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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13670  
**Folder ID Number:** 13670-002

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**Folder Title:**  
Dinner Toast to Italian Prime Minister DeMita 5/27/89 [OA 6265]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

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Wallace

**TOAST:                   DINNER WITH PRIME MINISTER DE MITA  
                              VILLA MADAMA  
                              SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1989  
                              8:30 P.M.**

**MR. PRIME MINISTER AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.**

**IT IS AN HONOR FOR ME TO BE WELCOMED IN SUCH A WARM  
AND GENEROUS WAY BY THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND THEIR  
GOVERNMENT.**

**- 2 -**

**BARBARA AND I HAVE BEEN TO YOUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY  
MANY TIMES AND, ALWAYS, WE HAVE BEEN RECEIVED WITH  
KINDNESS AND GENEROSITY.**

**((YOU KNOW, ROME HAS SO MANY WONDERFUL FOUNTAINS  
THAT GIVE IT A SPECIAL QUALITY UNLIKE ANY OTHER CITY IN  
THE WORLD. BUT NONE IS AS WELL-KNOWN AS THE FAMOUS  
TREVI FOUNTAIN.**

- 3 -

WE'D ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO HAVE THE DELEGATION FOLLOW TRADITION AND THROW COINS IN THE FOUNTAIN. BUT WITH OUR DEFICIT, WE COULDN'T AFFORD IT.))

THIS TRIP IS MY FIRST VISIT TO EUROPE AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. I CAN THINK OF NO BETTER PLACE TO BEGIN THAN HERE IN ROME.

- 4 -

MR. PRIME MINISTER, IT IS TRADITIONAL, WHEN VISITING ITALY, FOR AMERICAN LEADERS TO NOTE THE MILLIONS OF OUR CITIZENS WHO CLAIM AN ITALIAN BACKGROUND -- NOW 12 MILLION, AND RISING!

AMONG THE MANY EMINENT ITALIAN-AMERICANS ARE THE LATE FIORELLO LA GUARDIA, NEW YORK'S GREAT MAYOR; JOE DIMAGGIO IN SPORTS; ANTHONY FAUCI [FAH-OOCH-EE] IN MEDICINE; ANTONIN SCALIA ON OUR SUPREME COURT.

- 5 -

ITALIAN-AMERICANS ARE ONE LINK THAT BINDS THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY. BUT ONLY ONE. FOR WE ARE UNITED BY OUR BELIEF IN INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, HUMAN DIGNITY, AND THE RULE OF LAW . . . AND BY THE SHARED VALUES OF FAITH, FAMILY, AND WORK.

WE ALSO ADMIRE YOUR COUNTRY'S RECORD OF SUCCESS IN COMBATting TERRORISM AND ORGANIZED CRIME.

- 6 -

I AM ESPECIALLY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR HELP IN STOPPING THE SCOURGE OF NARCOTICS, WHICH TORMENTS BOTH OUR NATIONS.

WE WILL CONTINUE OUR INTENSE, COOPERATIVE EFFORTS TO FIGHT TERRORISM AND NARCOTICS AND TO PROTECT AIR TRAVELERS. AND JUST AS THIS COOPERATIVE EFFORT BRINGS OUR PEOPLES EVEN CLOSER TOGETHER AND HELPS TO STRENGTHEN OUR EXCELLENT BILATERAL RELATIONS, SO TOO WILL THE ACTION I'M PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TONIGHT.

- 7 -

AFTER STUDYING WAYS TO RELAX U.S. VISA REQUIREMENTS, WE WILL SOON BEGIN A PILOT PROGRAM TO END THESE REQUIREMENTS FOR YOUR CITIZENS. IN THE FUTURE, ITALIANS WHO WISH TO VISIT OUR COUNTRY, WHETHER AS TOURISTS OR ON BUSINESS, WILL NO LONGER NEED TO APPLY FOR VISAS -- AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO THAT DAY.

- 8 -

BUT ALONG WITH OUR DOMESTIC INITIATIVES, I THINK, TOO, OF THE STRONG MILITARY TIES BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES, AND WITHIN THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE -- THE MOST ENDURING ALLIANCE IN THE HISTORY OF MAN.

TO PROTECT THAT ALLIANCE -- AND THE SHARED COMMITMENT TO FREEDOM WHICH UNDERLIES IT -- IS OUR CONTINUING MISSION. NOT MERELY AS AMERICANS, OR ITALIANS, BUT AS BELIEVERS IN DEMOCRACY.

- 9 -

OF THIS, I AM CERTAIN: WE WILL DO OUR PART, AND I KNOW ITALY WILL DO ITS PART.

FOR WHEN OUR COMMON SECURITY HAS BEEN IN DANGER, YOU HAVE STOOD READY TO DEFEND THE ALLIANCE. WHEN THE NEED AROSE FOR NATO TO RELOCATE THE 401ST TACTICAL FIGHTER WING WITHIN SOUTHERN EUROPE, ITALY WELCOMED IT. WHEN STRATEGIC INTERESTS WERE AT RISK IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND IN LEBANON, ITALY SENT SHIPS AND PEACEKEEPING FORCES.

- 10 -

WHEN NATO CONFRONTED WIDESPREAD SOVIET DEPLOYMENT OF MULTIPLE-WARHEAD SS-20 MISSILES, ITALY STOOD TALL IN RESPONSE. AND AT TIMES WHEN EUROPE SEEMED READY TO TURN INWARD, YOU HAVE REINFORCED OUR TRANS-ATLANTIC TIES.

FOR THAT, MR. PRIME MINISTER, ITALY HAS OUR GRATITUDE, AND OUR RESPECT.

- 11 -

TOGETHER, LET US REAFFIRM THE TIES THAT BIND US. AND LET US CONTINUE TO BUILD PEACE, AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF FREE NATIONS, NOT FOR OURSELVES ALONE, BUT ALSO FOR OUR CHILDREN -- THE KIND OF PEACE AND FREEDOM WHICH LASTS.

MR. PRIME MINISTER, IN THAT SPIRIT, I ASK ALL OF OUR GUESTS TONIGHT TO RISE AND RAISE THEIR GLASSES:

-- TO ITALIAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP, AND OUR TRANS-ATLANTIC HERITAGE;

- 12 -

-- TO THE WESTERN ALLIANCE, AND THE SHARED VALUES OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY THAT HAVE MADE THAT ALLIANCE STRONG;

-- AND TO YOUR HEALTH, MR. PRIME MINISTER, AND THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF YOUR GREAT COUNTRY.

# # # #

Wallace

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MAY 24, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *cw*  
FROM:               MARK LANGE *ML*  
SUBJECT:            TOAST: DINNER WITH PRIME MINISTER De MITA

I.    SUMMARY

Attached is a toast to be given at your dinner with Italian Prime Minister De Mita at the Villa Madama on Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 pm. About 125 people will attend the dinner.

II.   DISCUSSION

The central theme of the toast is the bond between the United States and Italy, with particular emphasis on Italian culture and values, and shared commitment to democracy, freedom and the preservation of the Alliance.

Should Prime Minister De Mita leave office before this dinner, the toast will be re-worded to include the new Prime Minister.

(Lange/Wallace)  
May 24, 1989  
6:15 p.m.  
[DEMITA.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL TOAST:           DINNER WITH PRIME MINISTER DE MITA  
                                  VILLA MADAMA  
                                  SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1989  
                                  8:30 P.M.

Mr. Prime Minister and Distinguished Guests.

It is an honor for me, on behalf of the American people, to be received in such a generous way by the Italian people and their government.

I have been to your beautiful country many times, as a private citizen, and as a public official. And, always, I have been received with kindness and generosity.

But this trip is especially significant. For it marks my first trip to Europe as President of the United States. I can think of no better place to begin that trip than here in Rome.

Mr. Prime Minister, it is traditional, when visiting Italy, for American leaders to note the millions of our citizens who claim an Italian background -- now 12 million, and rising!

Among the many eminent Italian-Americans are the late Fiorello La Guardia, New York's great mayor; Joe DiMaggio in sports; Anthony Fauci [fah-OOCH-ee] in medicine; Anthonin Scalia on our Supreme Court.

Italian-Americans are one link that binds the United States and Italy. But only one. For we are united by our belief in

individual liberty, human dignity, and the rule of law. And by the shared values of faith, family, and work.

These values underline the commercial ties which have expanded our two economies, and the world's economy at large. We welcome and will support your efforts, together with other members of the European Community, to strengthen Europe's economic and political unity -- because European unity and the NATO partnership complement and reinforce one another.

We admire your country's record of success in combatting terrorism and organized crime. And I am especially grateful for your assistance in stopping the scourge of narcotics, which torments both our nations. Together, I believe we can make real progress in the fight against narcotics trafficking and abuse worldwide.

I think, too, of our ties in military security. They are strong between our two countries, and they are strong within the Atlantic Alliance -- the most enduring alliance in the history of man.

To protect that alliance -- and the shared commitment to freedom which underlies it -- is our continuing mission. Not merely as Americans, or Italians, but as believers in democracy. Of this, I am certain: We will do our part, and I know Italy will do its part.

For when our common security has been in danger, you have stood ready to defend the Alliance. When the need arose for NATO to relocate the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing within southern

Europe, Italy welcomed it. When strategic interests were at risk in the Persian Gulf and in Lebanon, Italy sent ships and peacekeeping forces. When NATO confronted widespread Soviet deployment of multiple-warhead SS-20 missiles, Italy stood tall in response. And at times when Europe seemed ready to turn inward, you have reinforced our trans-Atlantic ties.

For that, Mr. Prime Minister, Italy has our gratitude, and our respect. Together, let us reaffirm the ties that bind us. And let us continue to build peace, and the commonwealth of free nations, not for ourselves alone, but also for our children -- the kind of peace and freedom which lasts.

Mr. Prime Minister, in that spirit, I ask all of our guests tonight to rise and raise their glasses:

-- To Italian-American friendship, and our trans-Atlantic heritage;

-- To the Western Alliance, and the shared values of freedom and democracy that have made that Alliance strong;

-- And to your health, Mr. Prime Minister, and the peace and prosperity of your great country.

# # # #

*Demita has just resigned  
may be cautions P.M. when G. Barrios.*

(Lange/Wallace)  
May 18, 1989  
11:00 a.m.  
[DEMITA.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL TOAST:                   DINNER WITH PRIME MINISTER DE MITA  
  VILLA MADAMA  
  SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1989  
  8:30 P.M.

Mr. Prime Minister and Distinguished Guests.

It is an honor for me, on behalf of the American people, to be received in such a generous way by Prime Minister De Mita -- whom I am proud to call amico.

I have been to your beautiful country many times, as a private citizen, and as a public official. And, always, I have been received with kindness and generosity.

But this trip is especially significant. For it marks my first trip to Europe as President. I can think of no better place to begin that trip, than here in Rome.

Mr. Prime Minister, it is traditional, when visiting Italy, for American leaders to note the millions of our citizens who claim an Italian background -- now <sup>more than</sup> 12 million, and rising!

Who can forget Fiorella La Guardia, New York's great mayor. Or other Italians like Joe DiMaggio in sports; Anthony Fauci [FOUCH-ee] in medicine; Antonin Scalia on our Supreme Court.

Italian-Americans are one link that binds the United States and Italy. But only one. For we are united by our belief in

*We are*

*Beyond Containment  
Commonwealth of Free Nations*

*Policy of Active Engagement.*

*Answers  
703-7662  
-963-5590  
163-5002*

individual liberty, human dignity, and the rule of law. And by the shared values of faith, family, and work.

These values underline the commercial ties which have expanded our two economies, and the world's economy at large. Mr. Prime Minister, we look to you for leadership in keeping the united European market of 1992 an open one.

We admire your record of success in combatting terrorism and organized crime. And I am especially grateful to Italy for its assistance in stopping the scourge of narcotics, which torments both our nations. Together I believe we can make real progress in the fight against narcotics trafficking and abuse worldwide.

I think, too, of our ties in military security. Between our two countries. And within the Atlantic Alliance -- the most enduring alliance in the history of man.

To protect that alliance is our continuing mission -- not merely as Americans, or Italians, but as believers in democracy. Of this, I am certain: We will do our part, and I know you will do yours.

For when our common security has been in danger, you have stood ready to defend the Alliance. When the need arose for NATO to relocate the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing within southern Europe, Italy welcomed it. When strategic interests were at risk in the Persian Gulf and in Lebanon, Italy sent ships and peacekeeping troops. And at times when Europe seemed ready to turn unward, you have reinforced our trans-Atlantic ties.

*Prime Minister*

3

For that, Mr. President, Italy has our gratitude, and our thanks. Together, let us reaffirm the ties that bind us. And let us build a peace not for ourselves alone, but also for our children -- the kind of peace which lasts.

Mr. President, in that spirit, I ask all of our guests tonight to rise and raise their glasses:

-- To Italian-American friendship and our trans-Atlantic heritage;

-- To the Western alliance;

*Prime Minister*

-- And to your health, Mr. President, and what you symbolize -- both for Italy, and for the world.

# # # #

LANGE  
WALLACE

Suggested Remarks

Dinner Hosted by Prime Minister De Mita

---

Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for your warm and generous welcome. We are pleased to have this opportunity to relax with old and new friends after a full and productive day in this magnificent capital. In addition to the hospitality extended by your distinguished President and Mrs. Cossiga, we have met this afternoon with a range of Italians who have made their mark in the private and public sectors. Our meeting this morning at the historic Villa Madama reinforced my sense of the close US-Italian partnership, and Italy's key role in the Alliance.

Barbara and I, and the members of my team, come away from these encounters with a renewed sense of the human richness of your great nation, and the strength of your commitment to the social, cultural and spiritual values we share.

I should have moved we were during our audience today with the Holy Father John Paul II, whose vision and humanism serves as a model for us all.

Let me underscore tonight what a pleasure and honor it is for Barbara and me to return to Rome. What place could be more appropriate to begin a journey in celebration of the 40th Anniversary of NATO? Much of what NATO protects originated in this Peninsula. Throughout their proud history, the Italian people have in significant measure defined Western civilization.

Let us look back together over these past forty years. How far have we come since 1949? Then, Europe was in ruins from the second great war within a quarter of a century. Many in the West were intrigued by the Soviet model, which today is discredited. One of the victors of the Second War had, in Churchill's insightful metaphor, lowered an iron curtain over half of Europe. But this curtain has now become porous, even relegated to the scrap heap, as between Hungary and Austria.

As I look back over the past decade, I see many examples of Italian courage. When many questioned the

wisdom of deploying cruise missiles, Italy led the way by accepting them. You thereby helped to achieve the breakthroughs on disarmament in 1987 and 1988. When the need arose for NATO to relocate the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing within southern Europe, Italy welcomed it. When strategic interests were at risk in the Persian gulf and in Lebanon, Italy sent ships and peacekeeping troops.

Mr. Prime Minister, in addition to looking to Italy as a loyal ally, we look to you for leadership in keeping the united European market of 1992 an open one. We have made a good start in the critical communications field. I am particularly pleased that, in selecting a partner to meet the needs of the 1990's, you have made your choice of an American firm on the objective and technical merits.

We in ~~the~~ are trying to open markets in other countries, not close our own. We look to Italy for help

in finding pragmatic solutions to trade disputes, solutions that remove barriers and open our markets- and yours - to the stimulus of competition from abroad.

In conclusion, let me acknowledge the truly amazing trans-atlantic partnership which so enriches our lives. Italy has provided an example for the world by its record of success in combatting terrorism and organized crime. Other nations which face similar problems are benefitting from your advice. I am especially grateful to Italy for its assistance in meeting the scourge of narcotics, which torments both our nations. Together, I believe we can make real progress in the fight against narcotics trafficking and abuse worldwide.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as we enter NATO's fifth decade, the United States, Italy and our other allies face the challenges of success. Last month I announced U.S. trade and economic measures in response to reforms that are taking place in Poland. In doing so, I observed that "the Cold War began in Eastern Europe; if

it is to end, it will end in the crucible of World conflict -- and it must end." The watchwords for seeing NATO achieve its ultimate goal of a lasting peace are three: prudence, realism and patience. These too are hallmarks of Italy's approach to the world.

Let us raise a glass to this vision, and to the bonds of friendship between our two great nations, bonds strengthened each year by working together for common goals, along with our shared commitment to common ideals of democracy, freedom and Alliance solidarity.

# Department of State

## TELEGRAM

01 ROME 09060 08 OF 02 2013012 2066 EUR1706

ROME 09060 08 OF 02 2013012 2066 EUR1706  
JUSTICE, RELIGION, AMBASSANCE, AND MINISTERS ADORN THE SIDE WALLS.

ACTION OFFICE **ME-01**

INFO EUR-01 FILE-01 /005 A2 0F

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FM AMEMBASSY ROME  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 3048

UNCLAS ROME 09060

FOR EUR/WE DIRECTOR CASEY FROM CREAGAN

FROM EMBASSY VATICAN/MESSAGE NO. 393/89

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR  
TAGS: OVIP BUSH, VV  
SUBJECT: OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

1. PRESIDENT'S VATICAN VISIT: SITE INFORMATION FOR PRESS PACKAGE.

SITE: CORTILE SAN DAMASO  
EVENT: PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE AT VATICAN CITY

CORTILE SAN DAMASO (NAMED FOR EARLY POPE ST. DAMASUS) IS A LARGE COBBLESTONED AREA SURROUNDED BY THE APOSTOLIC PALACE AND THE VATICAN SECRETARIAT OF STATE. HEADS OF STATE AND OTHER IMPORTANT VISITORS ARE USUALLY GREETED HERE BY THE PREFECT OF THE PONTIFICAL HOUSEHOLD BEFORE BEING ESCORTED TO THE POPE. SWISS GUARDS PATROL THE CORTILE AND FORM A GUARD OF HONOR DURING STATE VISITS (THEY WILL DO THE SAME FOR THIS "PRIVATE"/OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT). THE OPEN SPACE ALLOWS LONG CONVOYS OF CARS TO BE UNOBTUSIVE. THE BUILDINGS SURROUNDING THE COURT WERE DESIGNED BY DOMENICO FONTANA, THE PAPAL ARCHITECT UNDER POPE SIXTUS V, WHO ALSO BUILT THE PAPAL LIBRARY.

SITE: PAPAL LIBRARY  
EVENT: MEETING OF PRESIDENT BUSH AND POPE JOHN PAUL II AND ROOM WHERE THEY EXCHANGE REMARKS AND GIFTS; PRESIDENT INTRODUCES OFFICIAL PARTY TO POPE

THE POPE'S PRIVATE LIBRARY, WHERE IMPORTANT PERSONAGES ARE RECEIVED, IS PART OF THE POPE'S LIVING QUARTERS AND IS WHERE HE WORKS ON SPEECHES AND DOCUMENTS.

THE BOOK SHELVES HOLD A COLLECTION OF RARE BIBLES AND COMPLETE SETS OF THE WRITINGS OF THE EARLY CHURCH FATHERS.

SPACIOUS AND WELL LIT, THE PAPAL LIBRARY HAS FURNITURE FROM THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. RELIGIOUS PAINTINGS ADORN THE WALLS INCLUDING THE FAMOUS WORK "CHRIST'S RESURRECTION" BY MID-RENAISSANCE PAINTER PIETRO VANNUCCI KNOWN AS "IL PERUGINO".

SITE: CLEMENTINE ROOM - ISALA CLEMENTINA  
EVENT: PRESIDENT'S GREETING TO AMERICAN SEMINARIANS AND OTHERS FOLLOWING HIS MEETING WITH THE POPE

DESCRIPTION: THE SALA CLEMENTINA, BUILT BETWEEN THE PONTIFICATES OF SIXTUS V (1585-1590) AND CLEMENT VIII (1592-1605), IS ONE OF A SUITE OF AUDIENCE HALLS IN THE VATICAN PALACE. THE DECORATION OF THE ROOM INCLUDES FREScoes OF THE LIFE OF ST. CLEMENT AND OF THE BAPTISM OF CONSTANTINE. SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATIONS OF CHARITY,

THE CLEMENTINE ROOM WAS ORIGINALLY DESIGNATED AS A HOLDING ROOM FOR THE SERVANTS WHO WOULD PRECEDE THE PERSONAGES ARRIVING ON OFFICIAL VISITS, SO THAT UNTIL A FEW YEARS AGO SOME BENCHES LINED THE WALLS. THOUGH RENAMED AS A SIMPLE ANTECHAMBER, THE ROOM WAS ADORNED WITH ARTISTIC DECORATIONS BY CLEMENT VIII, WHO, AT THE END OF SIXTEENTH CENTURY, HAD IT FINISHED AND NAMED FOR HIMSELF (IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FLOOR IN POLYCHROMATIC MARBLES ONE CAN SEE HIS COAT-OF-ARMS AND THE HERALDIC SYMBOLS OF THE "ALDOBRANDINI" FAMILY: THE GOLDEN BARK AND STARS). HE ORDERED THAT THE ENTRANCE WALL AND WHAT BE PAINTED TO RECALL THE MARTYRDOM AND GLORY OF THE FIRST CENTURY POPE CLEMENT I, WHO WAS THROWN INTO THE SEA WITH AN ANCHOR TIED TO HIS NECK.

SITE SISTINE CHAPEL  
EVENT: VISIT OF MRS. BARBARA BUSH DURING THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH THE POPE.

THE CHAPEL TAKES ITS NAME FROM ITS BUILDER, POPE SIXTUS IV. THE CHAPEL WAS COMPLETED IN 1483 AND ADORNED WITH FREScoes BY COSIMO ROSELLI, SANDRO BOTTIICELLI, DOMENICO GHIRLANDAIO AND PIETRO PERUGINO. CONCLAVES FOR THE ELECTION OF A NEW POPE AND CERTAIN RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES CELEBRATED BY THE HOLY FATHER ARE HELD HERE.

THE CEILING WAS ORIGINALLY PAINTED WITH A SIMPLE, STAR-STUDDED SKY. HALF A CENTURY AFTER THE CHAPEL'S COMPLETION, POPE JULIUS II (1503-13) COMMISSIONED MICHELANGELO TO PAINT FREScoes OF THE APOSTLES IN THE CORNICES OF THE LUZZETTES. MICHELANGELO WORKED FROM 1511 - 1512 TO CREATE THE MASTERWORK THAT IS THE SISTINE CEILING WITH MAJESTIC REBITIONS OF EPISODES FROM GENESIS ("THE CREATION", "THE TEMPTATION", "THE EXPULSION FROM PARADISE", "THE FLOOD", AND "THE SACRIFICE OF NOAH"). THE ARTIST'S "LAST JUDGMENT" (ON THE FAR WALL) WAS PAINTED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER THE CEILING AND IS NOTED FOR ITS OVERPOWERING GRANDEUR.

DISSEMINATE

*If you have any questions on Italy, call Proby Smider - 6417 - 2453*

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2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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May 10, 1989, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A14

LENGTH: 471 words

HEADLINE: AIDS Line Links Patients, Experiments;  
NIH Lists Programs Seeking Volunteers

BYLINE: Susan Okie, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Federal health officials announced yesterday that they have established a national, toll-free telephone service through which people infected with the AIDS virus can learn whether they are eligible for government-sponsored studies of experimental treatments at medical centers around the country.

AIDS activists have frequently criticized the National Institutes of Health for not making information on its studies of experimental AIDS treatments easily available to those interested in volunteering as research subjects.

**Anthony S. Fauci**, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), said the new program uses a computerized listing, or database, to provide up-to-date information on such research. He said it may encourage greater participation by blacks, Hispanics and women, who all have been underrepresented in AIDS-treatment studies.

Fauci said that for now, the free service, sponsored by the NIAID, will provide information only on NIH-sponsored studies, which make up about a third of all AIDS-treatment studies in this country. The computer will try to match the prospective patient's needs and medical status with eligibility requirements of various studies.

The Food and Drug Administration is developing a computerized listing of all studies of experimental AIDS treatments, including those conducted by private companies. It is expected to be included in the new service by July.

AIDS activists said the new service was badly needed. "I think it will be very useful for people who are desperate to have access to hope," said Jeff Levi of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force.

"We hope the NIAID rapidly will make this a comprehensive information service, but that is yet to be seen," said Mitchell Speer, medical editor of a directory of experimental AIDS treatments regularly published by the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

To reach the information service, dial 1-800-TRIALS-A between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. Starting yesterday, three health workers, including one who speaks Spanish, were on duty to answer calls from people infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS, or from their doctors or family members.

*ex. of great  
Ital. - Amer.  
coll. him & make sure  
he's Italian*

(c) 1989 The Washington Post, May 10, 1989

The service can provide information on NIH-funded studies at approximately 100 hospitals and medical centers in 17 states and the District, including eligibility requirements and the names and numbers of researchers to contact. Fauci said the same information will soon be available to computer users.

Fauci said the NIH is currently conducting more than 80 studies for adults and children at all stages of HIV infection, including those who have no symptoms.

The government continues to sponsor a 24-hour toll-free AIDS hot line (1-800-342-AIDS) to answer questions from the general public on AIDS and HIV infection.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, ANTHONY S. FAUCI.

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS

SUBJECT: TELEPHONES; ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME

ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NAME: ANTHONY S. FAUCI

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

May 9, 1989, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 264 words

HEADLINE: Service Will Help AIDS Patients Find Experimental Treatments

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: AIDS Information

BODY:

The National AIDS Program Office is offering a new service to help people infected with the deadly virus find out how to participate in government-sponsored experiments testing AIDS-fighting drugs, officials said Tuesday.

The information is available by dialing a toll-free number, which will be answered by health specialists who have access to a database offering details on about 80 clinical trials sponsored by the National Institutes of Health.

NIH is sponsoring about one-third of the current clinical trials of experimental AIDS and AIDS-related therapies, said Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

NIH-sponsored trials are being conducted in more than 100 medical centers and hospitals across the country.

The new database service will provide information on the trials faster and more easily to physicians, AIDS patients and their families, Fauci said. Previously, the information had to be gathered from several sources.

Fauci said he hoped that increased access to clinical trials would help NIH enroll more blacks, Hispanics, intravenous drug users and hemophiliacs.

AIDS "is taking a heavy toll among these groups, and they have been underrepresented in AIDS clinical trials," Fauci said.

He also said he hopes the project will enroll more women in trials designed to develop ways to prevent the transmission of the HIV infection from mothers to their infants.

The AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service is reached by dialing 1-800-TRIALS-A, Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., Eastern time.

DATE: MAY 17, 1989

CLIENT:  
LIBRARY: NEXIS  
FILE: NEWS

YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:  
ANTHONY W/2 FAUCI  
AND GEORGE W/3 BUSH

NUMBER OF STORIES FOUND WITH YOUR REQUEST THROUGH:  
LEVEL 1... 472 LEVEL 2... 18

3RD STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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The New York Times

January 29, 1989, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 4; Page 24, Column 1; Week in Review Desk

LENGTH: 850 words

HEADLINE: IDEAS & TRENDS;  
The Bush View on AIDS: Money Will Tell Much

BYLINE: By JULIE JOHNSON

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

AS he prepares his own battle plan for the war on AIDS, President Bush will be pulled in opposite directions. Advocates for victims of the epidemic see a larger AIDS budget as a logical extension of the President's recent signals that he will pursue a gentler brand of Reaganism. At the same time, some conservatives argue that the epidemic is being used to promote a liberal agenda that includes sex education, contraception, free needles for addicts and more rights for homosexuals.

In his final budget request this month, President Reagan asked for \$1.6 billion in Federal spending for the Public Health Service's fight against AIDS. This is an increase of 24 percent over the current level of \$1.3 billion but \$300 million less than was called for by Mr. Reagan's Department of Health and Human Services.

The Public Health Service, which includes the National Institutes for Health and the Centers for Disease Control, is responsible for prevention, education, monitoring, testing and research. Counting other costs, such as caring for AIDS patients, the Office of Management and Budget estimates that the Government will spend \$2.1 billion on the epidemic in the current fiscal year.

Mr. Bush's advisers have ruled out substantial increases in domestic spending beyond the Reagan budget. But advocates for AIDS victims and carriers of the virus say that even a marginal increase in the revised budget the President will present to Congress next month would be an important symbolic gesture. "It is, to some degree, a political decision," said Robert Bray of the Human Rights Campaign Fund, a gay rights political action committee. "He's sending signals that are at least somewhat promising."

Gay rights groups criticized Mr. Reagan for failing to embrace his AIDS Commission's call for an executive order or law that would extend Federal antidiscrimination protection to people with AIDS and those who test positive for the virus. During the campaign, Mr. Bush broke with President Reagan by supporting the proposal. He has also sent other signals considered encouraging by supporters of increased AIDS spending. When asked during the second Presidential debate who his heroes were, Mr. Bush included on his list the head of AIDS research for the N.I.H., Anthony S. Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

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Before his inauguration, Bush transition officials met with groups that are urging the President to take a more aggressive role in fighting the disease. Mr. Bush made an impromptu appearance at the meeting, promising that AIDS would be a top priority.

"I think as an Administration Mr. Bush's will be more responsive and attentive to the problem," said Dr. Mathilde Krim, the founding co-chairman of the American Foundation for AIDS Research, a private New York-based group.

But as with other social issues like drug use and civil rights, Mr. Bush has spoken more in terms of moral leadership than of budget increases, a position more in line with the so-called movement conservatives, who worry that a giant Federal AIDS bureaucracy could get out of hand. "I think everybody is committed to spending what's needed to find a cure if that's possible," said Gary L. Bauer, who served as Mr. Reagan's leading domestic policy adviser. "But spending as much as is needed does not mean turning over to the homosexual community the decision about what that level is." A Role for Bennett? During the Reagan Administration, William J. Bennett, the Secretary of Education, attacked Surgeon General C. Everett Koop's policy of promoting condom use and early sex education to fight AIDS. By naming Mr. Bennett his anti-drug adviser, Mr. Bush has given him a powerful new platform. With AIDS continuing to spread among drug addicts, Mr. Bennett may be in a position to influence Government policy on the disease.

In a report to Mr. Bush during the transition, the conservative Heritage Foundation warned of a "danger that an uncoordinated, piecemeal approach to meeting the AIDS crisis will give numerous special interests leverage to expand their favorite government programs or to expand new ones."

"There are always those eager to profit from public crises," the report stated.

Instead of continuing to use Medicare and Medicaid to pay for AIDS treatment, the Heritage Foundation urged Mr. Bush to propose a separate treatment program within the Public Health Service that would be administered by the states and financed by Federal block grants.

Whatever he decides, Mr. Bush will be under severe budget constraints because of the deficit. "Basically what you're doing in the budget is a modified freeze, just trying to hold the line," said a former Reagan White House official. "All the critics want is more money and you'll never be able to spend enough to please them."

Dr. Krim disputed those who argue that the Government is already spending enough on AIDS. "We are far from having explored all the possible avenues of research," she said. "I can guarantee that it can be solved faster and better with more money."

GRAPHIC: Photo of AIDS patient (NYT/Susan Farley); graph of Federal spending on AIDS, 1982-1990 (proposed) (Source: Office of Management and Budget)

SUBJECT: ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS); FINANCES; BUDGETS AND BUDGETING

(c) 1989 The New York Times, January 29, 1989

NAME: BUSH, GEORGE (PRES); JOHNSON, JULIE

GEOGRAPHIC: UNITED STATES

(Lange/Wallace)  
May 18, 1989  
11:00 a.m.  
[DEMITA.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL TOAST:                   DINNER WITH PRIME MINISTER DE MITA  
  VILLA MADAMA  
  SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1989  
  8:30 P.M.

Mr. Prime Minister and Distinguished Guests.

It is an honor for me, on behalf of the American people, to be received in such a generous way by Prime Minister De Mita -- whom I am proud to call amico.

I have been to your beautiful country many times, as a private citizen, and as a public official. And, always, I have been received with kindness and generosity.

But this trip is especially significant. For it marks my first trip to Europe as President. I can think of no better place to begin that trip, than here in Rome.

Mr. Prime Minister, it is traditional, when visiting Italy, for American leaders to note the millions of our citizens who claim an Italian background -- now 12 million, and rising!

Who can forget Fiorella La Guardia, New York's great mayor. Or other Italians like Joe DiMaggio in sports; Anthony Fauci [FOUCH-ee] in medicine; Anthony Scalia on our Supreme Court.

Italian-Americans are one link that binds the United States and Italy. But only one. For we are united by our belief in

individual liberty, human dignity, and the rule of law. And by the shared values of faith, family, and work.

These values underline the commercial ties which have expanded our two economies, and the world's economy at large. Mr. Prime Minister, we look to you for leadership in keeping the united European market of 1992 an open one.

We admire your record of success in combatting terrorism and organized crime. And I am especially grateful to Italy for its assistance in stopping the scourge of narcotics, which torments both our nations. Together I believe we can make real progress in the fight against narcotics trafficking and abuse worldwide.

I think, too, of our ties in military security. Between our two countries. And within the Atlantic Alliance -- the most enduring alliance in the history of man.

To protect that alliance is our continuing mission -- not merely as Americans, or Italians, but as believers in democracy. Of this, I am certain: We will do our part, and I know you will do yours.

For when our common security has been in danger, you have stood ready to defend the Alliance. When the need arose for NATO to relocate the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing within southern Europe, Italy welcomed it. When strategic interests were at risk in the Persian Gulf and in Lebanon, Italy sent ships and peacekeeping troops. And at times when Europe seemed ready to turn upward, you have reinforced our trans-Atlantic ties.

For that, Mr. President, Italy has our gratitude, and our thanks. Together, let us reaffirm the ties that bind us. And let us build a peace not for ourselves alone, but also for our children -- the kind of peace which lasts.

Mr. President, in that spirit, I ask all of our guests tonight to rise and raise their glasses:

-- To Italian-American friendship and our trans-Atlantic heritage;

-- To the Western alliance;

-- And to your health, Mr. President, and what you symbolize -- both for Italy, and for the world.

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