTEL

10:20 am  THE PRESIDENT departs Warsaw Marriott en route Tomb of the
Unknown Soldier
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:30 am  THE PRESIDENT arrives Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Greeter: Commander of the Warsaw Military District

10:30 am-  WREATH LAYING CEREMONY
10:50 am  TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
OPEN PRESS

-- The President proceeds to tomb with soldiers carrying the
wreath.

-- The President stands with hands on heart as the soldiers lay
the wreath.

-- Following the ceremony, the President signs the Book of
Rememberance with appropriate comments.

10:55 am  THE PRESIDENT departs Tomb of the Unknown Soldier via
motorcade en route Warsaw Ghetto area
[drive time: 10 minutes]

11:05 am  THE PRESIDENT arrives Warsaw Ghetto area

11:05 am-  WREATH LAYING CEREMONY
11:30 am  WARSAW GHETTO MEMORIAL
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

Staff Contact:
OPEN PRESS

-- Jewish Community members sing a memorial hymn.

-- The President lays a wreath with a Jewish war veteran and a young Polish Jew.

11:35 am
THE PRESIDENT departs Warsaw Ghetto Memorial via motorcade en route the Sejm
[drive time: 10 minutes]

Note: Mrs. Clinton departs 11:40 am en route Villanov Palace for concert, tour and lunch.

11:45 am
THE PRESIDENT arrives Sejm

Greeters: Speakers
Chief of Protocol

11:45 am-
12:00 pm
COURTESY CALL ON SPEAKERS OF BOTH HOUSES
ROOM 101
Polish Parliament Building (Sejm)
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
OFFICIAL PHOTO RELEASE

Interpretation: whisper

12:00 pm-
12:40 pm
MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER OF POLAND
ROOM 102
Polish Parliament Building (Sejm)
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY at beginning of meeting
(two waves of 23 each)

Interpretation: simultaneous

Participants: 8 on 8

12:45 pm-
2:20 pm
SPEECH PREP/LUNCH
HOLDING ROOM (Rm. 151)
Polish Parliament Building (Sejm)
Staff Contact: Don Baer

Note: Mrs. Clinton will arrive at the Sejm at 2:00 pm and proceed to Room 151.
SPEECH

MAIN CHAMBER OF LOWER HOUSE
Polish Parliament Building (Sejm)
Remarks: Don Baer, Bob Boorstin
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
LIMITED PRESS

Interpretation: simultaneous

2:25 pm The First Lady and U.S. official delegation take their seats.

2:30 pm The President enters the chamber and proceeds to his chair.

2:30 pm The Speaker formally introduces the President.

2:35 pm The President makes remarks.

2:50 pm The Speaker makes closing remarks.

THE PRESIDENT and First Lady depart Sejm via motorcade en route Old Town
[drive time: 10 minutes]

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Old Town

MEMORIAL CEREMONY
MEMORIAL TO THE CHILDREN OF THE WARSAW UPRISING
Remarks: Don Baer, Lissa Muscatine
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
OPEN PRESS

Interpretation: consecutive

-- The President and the First Lady are greeted by boy and girl scouts and veterans of the uprising.

-- Wreath-laying

-- Children sing song.

-- Veteran makes remarks.

-- Scout reads poem.
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

-- The President makes brief remarks.

4:00 pm-
4:30 pm
(10:00-10:30 am EDT)

WALK AND DRIVE TO PRESIDENTIAL PALACE
VIA STREET

4:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Presidential Palace

4:35 pm-
5:20 pm

DROP BY RECEPTION with CEE Foreign Ministers
PRESIDENTIAL PALACE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
POOL PRESS for greeting, CLOSED PRESS at reception

-- The President and President Walesa greet each Foreign Minister.

-- The President and President Walesa proceed to an informal reception.

5:25 pm-
5:45 pm

DEPARTURE CEREMONY
PRESIDENTIAL PALACE
OPEN PRESS

5:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Presidential Palace via motorcade en route
Ambassador's Residence
[drive time: 10 minutes]

5:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Ambassador's Residence

Greeters: Mrs. Lisa Rey

5:55 pm-
6:25 pm

GREET US EMBASSY STAFF and families
AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE
Remarks: Gabrielle Bushman
Staff Contact: Brian McPartlin
CLOSED PRESS

-- The Ambassador makes brief remarks.

-- The Secretary of State makes brief remarks.

-- The First Lady makes brief remarks.

-- The President makes brief remarks.
Upon conclusion of remarks The President works ropeline from left to right.

6:30 pm -
6:40 pm
PHOTO OP WITH BUSINESS AND ETHNIC DELEGATION
AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

6:40 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Ambassador's Residence via motorcade en route Warsaw Airport
[drive time: 10 minutes]

6:50 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Warsaw Airport

6:50 pm
7:00 pm
DEPARTURE CEREMONY
WARSAW AIRPORT
Staff Contact: Tony Lake

7:10 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Warsaw Airport, Poland via Air Force One en route Naples, Italy
[flight time: approx. 2 hours 25 minutes]
[time change: no change]

9:40 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives airport Naples, Italy

9:50 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Naples Airport via motorcade en route Hotel Vesuvio
[drive time: 20 minutes]

10:10 pm approx.
THE PRESIDENT arrives Hotel Vesuvio

---

HOTEL VESUVIO, NAPLES, ITALY
HOTEL VESUVIO AND CONTINENTAL HOTEL

---

Friday, July 8, 1994

10:00 am - TBA
10:15 am
BILATERAL W/ PM OF ITALY
HOTEL VESUVIO
Staff contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY at beginning of meeting

Interpretation: consecutive whisper
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 pm</td>
<td>BILATERAL W/ PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOTEL VESUVIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staff contact: Tony Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>POOL SPRAY at end of meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpretation: consecutive whisper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 pm</td>
<td>LUNCH / PRIVATE TIME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 pm</td>
<td>SITE TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NAPLES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 pm</td>
<td>BRIEFING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:15 pm</td>
<td>HOTEL VESUVIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staff contact: Tony Lake, Bob Rubin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:15 pm</td>
<td>PREP for press statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:45 pm</td>
<td>LOCATION TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staff Contact: Tony Lake, Bob Rubin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:45 pm</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td>PRESS STATEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LOCATION TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remarks: Michael Waldman, Bob Boorstin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staff Contact: Tony Lake, Bob Rubin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>POOL PRESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:45 pm</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:15 pm</td>
<td>BILATERAL W/ PM OF CANADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOTEL VESUVIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staff contact: Tony Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>POOL SPRAY at beginning of meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:55 pm</td>
<td>THE PRESIDENT departs Hotel Vesuvio via motorcade en route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Castel dell'Ovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[drive time: ?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elevator manifest tba:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 pm</td>
<td>THE PRESIDENT arrives Castel dell'Ovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 am</td>
<td>G-7 WORKING DINNER (leaders only-no spouses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CASTEL DELL'OVO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staff contact: Tony Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>POOL SPRAY at the beginning of dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dinner Attire: business</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / + Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6*
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

Interpretation: consecutive whisper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Ministers</th>
<th>Finance Ministers</th>
<th>Sherpas</th>
<th>Official Delegation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>w/ political directors</td>
<td>w/ finance ministers &amp; Sous Sherpas</td>
<td>Castel dell'Ovo</td>
<td>(tba) Palazzo Salerno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working dinner</td>
<td>Working dinner</td>
<td>Santa Lucia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooftop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel Vesuvio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BC AND STAFF RON        HOTEL VESUVIO
NAPLES, ITALY

---

Saturday, July 9, 1994

8:35 am
THE PRESIDENT departs Hotel Vesuvio via motorcade en route Palazzo Reale
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:45 am
THE PRESIDENT arrives Palazzo Reale
POOL PRESS

Greeters:
Prime Minister of Italy
Foreign Ministers
Finance Ministers

9:05 am-
CLASS PHOTO W/ G-7 LEADERS
PALAZZO REALE
Staff contact: Tony Lake
POOL PRESS

9:15 am-
G-7 MEETING (leaders only / growth & jobs)
PALAZZO REALE
Staff contact: Tony Lake
POOL PRESS at beginning of meeting

Interpretation: simultaneous
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Ministers</th>
<th>Finance Ministers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room tba</td>
<td>Room tba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Review political issues for G-7 + 1 meetings

---

11:00 am - 1:00 pm

G-7 MEETING (leaders only / Ukraine, LDCs)
PALAZZO REALE
Staff contact: Tony Lake
CLOSED PRESS

Interpretation: simultaneous

---

1:30 pm - 3:00 pm

WORKING LUNCH (leaders only)
HOTEL VESUVIO
Staff contact: Tony Lake
CLOSED PRESS, OFFICIAL PHOTO

Interpretation: consecutive whisper

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Ministers</th>
<th>Finance Ministers</th>
<th>Official Delegation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Castel dell'Ovo</td>
<td>Santa Lucia</td>
<td>Palazzo Salerna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3:30 pm - 4:00 pm

G-7 MEETING PLENARY SESSION (leaders and ministers)
PALAZZO REALE
Staff contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY at beginning of meeting

Interpretation: simultaneous
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / + Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Ministers</th>
<th>Finance Ministers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaders meeting room</td>
<td>Leaders meeting room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4:00 pm-5:00 pm
G-7 MEETING (leaders only / wrap-up discussion)
PALAZZO REALE
Staff contact: Tony Lake
CLOSED PRESS

Interpretation: simultaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Ministers</th>
<th>Finance Ministers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room tba</td>
<td>Room tba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5:00 pm-5:15 pm
RELEASE OF COMMUNIQUE (SUMMIT DECLARATION)
LEADERS MEETING ROOM
Palazzo Reale
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
G-7 POOL PRESS

Note: Others leaders have no participation role.

- Prime Minister of Italy makes statement.

5:35 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Palazzo Reale via motorcade en route Gymnasium
[drive time: 5 minutes]

5:40 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Gymnasium

5:45 pm-6:15 pm
PRESS STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
GYMNASHIUM
Palazzo Reale
Remarks: Michael Waldman, Bob Boorstin
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
POOL PRESS

6:30 pm-8:15 pm
PRIVATE TIME
HOTEL VESUVIO

as of 06/30/94 9:59am
8:15 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Hotel Vesuvio via motorcade en route Palazzo Caserta
[drive time: 30 minutes]

8:45 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Palazzo Caserta
POOL PRESS

8:45 pm-
12:00 am

G-7 + 1 EXPANDED DINNER (spouses included)
PALAZZO CASERTA
Staff contact: Tony Lake

Attire: Black tie

Interpretation: whisper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Ministers &amp; Spouses Palazzo Caserta</th>
<th>Finance Ministers &amp; Spouses Palazzo Caserta</th>
<th>Sherpas Not at dinner</th>
<th>Side Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wendy Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Mariano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mil. Aide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Will Itoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>USSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-- Greeting Line
SITE TBA
POOL PRESS

-- Class Photo (leaders only)
SITE TBA
POOL PRESS

-- Dinner
SITE TBA
POOL SPRAY at beginning of dinner

12:00 am

**THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Palazzo Caserta via motorcade en route Hotel Vesuvio
[drive time: 30 minutes]

12:30 am

**THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Hotel Vesuvio

**BC AND STAFF RON**
HOTEL VESUVIO
NAPLES, ITALY
Sunday, July 10, 1994

8:43 am
THE PRESIDENT departs Hotel Vesuvio via motorcade en route Palazzo Reale
[drive time: 7 minutes]

8:50 am
THE PRESIDENT arrives Palazzo Reale

Greeters: None

9:00 am-
12:00 pm
G-7 + 1 MEETING (heads only)
PALAZZO REALE
Staff contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY at beginning of meeting

Interpretation: simultaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Ministers</th>
<th>Finance Ministers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room tba</td>
<td>Room tba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
<td>Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12:15 pm-
tba
12:30 pm
CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (Political Statement)
LEADERS MEETING ROOM
Palazzo Reale
Staff contact: Tony Lake, Bob Rubin
POOL PRESS

1:00 pm-
3:00 pm
G-7 + 1 LUNCH (Leaders only)
NATIONAL MUSEUM
Staff contact: Tony Lake

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Ministers</th>
<th>Finance Ministers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hotel Continental</td>
<td>Hotel Continental</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-- Cocktails
POOL SPRAY

-- Lunch
CLOSED PRESS

as of 06/30/94 9:59am
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / + Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

NOTE: No toast by the President.

-- Tour POOL PRESS (TBA)

3:30 pm- 5:00 pm
BILATERAL WITH PRESIDENT YELTSIN
SITE TBA
Staff contact: Tony Lake
PRESS SPRAY ??

5:30 pm- 6:00 pm
PRESS STATEMENT w/ PRESIDENT YELTSIN
SITE TBA
Remarks: Carter Wilkie
Staff contact: Tony Lake
POOL PRESS

6:15 pm
THE PRESIDENT and First Lady depart Hotel Vesuivo via motorcade en route Naples Airport
[drive time: 20 minutes]

6:35 pm
THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Naples Airport

6:35 pm- 7:15 pm
EVENT w/ EMBASSY STAFF/CONSULATE AND MILITARY PERSONNEL
NAPLES AIRPORT
Remarks: Gabrielle Bushman
Staff Contact: ??
POOL PRESS

7:30 pm
THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Naples Airport via Air Force One en route Bonn, Germany
[flight time: 2 hours]
[time change: none]

9:30 pm
THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Bonn, Germany
Greeter: Ambassador Holbrooke, Chief of Protocol

9:45 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs airport via motorcade en route Petersburg Guest House
[drive time: 15 min.]

10:00 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Petersburg Guest House
Monday, July 11, 1994

9:15 am
THE PRESIDENT departs Petersburg Guest House via motorcade en route Villa Hammerschmidt
[drive time: 15 minutes]

9:30 am
THE PRESIDENT arrives Villa Hammerschmidt

9:30 am-10:00 am
ARRIVAL CEREMONY
VILLA HAMMERSCHMIDT
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
OPEN PRESS

-- The President and the First Lady are greeted by Chief of Protocol and Mrs. ??????????

-- Federal President Herzog introduces the President to the German officials. The President introduces the U.S. delegation to President Herzog.

-- Mrs. Herzog and the First Lady repeat the introductions.

-- The President and President Herzog proceed to the dias, followed by the First Lady and Mrs. Herzog.

-- U.S. National Anthem is played, followed by German National Anthem.

-- The President and President Herzog inspect Honor Guard.

-- The President and the First Lady, and President and Mrs. Herzog proceed inside and sign the visitors’ book.

10:00 am-10:25 am
MEETING WITH PRESIDENT HERZOG
PRESIDENT’S OFFICE
Villa Hammerschmidt
Staff Contact: ??
POOL PRESS
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / + Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US</th>
<th>GERMAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE PRESIDENT</td>
<td>Chancellor Kohl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tony Lake</td>
<td>Bitterlich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpreter</td>
<td>Interpreter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10:40 am-
11:40 am

MEETING WITH GERMAN CHANCELLOR KOHL
THE CHANCELLERY
Villa Hammerschmidt
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY at beginning

11:40 am-
12:10 pm

PRESS STATEMENT
THE CHANCELLERY
Villa Hammerschmidt
Remarks: Carter Wilkie
Staff Contact: Mark Gearan
OPEN PRESS

12:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Villa Hammerschmidt via motorcade en route Petersburg Guest House
[drive time: 15 minutes]

12:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Petersburg Guest House

12:30 pm-
2:15 pm

OFFICIAL LUNCHEON (Hosted by Chancellor Kohl)
PETERSBURG GUEST HOUSE
Remarks: Carter Wilkie
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY at toast

Note: A toast is offered after the second course.

2:15 pm-
3:00 pm

PHOTO OP WITH PARTY LEADERS
PETERSBURG GUEST HOUSE
Staff contact: Tony Lake
POOL PRESS/OFFICIAL PHOTO RELEASE?

2:15 pm-
2:35 pm

The President meets with --------Scharping.

2:45 pm-
3:00 pm

The President meets with Foreign Minister Kinkel.
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / + Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

3:10 pm - 4:15 pm
SPEECH PREP/DOWN TIME
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
Petersburg Guest House
Staff Contact: ??

4:20 pm - 4:40 pm
GREET US EMBASSY PERSONNEL
LAWN
Petersburg Guest House
Remarks: Gabrielle Bushman
Staff Contact: ??
PRESS??

4:40 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Petersburg Guest House via Marine One
en route Worms landing zone
[flight time: 50 minutes]

5:30 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Worms landing zone

5:30 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Worms landing zone via motorcade en
route Ludwigshafen
[drive time: 30 minutes]

6:00 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Ludwigshafen
Greeters: Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl

6:00 pm - tbd
7:30 pm
PRIVATE DINNER
CHANCELLOR KOHL'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE
Ludwigshafen
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
PRESS?

7:30 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Ludwigshafen via motorcade en route
Worms airport
[drive time: 25 minutes]

7:55 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Worms airport

8:05 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Worms airport via Marine One en route
Ramstein AFB
[flight time: 40 minutes]
[time change: none]

8:45 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Ramstein AFB
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

8:45 pm- tbd
US MILITARY PERSONNEL EVENT
9:30 pm
9:30 pm
(2:45-3:30 PM EDT) RAMSTEIN AFB
US MILITARY PERSONNEL EVENT
Staff Contact: ??
Remarks: Carter Wilkie
PRESS??

9:30 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Ramstein AFB via Air Force One en route
airport Berlin
[flight time: 1 hr., 10 min.]
[time change: none]

10:40 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives airport, Berlin, Germany

10:45 pm
ARRIVAL CEREMONY
BERLIN AIRPORT
Remarks: Gabrielle Bushman

11:00 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs airport via motorcade en route Hotel
Intercontinental
[drive time: 12 minutes]

11:12 am
THE PRESIDENT arrives Hotel Intercontinental

RON
HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL
BERLIN, GERMANY

Tuesday, July 12, 1994

9:05 am
THE PRESIDENT departs Hotel Intercontinental via motorcade en
route Reichstad
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:15 am
THE PRESIDENT arrives Reichstad

9:20 am
SIGNING OF THE GOLDEN BOOK
SITE TBA
Staff Contact: ??
POOL PRESS
9:30 am - EU SUMMIT WITH DELORS AND KOHL/PRESS AVAIL
           REICHTAG
           Remarks: ??
           Staff Contact: Tony Lake
           OPEN PRESS during press availability

10:00 am - Plenary Session
11:05 am - ROOM 120
           Translation: simultaneous

11:05 am - Press Availability
11:30 am - Remarks: Michael Waldman
           Translation: simultaneous
           OPEN PRESS

11:45 am - SPEECH PREP/LUNCH
           ROOM 176
           Reichstag
           Staff Contact: ??

12:50 pm - THE PRESIDENT departs on foot en route Brandenburg Gate
           [walk time: 4 minutes]

12:54 pm - THE PRESIDENT arrives Brandenburg Gate
           Possible Scenario:

           -- The President and the First Lady, Chancellor Kohl and Mrs.
             Kohl walk with US and German school children.

1:00 pm  - THE PRESIDENT is greeted by Mayor and Mrs. Diepgen at the
           Brandenburg Gate
Time change from Washington DC / Latvia + 7 hours / Poland + 6 hours / + Italy + 6 hours / Germany + 6

--- The Mayor makes brief remarks.

1:10 pm-
2:00 pm
SPEECH
BRANDENBURG GATE (EAST BERLIN SIDE)
Remarks: Bob Boorstin, Don Baer
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
OPEN PRESS

--- Chancellor Kohl makes remarks (5 min.)

--- The President makes remarks (10-15 min.)

2:00 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Brandenburg Gate via motorcade en route to the New Synagogue
[drive time: 10 min.]

2:10 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives the New Synagogue

2:15 pm-
2:45 pm
VISIT TO THE NEW SYNAGOGUE
ORANIENBURGER STRASSE
Staff contact:
POOL PRESS

Greeted By: Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl
Members of the Berlin Jewish Community

--- Herr Munsch, curator of the Synagogue, takes the President, the First Lady, Chancellor Kohl and Mrs. Kohl on tour.

2:45 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs the New Synagogue en route Rathaus
[drive time: 15 minutes]

3:00 pm-
3:20 pm
SIGNING OF THE GOLDEN BOOK
RATHAUS
Staff Contact:
Remarks: Don Baer
POOL PRESS

--- The President signs book.

--- Diepgen makes brief remarks.

--- The President makes brief remarks.

3:25 pm-
3:40 pm
BRIEF MEETING/PHOTO OP WITH FM WAIGEL
3:50 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Rathaus via motorcade en route McNair Barracks
[drive time: 25 minutes]

3:55 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives McNair Barracks

4:15 pm - 5:00 pm
DEACTIVATION CEREMONY OF BERLIN BRIGADE
MCNAIR BARRACKS
Remarks: Don Baer, Carolyn Curiel
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
OPEN PRESS

5:00 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs McNair Barracks via motorcade en route Berling airport
[drive time: 20 minutes]

5:20 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Berlin Airport

5:20 pm - 5:40 pm
GREET US EMBASSY STAFF
BERLIN AIRPORT

6:00 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs airport Berlin via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 8 hours, 35 minutes]
[time change: - 6]

8:35 pm tba
THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

8:50 pm tba
THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

9:00 pm tba
THE PRESIDENT arrives White House

BC AND HRC RON WHITE HOUSE
The working of revolutions, therefore, misleads me no more; it is as necessary to our race as its waves to the stream, that it may not be a stagnant marsh. Ever renewed in its forms, the genius of humanity blossoms. -- "Philosophy of History" (1774), by Johann Gottfried von Herder (1744-1803), German Lutheran preacher, discovered Baltic nationalism in Latvia's tradition of folk song. (Thomas Jefferson made a very similar statement about the need for renewal -- now inscribed in his memorial -- that the President often repeats. See Clinton speech at Memorial on April 14, 1993.)

Czeslaw Milosz, the Polish-Lithuanian Nobel Prize winner for literature has said, "For the Baltic nations their singing belonged to the domain of the sacred, and it is no exaggeration to say that they sang their way to freedom." In America, a similar tradition of folk song belongs to the black South. Imagine Clinton standing before the Freedom Monument in Riga, acknowledging Latvia's tradition of folk song, then reciting a few lines from "We Shall Overcome," an American spiritual about change, faith, courage, and discipline.

Let us not be weary in well-doing; for a new season we shall reap, if we do not lose heart. — Galatians 6:9

Latvia's first Prime Minister (1918-1919) and President for several non-successive terms was Karlis Ulmanis, who left his post as an instructor at the University of Nebraska, to serve his homeland. Several years ago, an American anthropologist, Liucija Baskauskas, left California to help administer a university in Lithuania, where her she and her family once fled in 1940. After Bloody Sunday, when Soviet troops stormed the television and radio center in Vilnius, she relayed the only radio broadcasts with information for western journalists. She now talks about a Marshall Plan for the Baltics. (NY Times Magazine, 8/2/92 -- I have a copy.) I remember watching a show such as "60 Minutes" within the last year, which featured an American general who retired from the Army to go back home and lead Estonia's (check) military. Maybe the Pentagon would know more about which general and which country. (He may have been in a dispute with the Pentagon about getting his pension check shipped overseas.)

Isaiah Berlin, whom White House staff met at Oxford on the last trip, was born in Riga in 1909. He has written a great deal about nationalism and European unity: "European history is a kind of dialectic between craving for public order and for individual liberty." (The Crooked Timber of Humanity, 1991.) During the enlightenment, he argues, Europe was united by reason, by shared universal beliefs about the common rights of mankind. He is concerned about a modern economy that allows peoples to act independent of one another. "Independence -- capacity to determine one's own course -- becomes as great a virtue as interdependence once was. Reason unites. But will -- self-determination -- divides." Still, he remains optimistic about "the restored prestige of humanism...This seems to me genuine gain, genuine progress towards an international order, based on recognition that we inhabit one common moral world. Upon this our hope must rest."

The history of the world is none other than the progress of the consciousness of freedom. -- "The Philosophy of History" (1832), Hegel (1770-1831) German philosopher.
No one can walk backward into the future.

Right knows no boundaries and justice no frontiers; the brotherhood of man is not a domestic institution.

Mankind is at its best when it is most free.
-- "Monarchy" (1309) Dante (1265-1321).
SCENESETTER: LATVIA

The Republic of Latvia lies on the Baltic Sea. It has a coastline of more than 300 miles, and large warmwater ports at Riga, Liepaja, and Ventspils. Historically, Latvia has provided a significant trading link between Europe and the Russian hinterland. Latvia is bounded on the north by Estonia, on the south by Lithuania, and on the east by Russia and Belarus.

The population of Latvia is 2,600,000. Riga, the Capital city, has 916,000 inhabitants. Daugavpils and Liepaja are the next largest towns, with 125,000 and 110,000 inhabitants respectively. Overall, the population is 54 percent Latvian, 33 percent Russian, 4 percent Belarusian, 3 percent Ukrainian, 2 percent Polish, 1 percent Lithuanian. Latvian is the official language.

The unit of currency is the "lats", worth usdols 1.77 (as of June 1994).
Riga was founded some 800 years ago on the Daugava River about four miles upstream from the sea. From the beginning, trade and banking were principal occupations of the city. In 1201 the teutonic knights captured in town, imposing German political domination and christianity on the tribes of Livs and Latvians living here. Not until the twentieth century did Latvians regain political control of the city.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Riga fell under Polish, then Swedish occupation. Russian power was established here by Peter the Great in 1710, and lasted until the fall of the Romanov Dynasty. In the last decades of the Russian Empire, Riga was an important seaport and rail center, and was the third largest city in the Empire. The wealth of that period shows in the man art nouveau and Italian renaissance buildings of the city center.

Latvian independence was declared in Riga on November 18, 1918, and after a year of fighting against both German and Russian forces, the Latvian Republic was firmly established. During its twenty-year existence, Riga flourished as one of the busiest and richest ports on the Baltic Sea. But the country's fate was sealed by the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of August 23, 1939.

In June 1940, Riga was occupied by the red army. A year of deportations and killings began. From 1941 to 1944. The city was occupied by the German Wehrmacht. By 1943, the eastern front ran through Latvia. Latvian youth were conscripted by both German and Soviet armies. Fighting continued in Latvia's western province until the capitulation of Germany. Soviet forces reentered Riga on October 15, 1944. The last Russian soldier is due to leave on August 31, 1994.

Riga's old town covers some 80 acres along the Daugava River. A remnant of the wall which surrounded the town in the seventeenth century can be seen in the round brick power tower, constructed by the Swedes, and in the Swedish gate which opens onto Torna Iela (Tower St.) Notable structures in the old town include the Dom Church (1211), St. John's cloister (1234), St. Peter's Church (13th century), and St. Jacob's Church (1225). A number of medieval streets in the old town have been restored in the 1980's and 90's, including Jana Iela (St. John's St.), Skarnu Iela (Shingle St.), and Amatu Iela (Crafts St.)

Since 1991, Riga has undergone a rebirth of commerce and tourism. Many new restaurants, bars, cafes, and shops now occupy the old buildings and squares, breathing new life into the city.
Riga Castle is situated at the north end of the Old Town with one side on the Daugava river and the other side facing the Castle Square.

The original castle was built in 1330 by the Teutonic Knights. It was extensively rebuilt by the Swedes in the 17th century, and by the Russians in the 18th. It is a four-story building, with an inner courtyard and two round towers. During the 1920s and 30s the castle served as the President's residence. Under Soviet power, it was turned over to the Communist Party's children's organization, the Pioneers. Currently, the south wing of the building houses several museums (including the Museum of Foreign Art) and the north wing has been returned to the Office of the President. There is a plan to rebuild the President's residence in this wing. Meanwhile, it contains several rooms which are used for ceremonial purposes. President Lech Walesa of Poland had meetings here with President Ulmanis in March 1994.

There are two entrances to the President's wing: through the central courtyard, or from the garden on the north wall. On the second floor is the Green Room (1000 square feet) which connects an internal staircase to the large White Banquet Hall on the third floor. The Banquet Hall was the site of a press conference for President Walesa. Adjoining the Banquet Hall is the Reception Room (700 square feet) where foreign ambassadors presented their credentials in the 1920s and 30s. It is gaily decorated in the style of the period.

On the fourth floor, above and to the right of the Reception Room, is a large theater room known as the Red Hall (5000 square feet). It seat more than 300, and can also be used for press conferences. It can be accessed by an internal staircase so as not to interfere with activities taking place in any of the other ceremonial rooms.
The Cabinet of Ministers building is situated in the center of Riga, two blocks from the Freedom Monument and the U.S. Embassy. It was built in 1938 as the Palace of Justice, housing the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court. In 1940 and after 1944, it was the seat of the Soviet Latvian government. The offices of the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, as well as several other ministers and staff, have been located in this building since 1991.

The four-story building is triangular in shape, and occupies a block between Brivibas Boulevard, Elizabetes Street and Terbatas Street. There are entrances from both Brivibas Boulevard and Terbatas Street.

There are several rooms which might be used for a Presidential visit. Next to the Prime Minister's office on the third floor is the Oval Hall (800 square feet) which is used for international talks and small diplomatic receptions. It seats around 40 persons.

On the second floor is the Green Column Hall (2000 square feet) which is normally used for large meetings and press conferences. It seats approximately 80 people at a T-shaped table in the middle of the room. Columns encircle the table in a U-shape and there is additional seating behind them on the sides of the room. Secretary Christopher met with the Baltic Foreign Ministers in this room in October 1993, and later held a press conference here.

On the third floor there is also a Conference Hall (3500 square feet) which seat 250 people.
The President of the United States  
Press Availability following meeting with Baltic Presidents  
Riga Castle, Riga, Latvia  
Wednesday, July 6, 1994

Good afternoon. First, I want to thank President Ulmanis for hosting us here today. Last year, I had the honor of hosting the President, and Presidents Meri and Brazauskas, at the White House. But this is an even greater honor, to represent the United States as the first American President to visit a free and independent Baltic state.

On Monday, my country celebrated the anniversary of American independence and the birth of our democracy at home. Today, because of the courage and discipline of the Baltic people, America honors independence and the blossoming of democracy in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

The Baltic Presidents have my congratulations for the considerable progress they have achieved in security and economic areas since the four of us met last year.

They have worked patiently, but with determination, to assure the total withdrawal of Russian troops from Latvia and Estonia by August 31 of this year. The United States shares their determination to see this historic milestone reached, and to further these efforts, the U.S. will soon begin to assist retired, demobilized Russian officers currently living in Latvia and Estonia as they resettle in their native land. At the same time, the United States also shares a serious interest in the efforts to integrate ethnic minorities and noncitizen communities peacefully into Baltic society.

For half a century, global security was defined by the stability of Europe’s division. Now, it will be defined by integrating new democracies into the community of free nations.

That is why the United States has been eager to develop bilateral and multilateral defense and security relationships with the Baltic states. The Presidents of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia have received the Partnership for Peace proposal enthusiastically. The U.S. welcomes their participation, and to strengthen our mutual security, our administration has pledged to develop a Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion, proposed to Congress in the budget for 1995.

I want to add that today and over the last several weeks, the United States has signed significant bilateral agreements with the Baltic States to expand trade, encourage investment, protect intellectual property, and develop science and technology.

The United States has also approved the American membership of the Board of Directors of the Baltic American Enterprise Fund, which will provide $50 million of capital to develop small and medium-sized businesses in the Baltic States over the next three to four years. [And this autumn, our administration will send a trade mission to the Baltic States, coordinated by the U.S. Department of Commerce.]
We Americans know from our own history that winning the struggle for political independence is followed by the even more arduous struggles for economic stability and national security. Certainly the people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia have much work ahead of them, but our meeting here today, and the degree of our cooperation, convinces me that it can and will be done.

Finally to my host, President Ulmanis, let me say that I am told of a Latvian lyric written by the poet Ausekis, named "Castle of Light," a story about Latvia's difficult past, but also the blessings in its future. This Castle, too, tells the story of Latvia's past, of centuries of invasions and of the Latvians' unconquerable yearning to be free. It has endured as your people have endured. It is a landmark of the Baltic spirit of perseverance, and that is a quality that will serve your people well in all the tasks ahead.
For Immediate Release

July 6, 1994

The President met today jointly in Riga, Latvia, with President Lennart Meri of Estonia, President Algirdas Brazauskas of Lithuania and President Guntis Ulmanis of Latvia. It was the second meeting of the four presidents and the first ever visit by an American President to the Baltic States.

The President congratulated the Baltic presidents on the progress made toward total withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltic States through bilateral withdrawal agreements and expressed pleasure at having contributed to this success. To this end, the President announced the readiness of the United States to distribute over 1,500 housing vouchers to retired and demobilized Russian officers currently in Estonia and Latvia for their use in returning to Russia. The President reviewed the progress of our international contribution to dismantle the uncompleted radar facility at Skrunda, Latvia.

The President welcomed the Baltic States' enthusiastic reception of Partnership for Peace and informed the Presidents of the Administration's proposal to Congress in the budget for fiscal year 1995 to support the development of the Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion. The President noted that the United States looks forward to developing cooperative defense and security relationships with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia bilaterally and multilaterally in a European context.
The President welcomed the signing of a number of bilateral agreements with the United States today and over the past weeks on trade, investment, intellectual property protection, and science and technology cooperation, which lay the foundation for greatly expanding American economic cooperation and financial investment. [--subject to DOC confirmation--In view of these new opportunities, the President announced that he will send a trade mission to the Baltic States spearheaded by the Department of Commerce this autumn.]

The President also announced his approval of the American membership of the Board of Directors of the Baltic American Enterprise Fund, which will provide $50 million of capital to develop small and medium-sized businesses in the Baltics over the next three to four years. This is indicative of one of the directions that we want to emphasize in our new partnership.

The President expressed his admiration for the pace of ongoing economic reform and the progress each country has made in assisting its ethnic minorities and noncitizen communities to integrate into Baltic society. The President also discussed other issues of mutual concern.
For Immediate Release September 27, 1993

The President met today jointly with President Lennart Meri of Estonia, President Algirdas Brazauskas of Lithuania and President Guntis Ulmanis of Latvia. It was the President's first meeting with the heads of state of the Baltic countries.

The President expressed his admiration for the remarkable progress the Baltic peoples have achieved during the last two years in establishing democratic institutions and promoting economic reform. The President assured them of the strong U.S. interest in building close relations. The President reaffirmed U.S. support for reform and indicated the U.S. would move forward promptly on the new $50 million Baltic-American Enterprise Fund. The President also stated the U.S. intended to construct 5,000-7,000 housing units in Russia to facilitate the withdrawal of Russian forces from Estonia and Latvia.

The President welcomed the recent withdrawal of all Russian military forces from Lithuania. He also reiterated strong U.S. support for the early, unconditional and rapid withdrawal of the remaining Russian forces from Latvia and Estonia. The President noted that he had raised this matter in a number of recent discussions with Russian Federation leaders. The United States intends to be helpful to all parties concerned in promoting an amicable resolution of the withdrawal issue.

The President also discussed concerns raised by the Russian government about the treatment of ethnic Russians in Latvia and Estonia while noting that international observers had found no evidence of human rights violations in those countries. The President expressed the hope that practical solutions could be achieved on this difficult issue. In this regard, the U.S. welcomes the constructive role played by the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and The Council of Europe (COE) in helping to promote a resolution of all outstanding differences between Russia and the Baltic countries.

###
Jesuit historian Alegamba mentions that Tolgsdorf composed Latvian church songs and sermons, and also compiled a dictionary. In all these cases there must have existed some patterns of Latvian writings, which perished when foreign troops, especially those of Ivan the Terrible, destroyed churches, libraries and archives, and devastated everything within reach.

According to K. L. Tetsch, there was seen in Sventaja a Lutheran handbook in two volumes, published in 1560. However, Catechismus Catholicorum, printed in Vilnius in 1585, is considered the first authentic book. The manuscript was prepared by Petrus Canisius. The Cēsu's annals of 1620 contain a biography of Tolgsdorf in which it is stated that he was the person who translated this catechism. In 1587 Luther's catechism (dated 1586) appeared, translated by Johannes Riviis and four other clergymen. This catechism, enlarged to include songs, epistles, and gospels, was named Euchiridion and printed in Königsberg.

After this a great number of publications appeared. The more significant ones were composed by the Lutheran pastor and scholar Georgius Mancelius: his handbook Lettisch Vade macum (1631), the dictionary Lettus (1638), a selection of conversations, Phrascologia Lettea (1638), and the sermons Lang-gewünschte Lettische Postill (1654), which comprise 1200 pages rich in wit and biblical illustrations. Mancelius modernized the orthography. Juris Elīgs, a Latvian Jesuit, translated Religious Hymns in 1621, Gospels in 1672, and a 674-page Polish-Latin-Latvian dictionary in 1683. Ernst Glück in cooperation with Jānis Reiters and Christophorus Fürreccurus completed the translation of Luther's Bible. Another Latvian-born Jesuit and a professor at the Academy of Vilnius, Georg Spungianskis (1692–1739), published the grammar Dispositio imperfecti ad optimum seu rudimenta grammatices lotavicae (1782). The professor and Lutheran clergyman Gotthard Friedrich Stender compiled a larger grammar, Neue vollständige lettische Grammatik (1761), and the Jesuit Mikēlis Rots published four books, among them translations from the Old and New Testaments.

National Literature

The foundation stone of independent national prose was laid by Juris Neikens (1826–1863), whose short stories deal with idealistic projects, family affairs, and prodigal sons. Juris Alūns (1832–1864), after studying Roman, German, Russian and Czech literature, created a national poetry supported by Krišjānis Barons (1835–1923), Fricis Brīvzemnieks (1846–1900) and Atis Kronvalds (1837–1875). Andrejs Pumpurs (1841–1900) reached outstanding heights in the national epic Lāčplēsis ("bear-slayer"; 1888), based on legends and historical facts. Auskulis (1850–1879) emerged with several significant romantic lyrics, the finest among them "The Castle of Light," symbolizing the severe past of Latvia and predicting a bright future. Adolfs Alūns (1848–1912), who composed dramas, travel accounts, and organized performances across the country, is considered the father of the Latvian theater. Taking their materi from the agrarian reform movement, two brothers, Rein (1839–1920) and Matīss (1848–1920) Kaudzītes, jointly created the remarkable novel The Times of Land-Surveyors (1874) which portrays peasant life and is rich in wit.

Among the most popular realists were Jēkabs Janševs (1865–1931), whose novel The Native Land (6 vols., 1921–1925) reveals great love of country and extols the virtue of labor, and Augusts Degtavs (1862–1922), author of the trilogy Riga (1912–1921). However, modern realism was first introduced in the nation by Rudolfs Blaumanis (1863–1908), great master of the Latvian drama and short story. His style is tersely characterized: characters are endowed with courage and vigor. Blauman rejected Lombrasio's theory of heredity and atavism as well; Dostoyevski's concept of environment; to the contrary, his heroes decide their own future and bear full responsibility for their actions. Blaumanis' attitude also contradicts Hippolyte Taine, French critic and professor of esthetics, who considere any work of art as a merely natural product, just as vitriol i
The square (500 ft. by 150 ft.) at the end of "Freedom Street", near the entrance to Riga's Old Town, is an historic location. In Czarist times, a statue of Peter the Great stood there, and the square was named "Peter's Square." This statue was removed during the First World War, as the Latvian people organized their struggle for freedom.

In the 1920s and 30s, the square was the site of many fairs, festivals, and public meetings.

The Freedom Monument was erected in 1935 as the symbol of Latvia's independent statehood and liberty. Money for the monument was donated by people all around the country. The 146-foot high stone obelisk is topped by a bronze statue of Liberty holding three stars, symbolizing the unity of Latvia's three regions. Around the base of the monument are four stone sculptures depicting national and cultural themes. The inscription reads "For Fatherland and Freedom".

When the "Latvian Awakening" began in 1987, the Freedom Monument was a natural point for rallies called by the Popular Front and other opponents of the Communist regime. Since 1989, the square has often been the site of public gatherings in support of freedom, and is especially visited on the occasion of Latvian Independence Day (November 18.) Visiting foreign dignitaries usually stop to lay a wreath at the monument.
SCENESETTER
U.S. EMBASSY, RIGA

The U.S. Embassy building was dedicated in February 1992 during Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to Riga.

Located in central Riga, between Bastion Park and Esplanade Park, the two-story building was built in 1863 and was at first a private clinic. At the turn of the century, the building passed to the City's ownership. It was for a while in the 1930s the City Hall, and underwent a major renovation at that time. The oak panels, oak staircases, and ceremonial rooms on the second floor date from the 1930s.

During World War II, the building was taken over by the German Wehrmacht.

Under Soviet power, the building housed various government offices. At the time of the restoration of Latvian independence (August 1991), it was the site of the Latvian Ministry of Architecture and Construction.

The building was adapted to Embassy use during the fall-winter of 1991. The State Department, USIA, and USAID moved into offices here in February 1992.

From January to December 1993, the Embassy building underwent extensive redesign and reconstruction by the State Department's Office of Foreign Building Operations and private American contractors. The residence of the U.S. Ambassador is located on the second floor, in the south wing of the building.
The Dom Square is located in the center of Riga's Old Town, and is large enough to hold tens of thousands of people. Although seemingly ancient, it was actually created in 1935 when several buildings were torn down to reveal a view of the Dom Cathedral and the ornate Riga Stock Exchange (on the north side of the square,) a Venetian Renaissance building dating back to 1855.

Another building on the north side of the square is the Latvian Radio Building, an Art Nouveau structure with elements of traditional Latvian architecture. This building was occupied by Soviet troops during the August 1991 attempted coup in Moscow.

On the western side of the square is the Exchange Bank building, built in 1887, which serves as a bank once again. Both the Radio building and the Riga Exchange have upper floor balconies which provide an excellent view of the Dom Square.

On the other side of the cobblestone Dom Square is a small row of Art Nouveau buildings housing restaurants and outdoor cafes.

The Square has served as one of the central points of the Latvian Independence movement, a gathering place for countless pro-independence demonstrations. In January 1991 thousands of people camped out in the Dom Square in a vigil of several days to protect the Radio building and Parliament from anticipated attack by Soviet and Black Beret forces. Today, the Dom Square is a busy location, with tourists relaxing in cafes and musicians playing in the streets. It is still used for big outdoor events like concerts, rallies, folk festivals, and commencement ceremonies of the University of Latvia.
The focal point of the Dom Square is the Dom Church. The church dates from the 13th Century, and its foundation is now found several meters below street level. Over the centuries there have been many additions, resulting in a unique artistic memorial of Riga's religious and cultural history.

The interior holds up to 4000 people. The altar and foundation of the church are made of stone in the Romanesque style, but the rest is finished in Gothic style. The nave was heightened, and during the 14th and 15th centuries chapels were added and a 140 meter spire was built. After an extensive fire in 1547, the spire was rebuilt in the Renaissance style.

One of the main attractions of the Dom Church is the great pipe organ. Built in 1884 in Germany, the organ has 6718 pipes, with a range of nine and a half octaves, and is considered among the largest and best organs in the world.

The Church has been used for many purposes. Originally a Catholic church, it became Lutheran during the Reformation. It also served a military purpose during Sweden's war with Russia at the beginning of the 18th century. When the army of Peter the Great was nearing Riga, Swedish soldiers kept watch from the steeple. For most of the Soviet period, the church was a museum and concert hall. During the days of violence in January 1991, the church was turned into a make-shift emergency room, soup kitchen, rest area, and prayer room for the thousands of people standing watch in the Dom Square. Today, the church is still used for organ music concerts. It is open to tourists during the day, and its Lutheran parish holds regular church services of Sundays and Feast Days.
The New Presidential Palace
(Namiestnikowski Palace)

The Presidential Palace will probably be the site of the arrival ceremony, the meeting with Polish President Lech Walesa, the state dinner hosted by President Walesa, and the departure ceremony. It could also be the site of a reception for foreign ministers from CEE countries.

The Presidential Palace was built in 1643, remodeled in the 19th century, and was recently renovated to become the new official residence of the Polish President. It is often referred to as the Governor's Palace (Namiestnikowski Palace) because for many years it was the seat of the Russian Governors in Poland. The Warsaw Pact Treaty was signed here in 1955. The Palace was also the site of the 1989 Round Table talks between Solidarity and the Communist Government which resulted in the return of democracy to Poland. In front of the Palace stands a statue of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, nephew of the last king of Poland.

The Palace is located on the historic "Royal Way" just north of the intersection of Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street and Karowa Street and a short walk from the restored Old City. The Palace is u-shaped, with two arms extending out from the main building toward the street to form a large courtyard, in which the arrival and departure ceremonies will be held. It faces west/southwest. The main building is four stories high.

Just inside the main entrance is a the "Grand Hall." Opening into the hall are four meeting rooms, each about 10 X 8 meters in size. The first room on the right will be used for the President's private meeting with President Walesa, and the last room on the left will be used for their expanded meeting. The first ladies will meet in the second room on the left.

The "Hall of Columns," on the second floor of the Palace directly above the Great Hall, will be the site of the state dinner. The Hall of Columns measures approximately 16 X 20 meters and the ceiling is two stories high. There is room for a total of 96 people: eight round tables with twelve people at each table.
Addendum: Scenarios for events at the Presidential palace

Arrival Ceremony

The limo carrying President and Mrs. Clinton enters the courtyard and stops in front of the Palace. As President and Mrs. Clinton face the Palace, President and Mrs. Walesa are standing in front of the Palace to greet them. A group of senior Polish government officials (including the Prime Minister, Marshal of the Sejm, Marshal of the Senate, Minister of Foreign Affairs) is standing to the right of President and Mrs. Walesa. The official U.S. delegation is standing to the left. A Polish army honor guard is assembled along the right side of the courtyard. American Embassy Warsaw staff, heads of other diplomatic missions in Warsaw, and Warsaw local government officials are assembled along the left side of the courtyard. President Walesa presents the Polish officials to President Clinton. President Clinton presents the U.S. delegation to President Walesa. National anthems of both countries are played. The two Presidents review the Polish army honor guard. the Presidents and their wives greet the local officials, ambassadors, and Embassy staff. The entire ceremony lasts 20 minutes. Normally there are no public statements.

Meeting with President Walesa

President and Mrs. Walesa escort President and Mrs. Clinton into the "Grand Hall." Straight ahead from right to left there are four meeting rooms. The two Presidents go into the first room on the right for a private meeting. Each is accompanied by one person plus translator. The private meeting lasts 20-30 minutes. Mrs. Walesa and Mrs. Clinton go into the second room on the left for their meeting. At the conclusion of the private meeting, the two Presidents move to the last room on the left for their larger meeting. There is room for ten people on each side of the table, plus a notetaker and translator sitting behind them. The larger meeting lasts 30 minutes. At the conclusion, President Walesa escorts President Clinton to the front door of the Palace where he is rejoined by Mrs. Clinton, and they depart to their hotel.

State Dinner

The state dinner is held the "Hall of Columns," on the second floor of the Palace directly above the Great Hall. The Hall of Columns is approximately 16 X 20 meters and the ceiling is two stories high. There is room for a total of 96 people: eight round tables with twelve people at each table. A military band is situated at the opposite end of the hall from the door where guests enter.

Assuming a starting time of 8:30 p.m., President and Mrs. Clinton arrive at 8:25, greeted at the door of the Palace by President and Mrs. Walesa. The stairs up to the second floor are to the left of the Great Hall. Invited guests have arrived ahead of
time and are assembled in a smaller hall at the foot of these stairs. The two Presidents and their wives go upstairs by elevator (to avoid having to walk through the assembled guests) and situate themselves at the top of the stairs. The guests then begin coming up the stairs and passing through a receiving line - President Walesa, President Clinton, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Walesa --- and straight ahead into the dining room. When all the guests have passed through, the Presidents and their wives enter the dining room and proceed to the head table. The military band plays the two national anthems. The guests sit down to dinner. At the conclusion of dinner President Walesa offers a toast, from his place at the table. President Clinton responds. The two Presidents and their wives exit the dining room, go back downstairs by elevator, and position themselves at the door of the Palace to bid goodbye to guests as they leave. The dinner lasts about two hours.

Departure Ceremony

The departure ceremony is identical to the arrival ceremony. It lasts about 15 minutes, slightly shorter than the arrival ceremony because during the arrival ceremony the Presidents tend to stop and exchange brief remarks with some of the assembled officials and/or ambassadors, whereas during the farewell ceremony they usually pass quickly along the receiving lines.
The Tomb Of The Unknown Soldier

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is located at Marshal Pilsudski Square (Plac Pilsudskiego), which is dedicated to the former Chief of State of Poland who ruled from 1920 until his death in 1935. Marshal Pilsudski is renowned for organizing Polish military units during World War I, founding the revived Polish state in 1918, and his defeat of the Bolshevik army in 1920 at the gates of Warsaw, known to Poles as the Miracle on the Vistula.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is a four column single-story white structure, which is all that remains of a pre-war Warsaw landmark, the Prince Saska Palace. At the time of the Warsaw Uprising in 1944, the Nazis, under direct orders from Hitler proceeded to destroy the entire capital. The Saska palace was one of the larger structures in this part of Warsaw that was destroyed.

The president will be greeted at the site of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Commander of the Warsaw Military District and an English speaking escort officer who will provide brief instructions to the President on the wreath-laying ceremony protocol.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier faces a large plaza to the east, fronts on Saska Park. An honor guard and a military band will be to president’s right and to his left, invited guests. The number of guests will be determined jointly by the Poles and the U.S. The large structure to his right is the Great Theater (main opera house). To his left is the Victoria Hotel. To his rear are Ministry of Defense offices.

The president will follow the soldiers bearing the wreath and will be flanked by two officers. The wreath-laying party will approach the Tomb in slow step to a drum beat. As the soldiers lay the wreath at the tomb, the president will place his hand over his heart while the military band sounds a trumpet call. Following the ceremony, the president will proceed to an easel displaying historic pictures of the Tomb and will be briefed on the history of the Tomb and the battles in which Polish soldiers fought throughout the world.

Following the briefing, the president will be directed to his left back out from the Tomb and be requested to sign the Book of Remembrance with appropriate comments. He is not asked to deliver any formal remarks at the monument.
The President would deliver a speech in the Main Chamber of the Sejm (the lower house), located at the parliament complex on Wiejska street two blocks from the U.S. Embassy in downtown Warsaw. Either before or after the speech he would meet the Marshals of the Sejm and Senate in their offices near the Chamber. The President would also hold a separate meeting with Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak an official meeting room in the parliament building.

The President will be speaking to a very receptive audience. One indication of the warmth of the welcome they are extending is the Sejm leadership's decision on June 7 to hold a special session of the Sejm, to which the Senate will be invited, for the occasion of the speech. The Sejm's planned summer adjournment will be delayed for several days to accommodate the event. The parliament will be looking to the president to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to the security and economic development of Poland and the CEE region, and for reassurance that the U.S. will lead NATO toward accepting Poland as a member. However, among the nearly two-thirds of the combined membership of the Sejm and Senate who belong to parties associated with the former Communist regime, there are a number of figures, including the Marshal of the Sejm Jozef Oleksy, who have been publicly skeptical about relying too much on the U.S. to push Poland's integration with the West.

Poland's bicameral Parliament consists of the Sejm (the more powerful lower house) and the (largely advisory) Senate. Parliament has occupied its current site since 1918, prior to which it served as a school for the daughters of Russian imperial officials. A meeting hall for the Sejm was added in the late 1920's, but the hall and most of the original buildings were destroyed during World War II. Reconstruction work was completed in 1952. The complex houses nearly all of the chambers and offices necessary for the functioning of the legislature on one contiguous site, including the Main Chambers of the Sejm and Senate, offices of the Parliamentary committees, offices for all parties represented in Parliament, offices for the Constitutional Court, and a hotel for parliamentarians from outside of Warsaw. It also has a row of official meeting rooms along the main "columned" upper floor corridor used for committee meetings, and its largest room other than the main chamber is the Hall of Columns on the main floor off the lobby, often used for press conferences and other large public meetings.

The Main Chamber of the Sejm where the President's speech would take place seats 546 people on the main floor and approximately 200 in the gallery, accessed from upper floor. Two huge swaths of red and white, the Polish national colors, run vertically behind the speaker's podium, with the Polish emblem -- a white eagle on a red shield -- in the center. The President would enter the chamber through one of two holding rooms whose doors open on either side of
Monument to the Heroes of the Warsaw Jewish Ghetto

The Warsaw Ghetto was created by the German occupying army in November 1940, and during the next three years over 100,000 inhabitants died of hunger or illness. Hundreds of thousands of others were transported to the death camps from the Umschlagplatz, three blocks north on Stawki street. The Ghetto Uprising began on April 19, 1943, after Jewish resistance groups learned of plans to liquidate the ghetto. The fighters held out for 22 days against the Nazis, but the lop-sided struggle ended with the deaths of several hundred Jewish resisters. After the Uprising was quelled, the Nazis systematically rounded up the remaining occupants for transport to the death camps. The Ghetto Uprising was a precursor to the Warsaw Uprising, which occurred the following year and led directly to Hitler's order to level the city.

The monument is a 36-foot-high gray rectangular feldspar slab with the figures of Jewish combatants carved on one side. The monument is constructed of materials ordered by Hitler to build a victory memorial. The monument is located on a square city-block park bordered by Zamenhofa, Anielewicza, Karmelicka, and Lewartowskiego streets, in the north-central district of Warsaw. The front of the monument faces the park. The park is surrounded on all sides by five- to ten-story apartment blocks erected after the war on the ruins of the ghetto in typical Soviet style.

Vice-President Al Gore was present for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Ghetto Uprising in 1993, along with Polish President Lech Walesa, Israeli Prime Minister Itzhak Rabin, and president of the World Jewish Conference Edgar Bronfman. He made a short speech during the ceremony, and watched an artistic program afterwards.

The President would make a short (10-15 minute) visit to the Monument to the Heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto (more commonly known as the Monument to the Ghetto Uprising) to lay a wreath or light a symbolic candle. A few words or a short prayer in honor of those who died during the Uprising would be appropriate. Local Jewish organizations have already been in touch with the Embassy at their own initiative to suggest how such an event could be organized.
TO: Mr. Michael Homblow  
FROM: Rabbi Michael Schudrich  
DATE: May 12, 1994  

Dear Mr. Homblow:

As per our conversation yesterday, it is very exciting to us all that President Clinton will be visiting Poland in July. It is, of course, very appropriate that the President will be including a visit to the Warsaw Ghetto monument. However, it is also very important who will be invited to join the President during his visit to the monument. The Warsaw Ghetto monument is a memorial to those who fought and died in the ghetto. Moreover, it is also a symbol that there is always hope for the future. Therefore, I would like to suggest that in particular, the young Jews of Warsaw should be invited to join the President during his visit to this monument. These young Jews represent to the Jewish community and to the world that no odds are too great for the human spirit to be able to overcome.

It would also mean so much to the young Jews of Warsaw if it might be possible for the President to drop by their youth club. It is located at Ul. Twarda 6, which is between the Ghetto monument and the U.S. Embassy. The image of the President standing among the Jewish youth of Warsaw in their youth club would be a powerful and positive tribute to the past, present and future.

If I can be of any assistance to you, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Schudrich
The "Little Soldier" Monument
to the Children of the Warsaw Uprising

The "Little Soldier" monument to children who died during the August-September 1944 Uprising against the Nazi occupiers of Warsaw was dedicated by the Polish Scouting Federation on October 1, 1984. The monument stands in an opening of the main defense rampart surrounding the Old City along Podwale street, near the intersection with Jana Kilinskiiego street. The 8-foot tall statue of a child wearing a soldier's army boots and helmet and holding a rifle stands on a dais atop a rounded ledge built out from the wall. A plaque reads (in Polish) "Children of Warsaw, we go into battle; for every stone of the capital we give our blood."

The Warsaw Uprising began on August 1, 1944, as the Soviet army approached the eastern suburbs of Warsaw on the opposite side of the Vistula from the city center. During the Uprising, which lasted 63 days, 200,000 Poles were killed, of which about 20,000 were soldiers of the Polish resistance forces. Germany losses during the battle amounted to about 26,000. After the suppression of the uprising, upon a direct order from Hitler, about 80 percent of the city of Warsaw, including most of the city’s historic landmarks, was demolished.

Behind the monument is a small garden in front of a fenced-off opening in the brick city wall, on the other side of which is a pedestrian street inside the Old Town. A short paved walkway lined by flower planters leads from the monument to the street. To the right are two trees, while on the left there is a grassy area which could accommodate up to 50 observers. There are three-story pre-war buildings across Podwale Street from the monument.

Three blocks from the Little Soldier monument, at the intersection of Miodowa and Dluga streets, is located a massive official monument to the Warsaw Uprising, surrounded by a large paved square.
PRESS STATEMENT

It was a great pleasure to meet here today with President Yeltsin. This was our first chance to get together since my visit to Moscow last January. During that visit, President Yeltsin and I sought to evoke a vision of a world without new political blocs or Great Power rivalries, a world in which Russia and the other countries of Eastern and Central Europe newly emerged from communism could be integrated into common economic, political, and security structures.

At the time, there were those who questioned whether this vision could ever be realized. President Yeltsin was not among these doubters, however. He has not wavered in his commitment to bringing peace, democracy and prosperity to Russia. Under his leadership, Russia has continued to build new democratic political institutions and to lay the foundation for a market economy. Russia is not, of course, at the end of this historic journey. Much remains to be done. But the Russian people can be proud of what they have accomplished in a remarkably short period of time. For the first time in its history, Russia has a democratically elected President and parliament -- both acting in accordance with the provisions of a popularly ratified constitution. And Russia has begun to see the pay-off from its government's commitment to stabilizing economic policies: Russia last month had the lowest monthly inflation rate in the two and one-half years since it initiated economic reform.
One of the most gratifying results of the changes that have -- and are -- taking place in Russia has been Democratic Russia's growing contribution to international peace and stability. President Yeltsin's participation in this summit, Russia's historic decision to participate in the Partnership for Peace, and Russia's recent agreement with the European Union provide just the latest evidence of the important role Russia is playing in international fora. This is a development of great importance, and the United States is committed to promoting, in any way it can, Democratic Russia's further integration into multilateral economic and security organizations.

Partnership and cooperation with Russia has been a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy. Out two countries have worked closely together on a host of complicated international issues ranging from the Middle East Peace Process, Bosnia, and North Korea to international peacekeeping, non-proliferation, arms reductions, terrorism, the environment, and other issues. We have also developed a robust program of economic cooperation with benefits for both of our countries. One year ago, President Yeltsin and I established a Joint Commission, under the leadership of Vice-President Gore and Prime Minister
Chernomyrdin, to develop concrete projects for energy and space cooperation. That Commission has exceeded all of our initial expectations. It recently met for the third time and with an expanded agenda. More than 20 agreements were signed in areas as diverse as environment, foreign investment in Russia’s energy sector, and defense conversion. Our cooperation on the International Space Station is becoming a reality: Vice President Gore and Prime Minister Chernomyrdin signed a $400 million contract that will get funds flowing to the Shuttle-Mir project.

President Yeltsin and I both believe that the time has now come to go further and examine additional steps we might take to broaden and deepen what has already become a mature partnership between two democratic countries. With this aim in mind, we have agreed to meet in Washington September 27-28. Our agenda will include all areas of our cooperation -- economic, security, and foreign policy. In each of these areas, we will be looking for ways to strengthen a partnership vital to the well-being and prosperity of the people of our two countries and of the larger international community.
Since becoming President last year, I have met with Chancellor Kohl on a number of occasions, most recently in Chicago where we attended the opening game of the World Cup; we have also consulted with each other frequently by telephone. It is a special pleasure to be able to meet with the Chancellor in Bonn. Our talks today further underscored the enduring strength and importance in the post-Cold War era of the multifaceted relationship between Germany and the United States.

We discussed the economic and political situation in Germany and the United States, and explored ways both countries can more effectively use their considerable resources to make progress on some critical foreign policy objectives. These objectives include: political freedom and market reform in Central and Eastern Europe and in Russia, Ukraine, and the other New Independent States; closer integration between eastern and western Europe and maintaining the strong ties between Europe and the United States.

We also discussed some of the crises we face in other parts of the world. I thanked the Chancellor for the significant help Germany has already provided in a number of areas, and expressed America's interest in seeing Germany fully accept a global role commensurate with its great strength and impressive capabilities.
CEREMONIAL NO. 1

for welcoming
visiting Heads of State and their wives
at Villa Hammerschmidt

. . . . hrs 10 minutes
The Germans present for the welcoming ceremony
and members of the visiting Head of State's
Embassy arrive via the entrance in Kaiser-
Friedrich-Strasse and line up at position 2
(Germans) and position 4 (Embassy).
The Deputy Chief of Protocol provides assistance.

. . . . hrs - 5 minutes
The suite of the visiting Head of State arrives via
the entrance in Adenauerallee and lines up at
position 3.
(The competent protocol officer provides
assistance.)

. . . . hrs
The visiting Head of State and his wife arrive via
the entrance in Adenauerallee.
(They are escorted by the Chief of Protocol and
his wife.)

Welcome at position 1 by the Federal President and
his wife.

The cars following that of the wife of the visiting
Head of State do not proceed to the Villa, but stop
at the "Palmenhaus" car park.

Then the Federal President introduces the Germans
present, the visiting Head of State the members of
his suite, and the Head of State's Ambassador the
members of the Embassy. (The Chief of Protocol
assists in the introductions.)

Then the wife of the Federal President, assisted
by a protocol officer, introduces the Germans
present, and the wife of the visiting Head of State
the members of the suite. The Federal Minister for
Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Minister follow.

(The Deputy Chief of Protocol assists in the
introductions.)
The Chief of Protocol escorts the visiting Head of State and the Federal President, who are accompanied only by their respective aides-de-camp and by the protocol officer from the Federal Ministry of Defence (no security officers), over the red carpet to the dais (position 5), where the visiting Head of State takes his place to the right of the Federal President.

The aide-de-camp of the visiting Head of State and the liaison officer of the Federal Armed Forces to the Federal President follow and take their places beside the red carpet behind the dais.

The wife of the visiting Head of State and the wife of the Federal President take their places at position 6, where they look in the direction of the Guard of Honour.

The Foreign Minister and the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs take their places at position 7.

The Commander of the Guard of Honour of the Federal Armed Forces reports to the visiting Head of State.

The staff band plays the national anthem of the country of the visiting Head of State and then the anthem of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Civilian members of the delegation take off their hats, military members give the military salute.

The visiting Head of State and the Federal President (right), escorted by the Commander of the Guard of Honour, walk towards the crescent-bearer and, to the sound of the ceremonial march, inspect the Guard of Honour. Short pause and slight bow before the flag.

The Foreign Minister, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Chief of Protocol, the aide-de-camp of the visiting Head of State and the liaison officer of the Federal President remain at their places, as do the wife of the visiting Head of State and the wife of the Federal President.
After inspecting the Guard of Honour, the visiting Head of State thanks the commander (no handshake).

Approx.... hrs * 15 minutes
The visiting Head of State, escorted by the Federal President, walks over the red carpet to position 6; then they and their wives enter the Villa.

High-ranking members of the suite of the visiting Head of State and the Germans present follow.

* Signing of the visitors' book in the hall;
photographs on the terrace.

Thereafter
The Federal President and the visiting Head of State proceed to the Ingle Room (ground floor), followed by the other participants in the talks.

The wife of the visiting Head of State and the wife of the Federal President proceed to the Balcony Room on the first floor, followed by the other participants in the talks.

Refreshments for the other persons present at the welcoming ceremony are served in the Reception Room and the Terrace Room.
BEGRÜSSUNG UND VERABSCHIEDUNG
VILLA HAMMERSCHMIDT
President and Mrs. Herzog, Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl, and our other gracious hosts in Germany:

It is a privilege and a personal pleasure to visit Germany as President of the United States. I want to thank the Chancellor for extending an invitation when we first met at the White House, and for offering an impressive program for these two days.

I also want to thank President Herzog for his welcome on behalf of the German people and for noting, in his acceptance speech on May 23, America's postwar support as the Federal Republic secured its freedom and prosperity.

My own fascination with your country and language dates back nearly three decades. But, the people and government of the United States are proud to have supported German democracy since its rebirth nearly half a century ago. We look forward to carrying our rich relationship into the next century.

The vitality of German democracy today is evident in your political campaign. We Americans focus during our presidential marathon every four years on "Super Tuesday," a day on which several states hold primary elections. That event pales in comparison with the Super Wahljahr (ZU-pair VAAL YAR) underway here. Your politicians must have exceptional stamina.
Germany can be proud of the solid democracy it built with hard work and sacrifice in the West and has now extended to the new Federal States to the East. I know that my arrival in unified Berlin, a symbol of liberty won by the people across the eastern states, will be among the most moving moments of this trip. My countrymen share my admiration for the accomplishment of democracy by Germans east and west.

Germans' and Americans' mutual affinity and mutual interests since the birth of the Bundesrepublik have forged a resilient alliance between us. We are cooperating, bilaterally and in concert with other members of NATO and the G-7 group of leading industrial democracies, to advance the prosperity and security of our peoples in a world of accelerating change.

For years, Germany stood on the frontier of the division of Europe. Now, Germany is the gateway for the countries of the East. It plays as crucial a role in transforming European security structures as it did in upholding NATO for four decades. In the coming months the Partnership for Peace will develop a close operational relationship between NATO and the other participating states, both militarily and politically. We in the United States are grateful for Germany's leading role in implementing the Partnership.

Russia figures prominently as a topic in our consultations. No two countries have done as much to support the transformation
in the former Soviet Union as have Germany and the U.S. We and our allies must continue to support the political, economic, and foreign policy reforms which President Yeltsin and Russia's other forward-thinking leaders are pursuing. I believe that opening western markets to the East is the greatest form of "assistance" we in the advanced industrial nations can offer.

Looking closer to home, improving employment opportunities for our citizens depends substantially on growth, both in domestic and overseas markets. That is why the U.S. and Germany so strongly supported concluding the Uruguay Round of the Generalized Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and why we will continue to work closely with our economic partners to see that the momentum toward a more open global trade and investment system is maintained. Our agenda is long; our resolve is strong. I thank Chancellor Kohl again for his invitation and for Germany's commitment to our rich relationship. My fellow Americans and I look forward to deepening our security partnership and to promoting broader and deeper bonds of commerce and culture between the U.S. and Germany.

So, please raise your glasses with me in honor of German-American relations.
MEMORANDUM FOR DON BAER AND BOB BOORSTIN

FROM: KATHY ROTH
RE: Berlin speech

June 20, 1994

Some of the folks in Germany (including Amb. Holbrooke) are pretty excited about the idea of the President symbolically giving away an original, German language edition of the Declaration of Independence to the German Historical Museum. (The museum's already bought the document).

We're not really planning on doing anything with this idea, either visually or programmatically. Holbrooke, however, thought you might be interested in incorporating it in the remarks.

Let me know how you feel about it. I'll get back to the folks in Germany on what the status is.

Thanks.
ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: JENONNE WALKER

FROM: JULIEN LEBOURGEOIS

SUBJECT: Event Idea for Germany

June 14, 1994

As previewed in Package #4522, State has formally proposed that the German Historical Museum’s recent acquisition of an early German translation of the Declaration of Independence figure in the President’s July trip to Germany (Tab I). One possibility would be a ceremonial turnover of the document by the President at the Brandenburg Gate, prior to his speech. Another would be to include mention of the document and what it represents in the speech itself. State’s memo provides historical and current policy background.

If you agree with us and Amb. Holbrooke that the translated Declaration is a useful hook, we suggest State’s proposal be shared with those who are planning the Brandenburg Gate event. The only caveat from here is to wonder whether projecting the document onto a giant screen would be effective in visual and substantive terms. In any case, the material from State will be useful for the speechwriter(s) -- to whom we will give a copy.

RECOMMENDATION

That you share a copy of State’s proposal with the Scheduling and Advance staff.

Attachment
Tab I State Department’s Proposal
MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: President's July Trip to Germany: A Proposal to Illustrate the German-American Democratic Heritage

The German Historical Museum recently purchased a rare original American document -- a 1776 printing of the Declaration of Independence in German. The document was published for the benefit of German-speaking American colonists. The President can draw on this example of our common democratic heritage to offer a vision of the mutual German and American commitment to foster prosperity and democracy in the East.

We recommend the President illustrate our policy of enlarging the community of democratic nations while recognizing the contributions of Germans to the birth of representative government in the United States, for example with a ceremonial "turnover" of the document preceding his speech at the Brandenburg Gate. Chancellor Kohl's special coordinator for relations with the United States, Dr. Werner Weidenfeld, has offered his support for a public diplomacy event built around Germany's acquisition of the Declaration.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Marc Grossman
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Fact Sheet.
2. Letter from Dr. Weidenfeld to Ambassador Holbrooke.
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN GERMAN

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

After the Second Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, a prominent firm promptly translated and published the text in German. This decision reflected the significant number of German-American colonists and their involvement in our independence movement and the fashioning of our democratic system.

Two copies of that first German printing still exist. One copy is at the Gettysburg War College. The other was purchased by a consortium of German benefactors for the German Historical Museum in Berlin, which has offered to have the document figure publicly in the President's visit.

The first printing was made between the sixth and the eighth of July, 1776 in Philadelphia by Melchior Steiner and Charles Cist, who is responsible for the translation. The company of Steiner and Cist was deeply involved in spreading the ideals of the revolution to the German-American community in the colonies. It also published German-language versions of such patriotic texts as Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" and frequently translated and published resolutions of the Continental Congress for German-speaking citizens.

This document is quintessentially American. Steiner and Cist's publications were intended to spread the word of declared independence to a patriotic group of Americans who certainly shared the zeal and dedication, if not the language, of their English-speaking compatriots. The German-speaking community was a fully integrated part of the colonial social fabric. The leaders of the revolution always gave high priority to appealing to the German population, and Germans played an important role in the birth of American democracy.

Germans already settled here and others who came to aid the War for Independence, such as Baron von Steuben, contributed significantly to American victory. The immediate translation of the Declaration of Independence into German is a tangible and deeply meaningful reminder of the depth and closeness of the American-German relationship.
TODAY'S POLICY SETTING

The President can highlight the U.S. commitment to democratic reform in Central and Eastern Europe with a dramatic presentation of a German-language copy of the Declaration of Independence published in July 1776. Our Declaration of Independence is directly relevant to the democratic revolutions of 1989, which ended communist rule in Germany and toppled the regimes of the Warsaw Pact. Those popular and peaceful revolutions require and merit the West's continued support.

During his visit to Germany, just one week after Independence Day, the President can invoke the cherished American date when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in affirming the deep commitment of Germans and Americans to democracy. The German-language Declaration of Independence is a powerful symbol of the significant contributions, both intellectual and material, of Germans to the birth of representative government in the United States. Moreover, this historic document is poignantly relevant to American policy today as we work together with Germany to help Europe's new democracies.

THE TRIP SETTING

In Berlin, the President will stand before the Brandenburg Gate, which opened under the pressure of Germans demanding their inalienable right to liberty. The Gate was a powerful reminder of Germany's division, as it stood behind the Berlin Wall until the revolution. The President could use the venue to honor those in the West who defended liberty and those in the East who demanded it. He could reaffirm the democratic ideal born in America, nourished in the West, and won in the East.

The President's speech before the Brandenburg Gate is the optimal venue at which to celebrate the arrival of this historic document at the former frontier of Western democracy and to link its delivery to our common effort to promote democracy in neighboring Central and Eastern Europe. For example, a ceremonial "turnover" of the document could precede the speech. While the President addresses his remarks eastward both physically and rhetorically, the image of the German-language declaration (alternating with live pictures of the President and his audience) could be projected on a large screen to the side of the stage (funds would have to be found for the screen).
Herrn
Richard Holbrooke
Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika
Deichmanns Aue 29
53179 Bonn

Dear Dick,

With reference to the forthcoming visit of President Clinton to Germany, I would like to express my support for a suggestion made by the German Historical Museum (Deutsches Historisches Museum) which I think has tremendous appeal.

The Museum has just concluded the acquisition of one of only two existing original copies of the German version of the American Declaration of Independence. They were printed between 5 and 6 July 1776 for the benefit in particular of German settlers in Pennsylvania. I consider it an outstanding idea to present this unique document of close German-American interaction to the public and include such an event as part of President Clinton’s visit to Berlin. This document serves to highlight several aspects of German-American relations. Not only is it an exemplary demonstration of the historical depth of this relationship underlining the demographic bridges which have existed between our peoples for generations, it also profiles the intellectual exchange and the community of values which have always been a critical aspect of transatlantic relations.
The fact that the Museum is right in the centre of Berlin should facilitate planning for an appropriate event as part of the schedule of President Clinton's visit to Berlin. I am also certain that such an event would meet with an extremely positive response, both in the United States and in Germany.

I would therefore very much appreciate if you were to lend your support to this suggestion. Obviously, I would also be interested to know your views on the chances for such an event to be realised.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH
FROM: JULIEN LEBOURGEOIS
SUBJECT: Event Idea for Germany

Dick Holbrooke has embraced the suggestion -- as you will see from his notes on the attachment -- of working into the President's coming trip the recent purchase by the German Historical Museum of an early translation of our Declaration of Independence. State (EUR/NE) is working up a proposal for White House consideration of a presentation of the document at the Brandenburg Gate event. At a minimum, the President could make mention of the document and what it represents in his speech. This is just to give you a heads up in case you have not already heard of this proposal -- which is worth considering, I think.

Attachment
Tab I Fax from Holbrooke
Dear Dick,

With reference to the forthcoming visit of President Clinton to Germany, I would like to express my support for a suggestion made by the German Historical Museum (Deutsches Historisches Museum) which I think has tremendous appeal.

The Museum has just concluded the acquisition of one of only two existing original copies of the German version of the American Declaration of Independence. They were printed between 5 and 6 July 1776 for the benefit in particular of German settlers in Pennsylvania. I consider it an outstanding idea to present this unique document of close German-American interaction to the public and include such an event as part of President Clinton's visit to Berlin. This document serves to highlight several aspects of German-American relations. Not only is it an exemplary demonstration of the historical depth of this relationship underlining the demographic bridges which have existed between our peoples for generations, it also profiles the intellectual exchange and the community of values which have always been a critical aspect of transatlantic relations.
The fact that the Museum is right in the centre of Berlin should facilitate planning for an appropriate event as part of the schedule of President Clinton's visit to Berlin. I am also certain that such an event would meet with an extremely positive response, both in the United States and in Germany.

I would therefore very much appreciate if you were to lend your support to this suggestion. Obviously, I would also be interested to know your views on the chances for such an event to be realised.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
UNCLASSIFIED
FAX COVER SHEET

********

AMBASSADY BONN
Deichmanns Ave 29
58170 Bonn, Germany

FAX NO. (INTL) 49-228-339-2002
FAX NO. (FRG) 0228-339-2002

TO: Will Itoh
DATE: 6/3/94

ORGANIZATION: National Security Council

FAX NUMBER: 202-395-1186

FROM: Ambassador Richard C. Holbrooke

TELEPHONE NO.: 049-228-339-2330 or 339-1

NUMBER OF FOLLOWING PAGES: 2

MESSAGE:

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: Sign to Admit]
Completed in 1894 as the parliament building for the new German Empire, this Neo-Renaissance palace has been at the center of German history during its 100 years of existence. Designed by Paul Wallot, construction began in 1884 when the emperor laid the cornerstone. Its burning in 1933 (probably set by the Nazis) was a pretext for a decree suspending basic rights. The fire thus helped the consolidate power, justify persecuting political opponents and further discredit parliamentary democracy. In addition to bomb damage, the Reichstag was hit during the battle of Berlin in the war's final days. Bomb and shrapnel damage can still be spotted easily. Considered the most important landmark in Berlin by the Soviets, they raised the Red Flag over the building on April 30, 1945. After the war, the Reichstag stood just inside West Berlin.

Reconstruction, minus dome and most ornamentation, was completed in 1970. The public act and celebration of unification took place on its steps on October 3, 1990 and the all-German parliament (Bundestag) held its first meeting in the Plenary Chamber on October 4, 1990. The building is now used for both national and international conferences and occasional meetings of the Bundestag party caucuses. Its place in the center of German politics is assured because the building becomes the permanent venue of the Bundestag when the Federal Government moves to Berlin in the late 1990's.

Presidents Harry Truman and Ronald Reagan have visited the building, the latter peered into the former East Berlin from the Reichstag Balcony. In recent years, the building has been the locale for important events. The Reichstag building was the location for the first unified Bundestag meeting in October 1990. Former Chancellor and former Mayor of Berlin Willy Brandt laid in state there. The building has also been the site of North Atlantic Assembly meetings and various European Union ministerial level gatherings in recent year.
PARISER PLATZ AND THE BRANDENBURG GATE

(POSSIBLE SPEECH SITE)

100 feet from the Brandenburg Gate is U.S. soil where the American Embassy stood until destroyed during World War II. During the Cold War, the site was in the Soviet sector of the city. After the wall was erected, the plot lay in an inaccessible area, sealed off and patrolled by East German police. Pariser Platz is a possible future site of the United States Embassy.

Originally a toll gate, the Neo-Classical Brandenburg Gate was completed in 1791 under architect Carl Gotthard Langhans for King Frederick William II. Crowned by a four-horse chariot sculpture (Quadriga), the Brandenburg Gate has seen the triumph and defeat, the joy and sorrow of German history. Napoleon's troops marched through the Gate in 1806 after defeating the defending Prussians. Prussian troops reversed roles in 1815 after the Battle of Waterloo. The Gate and the stately Pariser Platz to its East were also at the center of the post-World War I political chaos following the Kaiser's abdication and the triumphal march of Hitler's storm troopers when he assumed power in 1933.

The Gate and buildings surrounding it - including the American Embassy - were heavily damaged at the end of World War II. During the occupation, the Gate became one of the major crossing points between the Soviet-occupied East and the western sectors. The construction of the Berlin Wall in August 1961 closed the Gate which stood in East Berlin, making it the greatest symbol of divided Berlin. It regained its status as center of Berlin on November 9, 1989 when the Wall opened and joyous crowds climbed on top of the wall. The Gate and Pariser Platz will continue their important roles in unified Germany as part of central Berlin.
Built during the 19th Century in Berlin's traditional Jewish Quarter, the Oranienburger Synagogue was built as a symbol of liberalism. It was the first synagogue to include an organ. It was a center of Jewish life and culture in Berlin. Its architecture was deemed so important that the City declared its facade an historic monument. Because of the good relationship between the Jewish community and its German neighbors, a liberal district police commissioner was able to save it from major damage during the "Crystal Night" pogrom in 1938. This synagogue was one of two which was not burned on that night. The building was heavily damaged during a 1943 night bombing raid.

In the 1980's the GDR, trying to underline its denial of responsibility for Nazism and the Holocaust, chose to rebuild the synagogue and instituted an DM 80 million fund for that purpose. Reconstruction began in 1988 and still continues.

The building is no longer a synagogue. It is, rather, an educational and community center for the Jewish community in Berlin. The community's headquarters remain on Fasanenstrasse in the western part of Berlin. The building houses the archives of the Jewish community of the former East Germany and the Jewish adult education center. The renovated portion of the building is in use. However, the construction will continue until mid-1995. The completely renovated building will include a small chapel. There are no plans to reconstruct the sanctuary which originally seated 3500 people. It now serves some 10,000 Jews - 3,000 of whom are Germans. The remainder are immigrants from the former Soviet Union.
The Fourth of July parade ground at McNair Barracks has been the site for nearly every major ceremonial event held by the U.S. Army in Berlin. McNair Barracks consists of 54 buildings on 90 acres in southwestern Berlin. McNair currently is home for several units, including the 4th, 5th and combat support battalions of the 502nd Infantry, 42nd engineer company, Berlin Brigade headquarters company and E battery, 320th field artillery. Previous units assigned to McNair include the 6th Infantry and battery C, 94th artillery.

During World War II, the site was a Telefunken facility. The site was bombed by the Army Air Force during March 1944. The raid destroyed a storage building but not the production area where anti-aircraft artillery was manufactured. In 1945, the remaining buildings were requisitioned for use by the Army. The buildings from the 1920s and 30s are considered historical by the Berlin Senat as the architect, Dr. Hans Hertelein, was nationally known.

The barracks are named after General Leslie James McNair. Son of Scottish immigrants, Leslie McNair graduated from West Point in 1904. He served in the Mexican campaign and in France during WWI. As a staff officer in Washington in 1940, General McNair instituted revised training procedures. He emphasized physical fitness and simulated battle conditions which remain the basis for training today.

He was killed in France during July 1944 when a bombing attack on enemy forces fell short. Fort McNair in Washington D.C. is also named after him.
MEMORANDUM

TO: National Security Council - Mr. Will Itoh
    White House Scheduling Office - Ms. Kathy Roth

FROM: Embassy Bonn - Pete Ito

SUBJECT: Proposed List of VIP Invitees for July 12 Berlin Brigade Decommissioning Ceremony

Attached is the Embassy's proposed list of VIP invitees for the subject ceremony. It has been discussed with the Berlin Brigade, which is handling administrative arrangements for the event. It embellishes on the list of VIP invitees the Brigade has prepared for the July 4 parade in Berlin (also attached), and is intended to be the "maximum" list for your consideration.

We would propose that as the July 12 event is a U.S. (or U.S.-FRG) event and the Allied farewell from Berlin is in September, the U.K. and French representation should be at the level of Ambassador. The Russian Ambassador is also included as a proposed invitee. Finally, we would note that the Berlin Brigade has an 84-page list of all proposed invitees for July 4 which you may wish to discuss with them as the possible basis for deciding on non-VIP invitees for July 12.

When you have decided on the final list of VIP invitees, please FAX it back for my attention or that of Mr. Rich Collins of the Administrative Section. We would also appreciate knowing which invitations will be issued from Washington and which should be issued from Berlin. We will coordinate with the Berlin Brigade on the latter.
BERLIN BRIGADE DECOMMISSIONING CEREMONY
JULY 12, 1994

PROPOSED V.I.P. GUEST LIST

U.S.

President and Mrs. William J. Clinton
President and Mrs. George Bush
President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan
President and Mrs. Jimmy Carter
President and Mrs. Gerald Ford

Warren M. Christopher
Secretary of State

Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Former Secretary of State

James A. Baker III
Former Secretary of State

George P. Schulz
Former Secretary of State

Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
Former Secretary of State

Edmund S. Muskie
Former Secretary of State

Cyrus R. Vance
Former Secretary of State

Henry A. Kissinger
Former Secretary of State

William P. Rogers
Former Secretary of State

Dean Rusk
Former Secretary of State

William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense
Les Aspin  
Former Secretary of Defense

Richard B. Cheney  
Former Secretary of Defense

Frank C. Carlucci  
Former Secretary of Defense

Caspar W. Weinberger  
Former Secretary of Defense

Harold Brown  
Former Secretary of Defense

Anthony Lake  
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Peter Tarnoff  
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Stephen A. Oxman  
Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs

General John Shalikashvili  
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

General Colin L. Powell  
Former Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

General George A. Joulwan  
Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command

General Charles G. Boyd  
Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command

Togo West  
Secretary of the Army

General Gordon Sullivan  
Chief of Staff of the Army

Richard C. Holbrooke  
Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany
Robert M. Kimmitt  
Former Ambassador to the FRG (1991-1993)

Vernon A. Walters  
Former Ambassador to the FRG (1989-1991)

Richard Burt  
Former Ambassador to the FRG (1985-1989)

Martin J. Hillenbrand  
Former Ambassador to the FRG (1972-1976)

Kenneth Rush  
Former Ambassador to the FRG (1969-1972)

George C. McGhee  
Former Ambassador to the FRG (1963-1968)

Richard Barkley  
Former Ambassador to the GDR (1988-1990)

Francis J. Meehan  
Former Ambassador to the GDR (1985-1988)

Rozanne L. Ridgway  
Former Ambassador to the GDR (1983-1985)

Herbert S. Okun  
Former Ambassador to the GDR (1980-1983)

David B. Bolen  
Former Ambassador to the GDR (1977-1980)

John Sherman Cooper  
Former Ambassador to the GDR (1974-1976)

Douglas H. Jones  

Ambassador Richard Miles  
Former Minister to the U.S. Mission in Berlin (1991-1992)

Ambassador Harry Gilmore  

Ambassador John C. Kornblum  
Former Minister to the U.S. Mission in Berlin (1985-1987)
Ambassador Nelson C. Ledsky  
Former Minister to the U.S. Mission in Berlin (1981-1985)

David Anderson  
Former Minister to the U.S. Mission in Berlin (1978-1981)

Scott George  
Former Minister to the U.S. Mission in Berlin (1975-1978)

David Klein  
Former Minister to the U.S. Mission in Berlin (1971-1974)

Brewster H. Horris  
Former Minister to the U.S. Mission in Berlin (1967-1971)

John A. Calhoun  
Former Minister to the U.S. Mission in Berlin (1963-1966)

Maj Walter H. Yama, Jr.  
U.S. Commander, Berlin

MG Raymond E. Haddock  
Former U.S. Commander, Berlin

MG John H. Mitchell  
Former U.S. Commander, Berlin

MG James G. Boatner  
Former U.S. Commander, Berlin

MG Calvert P. Benedict  
Former U.S. Commander, Berlin

MG Joseph C. McDonough  
Former U.S. Commander, Berlin

MG William W. Cobb  
Former U.S. Commander, Berlin

MG George M. Seignious II  
Former U.S. Commander, Berlin

MG Robert G. Fergusson  
Former U.S. Commander, Berlin
Federal Republic of Germany

President Richard von Weizäcker

President Walter Scheel (1974-79)

Chancellor Helmut Kohl

Helmut Schmidt
Chancellor (1974-82)

Klaus Kinkel
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Former Minister for Foreign Affairs

Volker Rühe
Minister of Defense

Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg
Former Minister of Defense (1989-1992)

Dr. Rupert Scholz

Dr. Manfred Wörner
NATO Secretary General

Hans Apel
Former Minister of Defense (1978-1982)

Georg Leber
Former Minister of Defense (1972-1978)

Kai Uwe von Hassel
Former Minister of Defense (1963-1966)

General Klaus Naumann
Chief of Defense

Admiral Dieter Wellershoff

General Wolfgang Altenburg

General Jürgen Brandt
Former Chief of Defense (1979-1983)
General Harald Wust
Former Chief of Defense (1976-1979)

General Heinz Trettner
Former Chief of Defense (1964-1966)

Joachim Bitterlich
Office of the Federal Chancellor, Security and Foreign Policy Advisor

Dr. Peter Hartmann
German Ambassador to the U.K. (Former Security and Foreign Policy Advisor)

Horst Teltschik
Former Foreign and Security Policy Advisor

General Jörg Schönbohm
State Secretary, Ministry of Defense

Officials of the City of Berlin

Governing Mayor Eberhard Diepgen

Walter Momper
Former Governing Mayor (1989-1990)

Dr. Hans-Jochen Vogel
Former Governing Mayor (1981)

Dietrich Stobbe
Former Governing Mayor (1977-1981)

Klaus Schütz
Former Governing Mayor (1967-1977)

United Kingdom

Sir Nigel Broomfield
Ambassador of the United Kingdom

Rosemary Spencer
Representative in Berlin
France

Mr. Francois Scheer
Ambassador of France

Mr. Christian Connan
Representative in Berlin

Russian Federation

Wladislaw Petrowitsch Terechow
Ambassador of the Russian Federation

Valentin Alexejewitsch Koptelzew
Representative in Berlin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEORGE H. BUSH</td>
<td>FORMER PRESIDENT</td>
<td>HONORABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RONALD REAGAN</td>
<td>FORMER PRESIDENT</td>
<td>HONORABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIMMY CARTER</td>
<td>FORMER PRESIDENT</td>
<td>HONORABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERALD R. FORD</td>
<td>FORMER PRESIDENT</td>
<td>HONORABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASPER WEINBERGER</td>
<td>FORMER SEC OF STATE</td>
<td>HONORABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARD B. CHEENEY</td>
<td>FORMER SEC OF DEFENSE</td>
<td>HONORABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARD HELMS</td>
<td>FORMER CIA CHIEF</td>
<td>HONORABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN O. MARSH</td>
<td>FORMER SEC OF DEFENSE</td>
<td>HONORABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN F. KENNEDY, JR.</td>
<td>MEMBER OF KENNEDY FAMILY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANK B. CLAY</td>
<td>MEMBER OF CLAY FAMILY</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOGO WEST</td>
<td>SECRETARY OF THE ARMY</td>
<td>HONORABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAM J. PERRY</td>
<td>SECRETARY OF DEFENSE</td>
<td>HONORABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARD C. HOLLOWOOD</td>
<td>AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY</td>
<td>AMBASSADOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERNON WALTERS</td>
<td>FORMER AMB TO GERMANY</td>
<td>AMBASSADOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARRY J. GILMORE</td>
<td>FORMER MINISTER</td>
<td>AMBASSADOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARD MILES</td>
<td>FORMER MINISTER</td>
<td>AMBASSADOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARD BURT</td>
<td>FORMER MINISTER</td>
<td>AMBASSADOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBERT KIMMETT</td>
<td>FORMER AMB TO GERMANY</td>
<td>AMBASSADOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETER BURKE</td>
<td>FORMER SPEC ASST TO USCOB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILL ROONEY</td>
<td>FORMER SPEC ASST TO USCOB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLENN K. OTIS</td>
<td>FORMER CINC</td>
<td>GEN-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSSIE E. SAINT</td>
<td>FORMER CINC</td>
<td>GEN-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN R. GALVIN</td>
<td>FORMER CINC</td>
<td>GEN-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLIN L. POWELL</td>
<td>FORMER JCS</td>
<td>GEN-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGE S. BLANCHARD</td>
<td>FORMER CINC</td>
<td>GEN-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBERT G. FERGUSSON</td>
<td>FORMER USCGB</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGE M. SEIGNICUS</td>
<td>FORMER USCGB</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAM W. COBB</td>
<td>FORMER USCGB</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOSEPH C. MCDONOUGH</td>
<td>FORMER USCGB</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALVERT P. BENEDICT</td>
<td>FORMER USCGB</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN H. MITCHELL</td>
<td>FORMER USCGB</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAYMOND E. HADDOCK</td>
<td>FORMER USCGB</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. DEAN TICE</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>LTG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMAS N. GRIFFIN, JR.</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>LTG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGE T. DUNCAN</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAM C. MOORE</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEROY N. SUDDATH, JR.</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>MG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN E. ROGERS</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>BG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLES S. D'ORSO</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>BG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREDERICK O. HARTEL</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>BG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMUEL McC. GOODWIN</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>BG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAROLD I. HAYWARD</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>BG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Rank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAYMOND O. MILLER</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>BG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBERT D. STEVENSON</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>BG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALTER E. ADAMS</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>BG-RET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARYL G. MARSH</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>MG(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDNEY SHACHNOW</td>
<td>FORMER BRIGADE CDR</td>
<td>MG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN M. SHALIKASHVILI</td>
<td>JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF</td>
<td>GENERAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GORDON R. SULLIVAN</td>
<td>CHIEF OF STAFF. ARMY</td>
<td>GENERAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGE A. JOULNAN</td>
<td>SACEUR/CINC, EUCOM</td>
<td>GENERAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLES G. BOYD</td>
<td>DCINC, EUCOM</td>
<td>GENERAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 May 1994

Mr. Michael Hornblow
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of the United States
of America
Warsaw, al. Ujazdowska 29/31

Dear Mr. Hornblow:

Enclosed please find a letter inviting President Clinton to appear before American Chamber of Commerce during his visit in Poland. We greatly appreciate your support in promoting the of President Clinton's appearance before the AmCham.

AmCham is the most vital and rapidly growing business organization in Poland, playing an important leadership role in stimulating changes in legislation, regulation and business practice. AmCham members:

- generate a volume of investment greater than from any other country. The capital know-how they introduce is an important element in building a market economy, creating an environment in which democracy will gain strength. As pioneers in a difficult and rapidly changing market, they need the President's encouragement,

- they help produce a substantial favorable trade balance for the United States,

- they require the President's visible support to nurture a climate favorable to American business in face of growing pressures for Poland to give preferential treatment to European Union.

The growing concern and uneasiness among public with regard to the foreign investments privatization process, creates additional pressure on Polish administration in proceeding with economic changes in Poland and development of truly free market and trade economy.

Such visible event with the President's Clinton appearance would provide tremendous opportunities for the media to underline positive impact by American business and other foreign investors in the job creations, know-how transfer and export development.

We look forward with great anticipation towards possibility of the meeting with President Clinton.

Sincerely yours,

M. Raczkiewicz
Chairman

Encl.

Cc:

- Ms. Joan Edwards
  Director
12 May 1994

Office of the President
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C.
The President of the United States of America
Honorable William Clinton

Dear Mr. President:

We would be privileged and honored if you would accept this invitation to attend a special session of the American Chamber of Commerce in Poland on the occasion of your visit to Warsaw.

We believe that your appearance before the American business community, as well as Polish businessmen and government officials, enhance the interest in American business and investments in Poland and other Central European countries and contribute to the growth of trade and commerce between the United States and Poland.

We would be very grateful if your schedule would allow acceptance of this invitation.

M. Raczkiewicz
Chairman

Cc:
- US Ambassador to Poland
  Mr. Nicholas Rey
- Chairman of US Chamber of Commerce
  Dr. Richard Lesher
The Warsaw Stock Exchange/ 
Polish-American Enterprise Fund Building

The so-called "Party House", located at 6/12 Nowy Swiat street, was constructed in 1952 as the headquarters of the central committee of the Communist Party. In 1990, it was taken over by Poland's state treasury to be used as a business and financial center. It now houses more than 30 Polish and international businesses and institutions including Bank PKO, the Polish-American Enterprise Fund, and the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

The building, in the shape of a square with parking along two adjacent streets and in a central courtyard, is located at a wide-open corner of the intersection between the main commercial avenue, Jerusalem Boulevard, and the "Royal Way" (which leads from the main government building north past the U.S. Embassy and parliament through a swank shopping district along "Nowy Swiat (New World) street down a palace-lined avenue to the new presidential palace and the royal castle in Old Town). The single entrance to the conference room and stock exchange is through the central courtyard.

A large rectangular conference room is located on the first floor and covers an area of more than 500 square feet. It has an oval table that can seat 70 people. The room was once used for official meetings of the political council of the central committee of the communist party. Adjacent to the conference room there is a marble hallway, toilette facilities and a smaller conference room.

The Warsaw Stock Exchange is located on the fifth floor and is accessible by a large stairway and two small elevators. The relatively square trading room floor covers an area of about 900 square feet.

The President would make a 45 minute to 1 hour visit to the building housing the Warsaw Stock Exchange for a meeting with U.S. and Polish business leaders and possibly a drop-by at the exchange. The meeting would include a combination of representatives of U.S. businesses in Poland, Polish businesses, economic and financial leaders, and the Polish-American Enterprise Fund and other business development associations and institutions. A breakfast could be catered and held in a first floor conference room and include 50-65 invited guests. Brief, encouraging remarks about the strong relationships and future of U.S. and Polish business and economic cooperation would be appropriate. Following the breakfast, the President could drop by the Warsaw Stock Exchange trading floor (5th floor) for a short mock session.
Warsaw's old town would be a picturesque and meaningful sight for the President to visit. Totally demolished by the Nazis during World War II, the buildings, churches and monuments were painstakingly rebuilt after the war by the citizens of Warsaw. Each brick was matched against drawings, photographs and the memories of the residents to recreate the medieval city.

The old town is crowned by the central market square or "Rynek Starego Miasta", which dates to the 13th century. In good weather, the large open plaza is bedecked with canopied tables, artists' drawings, and lots of people. Surrounding the square and in adjacent streets closed to vehicular traffic, are beautiful medieval buildings housing some of Warsaw's most popular restaurants and night spots, including the relaxed open-air Lapidarium night club.

The south entrance to the old town is marked by the Royal Castle and the distinctive Sigismund Pillar, which honors the Polish king, Sigismund III, who moved the capital to Warsaw. The Royal Castle, destroyed during World War Two by the Nazis, has been witness to 700 years of Polish history, including the signing of the famous Third of May Constitution in 1791. Reconstruction started only in 1971, and the Castle was re-opened to the public in 1984. From the picturesque square, the outline of the red-brick medieval rampart surrounding Old Town can be clearly seen.

Castle square leads onto Warsaw's most impressive street, known simply as "the Road to Krakow" or Krakowskie Przedmiescie. Flanking this elegant promenade are several famous churches (St. Anna and Holy Cross) and palaces. Poland's president, Lech Walesa, has recently moved to the remodeled Namiestnikowski Palace, an easy ten-minute walk from Castle Square. Czartoryski Place, Staszic Palace and the elegant Bristol Hotel are among the architectural jewels found on this boulevard. Among these landmarks are elegant shops, cafes, and popular restaurants and clubs, including the open-air Staro Dziekanka night club and the Irish pub, a favorite watering-hole for young expatriates. Further south, the University of Warsaw campus also fronts onto this street. Warsaw's public life Warsaw radiates out from this photogenic and vibrant center, and no visit to Warsaw is complete without experiencing it.
The President would visit the Construction Skills Training Center, a collaborative project of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Unions, the U.S. Department of Labor, the NSZZ Solidarity trade union and Polish Ministry of Labor and Social Policy. The project is a successful, visible example of assistance from the USG and non-governmental organizations (including large donations from prominent American companies) aimed at reducing unemployment in Poland and raising local skill levels.

Established in June 1991, the center is the first of two such joint projects in Poland. (A second, larger center, located in the Baltic coast city of Gdynia, began operations in September 1993.) Since then, the Warsaw center has trained some 700 Polish workers to become more highly-skilled bricklayers, ironworkers, plumbers, electricians, carpenters, and roofers. All instructors have received training in the U.S. with the AFL-CIO’s Building Trades Unions and teach contemporary American construction methods, using U.S. equipment and tools.

Trainees, most of whom are unemployed when they are referred to the center, are sponsored by the Solidarity trade union or through local unemployment offices, which defray some training costs. After completion of the courses, few have difficulty finding well-paying jobs.

Present during the President’s visit would be President Walesa and leaders of the Solidarity Trade Union from across Poland. The President would observe trainees at work at each of the building trades units and would try his hand at some of their equipment.

The center is a two-story white, corrugated structure located in the Praga section of Warsaw on the opposite side of the Vistula river from downtown. The building was built entirely by the trainees, working under the supervision of an AFL-CIO in-country director, from U.S. materials supplied by a Kansas City-based construction materials firm. It was completed in April 1994.

The Center is located at 50, Ulica Nasielska. At the end of the street are railroad tracks, which are in daily operation, at the rate of approximately one train passage per hour.
Ms. Ricki Seidman  
Scheduler  
White House  
Washington, DC  20500

Dear Ms. Seidman:

It has come to our attention that you are considering having President Clinton tour the Praga Construction Crafts Training Center during his upcoming visit to Poland in July.

This vocational training center in the Praga District of Warsaw (and a similar one in Gdynia, Poland) is a Department of Labor funded project run by DOL's Bureau of International Labor Affairs in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Unions and the Solidarity Trade Union in Poland. These training centers are widely considered to be one of the most innovative United States technical assistance efforts in Eastern Europe.

Secretary Reich would be extremely proud to have the President tour our training center and we are committed to doing everything possible to make his visit a resounding success. I am also aware of the tremendous amount of preparation and coordination that will be required leading up to the tour and we are prepared to do a first class job.

In this regard and as Deputy Under Secretary for ILAB, I offer the Bureau as the Department's principle point of contact for the preparation and coordination leading up to the tour of the training center. My staff is directly responsible for the administration of this project in Poland, and in the best position to quickly respond to the needs of the advance team for the visit and to provide advice on and coordinate the involvement of key Polish organizations and officials. I may be reached by telephone at 219-6043.

Sincerely,

Joaquin F. Otero  
Deputy Under Secretary

cc: Allison Cutler  

Don Dizer  
Office of For. Relations
POLISH-AMERICAN BUILDING CRAFTS TRAINING CENTER

Warszawa, ul. Nasielska 50

INFORMATION 1994
Building Crafts Training Center has been established as a result of agreements signed among the U.S. Department of Labor, Building and Construction Trades Department AFL-CIO, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and NSZZ "Solidarność" to implement the Polish-American apprenticeship training program for construction workers.

The main objective of the Center, furnished with American tools and equipment, is to provide training for workers in six basic building crafts to enable them to become bricklayers, ironworkers, plumbers, electricians, carpenters and roofers. The courses conducted by instructors who themselves attended training courses in the U.S.A are aimed at preparing highly qualified workers acquainted with modern tools and equipment as well as the latest technologies.

Training programs incorporate both theory classes, conducted on the premises of the Center including the use of modern audio-visual techniques as well as on the job training. In the training process, special attention is being paid to practical aspects of training which is put into practice in our workshops and on the job site.

Training programs consist of the following types of courses:

four-month apprentice type courses for those who have no background in building crafts but want to learn them.

six-and four-week courses aimed at upgrading skills of construction craftsmen.

Building Crafts Training Center operates in accordance with the permission granted us by Ministry of National Education. Our programs have been approved by the Schoolboard.
Activities of the Center reach far beyond Warsaw region. People from neighbouring and sometimes distant parts of Poland have attended courses organized by the Center.

Building Crafts Training Center offers the following courses:

**four-month - apprentice type:**
- bricklayer - including bricklaying and plastering works, cavity walls
- ironworker - including training in reinforcing, elements of steel construction assembly and electrical welding
- plumber - including training in fitting plumbing fixtures and gas welding
- electrician - including residential wiring as well as basic certificate issued by the Association of Polish Electricians
- roofer - including roofing using latest technologies as well as materials.

**morning six or afternoon eight-week retraining course:**
- specialists in putting up dry walls and suspended ceiling constructions

**six-week skills upgrading courses:**
- tile setting - for bricklayers
- copper fixtures fitting technology - for plumbers
- electrical motor control - for electricians
Up to May 1994 more than five hundred students graduated from the Center. Since June 1991 sixty three courses were organized. Another 60 people were still in training.

Building Crafts Training Center is cooperating with several partners (Association of Polish Electricians, Construction Technology Institute, Welding Institute in Gliwice) on improving and updating our programs and promoting new technologies in construction industry.

The best example of the above is the certification program for plumbers working in copper fixtures fitting technology that has been prepared in cooperation with COBRTI INSTAL. We are currently working on a program related to introduction of plastics in fixtures fitting.

Our ambition is to stay in contact with our graduates, monitor their careers and encourage them to attend new courses that will broaden and upgrade their knowledge.

For those who are interested in establishing and running their own enterprises the Praga Center is organizing courses promoting small business. Courses are conducted in co-operation with Ohio State University on the basis of a genuine program being the adapted version of "First Business Guide" and "Small Business Guide". As of this date, there have been 76 graduates.

The effects of our training activities have met with genuine appreciation of everybody involved in this Polish-American initiative. The success of the Praga Training Center have made available financial resources which allowed for opening second Building Crafts Training Center in Gdynia. The Gdynia Center was opened in September 1993.
Ms. Roth: Pursuant to our conversation, attached hereto find our list of purposed guests for the Presidents visit to our school in Warsaw Poland.

If you have any questions, please contact me at the above number.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond J. Robertson
General Vice President

WE ARE SENDING 5 PAGE(S), INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET.

IF ALL PAGES ARE NOT RECEIVED, PLEASE CALL (202) 383-4870.
POLISH - AMERICAN CRAFTS TRAINING CENTER

PURPOSED LIST OF INVITEES

US DIGNITARIES - Union Representatives:

Mr. Robert A. Georgine, President
Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO

Mr. Jake West, President
International Association of Bridge, Structural and
Ornamental Iron Workers

Mr. Raymond J. Robertson, General Vice President
International Association of Bridge, Structural and
Ornamental Iron Workers

Mr. Marvin J. Boede, President
United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters

Mr. John T. Joyce, President
International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen

Mr. John J. Barry, President
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Mr. Sigurd Lucassen, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Mr. George H. Blas, Assistant Director
Training Department
United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters

Mr. Dennis M. Scott, Technical Director
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
US DIGNITARIES - Union Representatives - continued

Mr. Kenneth Edwards, Director
Technical Services Department
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Mr. Bruce Voss, Director
Apprenticeship and Training
International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen

Mr. Robert Krui, Coordinator
National Apprenticeship Department
United Union of Roofers

Mr. Joseph Wiezycki
Florida International Pictures

US DIGNITARIES - Contributing Companies:

Mr. Michael Semrau, Assistant Vice President
Director of International Human Resources
Coca Cola Company

Ms. Cynthia Sawyer, Director, Employee and Industrial Relations
Coca Cola Company

Mr. Jim McHugh, President
McHugh Construction Company

Mr. Richard Sabo, Assistant to the Chief Executive Officer
Lincoln Electric Company

Mr. Patrick Tierney
Butler Manufacturing Company

Mr.
Miller Electric Company

His Honor Richard Daley, Mayor
City of Chicago
POLAND DIGNITARIES:

Mr. Maciej Jankowski, President
Mazowszc Region
NSZZ "Solidarnosc"

Mr. Marian Krzaklewski, President
NSZZ "Solidarnosc"

Mr. Robert Fielding
NSZZ "Solidarnosc"

POLAND STAFF:

Vito Skorupski, Administrator
Jurek Pieszczuacyk, Director
Peter Sosnowski, Job Site Coordinator
Henry Mul, Job Site Coordinator
Agata Drazatz, Secretary
Dorothy, Secretary
Renata Cloiedien, Secretary
Czeslaw Nowak, Instructor
Wieslaw Janowski, Instructor
Jan Burjarski, Instructor
Marek Kurowski, Instructor
Joseph Lecki, Instructor
Leszek Szymanski, Instructor
Marian Polinski, Instructor
Miroslaw Naplorkowski, Instructor
Richard Kubiak, Instructor
Zbieniew Trzynski, Instructor
Romuald Bartnicki, Instructor
POLAND STAFF - continued:
Dariusz Butryum, Instructor
Jerzy Dufaj, Instructor
Jan Gromadzinski, Instructor
Stanislaw Kmieciak, Instructor
Bogulaw Kurek, Instructor
Kazimierz Miotk, Instructor
Ireneusz Szpenja, Instructor
Jan Trzebiatowski, Instructor
Wacaw Walczak, Instructor
Krysztof Wegierski, Instructor
Aleksander Wryszcz, Instructor

GUARDS: - School
Jakub Belke
Stanislaw Pelka