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Folder Title:
Arrival Statement for Visit of President Francesco Cossiga of Italy 10/11/89 [OA 6269]

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Question CAMP DAVID

I notice that we have mentioned in Mexico remarks and now 'in this the names of our ambassador and theirs. I ve never done thsi before

what is the reason, the precedent especially considering tha we have foreign ministers etc , ptesent. i dont object but i need reason for this....

gb

Maria Protocol

Sharon White

CAMP DAVID

need a li ttle personal touch

perhapsd we can use here the para. I deleted for the arrival...the o ne on s imi lari ty of our backgrounds.

these toasts at white house dinner can be a little mo re hu mo rous, a little r personal than the formal arrival/departu re/official utt eri ngs.

gb .

what are his int erests...etc etc.

10/10/89

McGroarty/Dooley
October 6, 1989
5:00 pm
[COSSIGA.TST]

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Do not
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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT THE STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF
PRESIDENT FRANCESCO COSSIGA
THE WHITE HOUSE
OCTOBER 11, 1989
7:45 PM

Mr. President, Mr. Foreign Minister, Ambassador and Mrs. Petrignani [Peh-trih-nyah-nee], Ambassador Secchia [Seck-ee-ah], distinguished guests and friends of Italy: Barbara and I are delighted to have this opportunity to renew our friendship -- and to return the hospitality we have felt on every one of our visits to your country.

President Cossiga, I place great importance on the meeting we held this morning. We spoke in candor, from the heart -- as friends. And what I've heard about the meetings you and Minister de Michelis [day Mee-kay-lis] have held with the members of my Cabinet today convinces me that relations between Italy and the United States have never been stronger.

All of us here tonight know the special bond between our nations. For millions of Americans, Italy is the "Old Country" - - home of a proud heritage, a heritage written into every page of the history of Western civilization. The greatness of Rome was known throughout the world -- more than a thousand years before America was even known to exist.

America has always been the new world -- discovered by your great adventurer Columbus -- a land of possibilities, a place where a new history could be written.

And still that history -- our history -- is one the sons and daughters of Italy have helped us write. In the words of Luigi Barzini, the Italian author whose family came to the United States when he was a boy, what drew immigrants to America "was nothing more than the sum of all their different and sometimes impossible hopes."

In those hopes and immigrants' dreams the new and old are joined -- just as our nations are linked by the unbreakable bonds of friendship, family, and the love of freedom.

Tonight, I offer this toast to old friends -- and also to the new Italy: A great and growing economic power. One of the world's foremost democracies. A valued ally and partner in the community of free nations.

Let us raise our glasses:

To President Francesco Cossiga; to the Republic of Italy; and to the lasting friendship and love between the people of Italy and America.

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Manbeck, Jr., to
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marks at the Department of Commerce. He
would succeed Donald James Quigg.

Since 1970 Mr. Manbeck has served as
general patent counsel of the General Elec-
tric Co. in Fairfield, CT. Prior to this he
served in several positions with the General
Electric Co., including various patent man-
agement positions, 1957-1969; patent agent
and patent attorney in Louisville, KY, 1953-
1957; and engineer, 1949-1953.

Mr. Manbeck graduated from Lehigh
University (B.S., 1949) and the University of
Louisville (LL.B., 1954). He was born June
26, 1926, in Honesdale, PA. Mr. Manbeck
served in the U.S. Army, 1944-1947. Cur-
rently he resides in Fairfield, CT.

**Nomination of Jacqueline Jones-Smith
To Be a Member and Chairman of the
Consumer Product Safety Commission**
October 11, 1989

The President today announced his inten-
tion to nominate Jacqueline Jones-Smith to
be a Commissioner of the Consumer Prod-
uct Safety Commission for a term of 7 years
from October 27, 1989. She will also be
nominated to be the Chairman. She would
succeed Terrence M. Scanlon.

Since 1987 Mrs. Smith has served as a
staff attorney in the Office of the General
Counsel at the Federal Election Commis-
sion in Washington, DC. Prior to this she
served as an assistant county attorney in the
office of the county attorney for Montgom-
ery County, MD, 1985-1987. She has also
served in several positions at the MAXIMA
Corp., including division manager, 1984-
1985; senior library systems consultant,
1981-1984; director of library/clearing-
house operations, 1980-1981; and systems
librarian, 1979-1980.

Mrs. Smith graduated from Swarthmore
College (B.A., 1974), Syracuse University
(M.L.S., 1978), and American University
(J.D., 1984). She was born November 5,
1952, in Bronx, NY. Mrs. Smith is married,
has one stepson, and resides in Rockville,
MD.

**Appointment of Josephine Mora
Velazquez as a Member of the National
Commission on Children**
October 11, 1989

The President today announced his inten-
tion to appoint Josephine Mora Velazquez
as a member of the National Commission
on Children for a term expiring September
30, 1990. She will serve as a Parent Repre-
sentative. This is a new position.

Currently Mrs. Velazquez serves as a
member of the board of directors of the
Children's Home Society and vice president
and founding member of Hands in Action
in Florida. Prior to this she served as vice
president of the Big Travel Club in Miami,
FL, 1979-1983.

Mrs. Velazquez received a bachelor's
degree from the University of Madrid in
1976. She was born November 15, 1943, in
Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Velazquez is married,
has four children, and resides in Miami, FL.

**Toasts at the State Dinner for President
Francesco Cossiga of Italy**
October 11, 1989

President Bush. Mr. President, welcome.
Barbara and I are delighted to have this
opportunity to renew our friendship and to
return the hospitality that we've felt on
every one of our visits to your country. And
it's a great honor to host a man who has
held almost every high office that Italy has
to offer.

If I took the time to list every single job
you've held, the dinner would be cold and
out of date. *[Laughter]* But let me mention
three: your service as a navy man, a former
legislator, and president of the Senate. I've
always thought that those experiences alone
would be enough to prepare anyone for the
Presidency. *[Laughter]*

And Mr. President, when I asked my ad-
visers about the secret of your success, they
told me that you have an especially inter-
esting method to keep in touch with Italian

public opinion. I wonder how many Italian ham radio operators know that the fellow who signs off as Andy Capp is really the President of Italy. And sure enough—[laughter].

But, sir, on a serious vein, I do place great importance on the meetings that we had this morning, speaking with candor and from the heart, as friends, just the way it ought to be. And all of us here tonight know that relations between Italy and the United States have never been stronger. They really never have been.

And for millions of Americans, Italy is the old country—home of a proud heritage, a heritage written into every page of the history of Western civilization. The greatness of Rome was known, of course, throughout the world, more than a thousand years before our country or this continent was even known to exist. And America has always been the New World, discovered by your great adventurer, Columbus, a land of possibilities, a place where a new history could be written. And that history, our history, is one that the sons and daughters of Italy helped to write.

And so, tonight I offer this toast to old friends and also to the new Italy: a great and growing economic power, one of the world's foremost democracies, a strong and valued ally and a partner in the community of free nations.

And so, let us raise our glasses to President Francesco Cossiga, to the Republic of Italy, and to the lasting friendship and love between the people of Italy and America.

President Cossiga. Mr. President, Mrs. Bush, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to thank you again also on behalf of Foreign Minister De Michelis and the delegation accompanying me for the warm welcome extended to us in Washington. Mr. President, you wish to address to me very kind words to recall also the times when I was a young man and I was known as Andy Capp. [Laughter] I think that this name has helped me to overcome my handicaps. [Laughter]

Mr. President, I know fairly well that in the United States the political struggle is quite hard, but I ask you to believe me if I say that in Italy it is not easier. [Laughter]

Mr. President, your kind words through my person are addressed to my country and to the Italian people, thus confirming the deep-rooted friendship between Italy and the United States of America. Indeed, Italians and Americans share the fundamental values which inspire our common activity: the values of freedom, of peaceful development and progress, and of cooperation with all nations in full mutual respect. As your history as a nation was dawning, you placed the ideals of freedom, democracy, and social justice as the foundation stones of your Revolution. These same values which were enshrined for the first time in the American Constitution were subsequently taken up and reaffirmed in the fundamental charters of all democratic countries. And like your Revolution, the two great movements that brought about Italy's unification and national redemption, the *Risorgimento* and the Resistance, were based on the concept of the indissoluble and intimate relationship between the independence of the nation and the freedom of the individual.

During our conversations a few months ago in Rome at the Quirinal Palace, what I noticed most particularly, Mr. President, was the emphasis with which you reaffirmed the continued importance of these values in view of the forceful, auspicious, but also at time perilous changes that are taking place on the international stage. Today we can safely state that those principles which underlie our political system and our joint endeavors have won through. We can rely on the knowledge that the values of freedom are not only secure, but enduring. As the great Italian scholar Benedetto Croce emphasized when he wrote, "When the question is heard whether liberty will enjoy what is known as the future, the answer must be that it has something better still; it has eternity."

Faced with the momentous events we are witnessing—first and foremost, the evolutionary process taking place in the Soviet Union—those who have traditionally fought for the principles of democracy, as we have, must actively endeavor to encourage the full deployment of the potentialities now emerging. This is a common duty incum-

bent on the whole import and significance lost on the membership. They intercede to establish a mutual confidence in the increasingly close economic relations through the

Mr. President, it is a contribution that the May confirmed the which binds us and the foundations for in East-West relations. But the values and countries share should be common to great issues of religion and Europe and the We must work in fundamental fields to maintain economic growth and providing open countries need themselves from the regional conflict, waged, and overcome afflicting mankind borders and irreconcilable economic distinctions particular to the polluted crime, terror scourge of the spread

Mr. President, made its contribution to the sacrifice to the greatness and strength diversity and its all late contributions into its lifeblood—tiny was from the Revolution foreseen. Ambassador of the Paris and a friar when, in a dispute "We may well expect time and of Europe this nation will be power in the universe

Mr. President, let us from the end offer all of us a hand the future course path of peace, for

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bent on the whole of the West and its
import and significance are certainly not
lost on the members of the European com-
munity. They intend to redouble their ef-
forts to establish a climate of ever-greater
mutual confidence and to restore increas-
ingly close economic, cultural, and human
relations throughout the European conti-
nent.

Mr. President, it was also thanks to your
contribution that the Atlantic summit last
May confirmed the vitality of the alliance
which binds us and made it possible to lay
the foundations for that great improvement
in East-West relations hoped for by us all.
But the values and principles which our
countries share should not be limited to cre-
ating common ground with regard to the
great issues of relations between America
and Europe and between East and West.
We must work in harmony in many other
fundamental fields, guaranteeing the sus-
tained economic growth of developed coun-
tries and providing the aid which less-devel-
oped countries need in order to liberate
themselves from the slavery of hunger, solv-
ing the regional conflicts that are still being
waged, and overcoming the major problems
afflicting mankind, regardless of national
borders and irrespective of political and
economic distinctions. I am referring in par-
ticular to the pollution of our planet, orga-
nized crime, terrorism, and to the dramatic
scourge of the spread of drugs.

Mr. President, Italy is proud to have
made its contribution of culture and personal
sacrifice to the birth of a nation whose
greatness and strength also stem from its
diversity and its ability to absorb and assim-
ilate contributions from the whole world
into its lifeblood—a nation whose great des-
tiny was from the very beginning of your
Revolution foreseen by Daniele Dolfin, the
Ambassador of the Venetian Republic to
Paris and a friend of Benjamin Franklin,
when, in a dispatch sent in 1783, he wrote,
"We may well expect that with the aid of
time and of European arts and knowledge,
this nation will become the most formidable
power in the universe."

Mr. President, the few years that separate
us from the end of the second millenium
offer all of us a historic opportunity to steer
the future course of mankind along the
path of peace, freedom, and prosperity. I

am certain that it is in this great undertak-
ing which we might well describe in the
words of Lincoln as the triumphal march of
civilization, the United States and Italy can
work together to make a strong and signifi-
cant contribution towards its realization.

And it is with these sentiments, Mr. Presi-
dent, and renewing to you and to Mrs. Bush
my thanks, I would like all those present
here to raise their glasses with me in a toast
to the prosperity of the United States of
America, to the success of the work of your
administration, to your personal well-being,
to that of Mrs. Bush, and to the friendship
between our two peoples. To the President
of the United States of America.

*Note: President Bush spoke at 10:13 p.m. in
the State Dining Room at the White House.*

Executive Order 12694—Amending Executive Order No. 12345 October 11, 1989

By the authority vested in me as Presi-
dent by the Constitution and laws of the
United States of America, including the
Federal Advisory Committee Act, as
amended (5 U.S.C. App.), and in order to
amend Executive Order No. 12345, as
amended, to provide for the option of se-
lecting one or more Chairmen and Vice
Chairmen from among the members of the
President's Council on Physical Fitness and
Sports, it is hereby ordered that Executive
Order No. 12345, as amended, is amended
as follows:

Section 1. The second sentence of Section
2(b) shall read "The President may, as he
deems appropriate, designate one or more
members to be Chairmen and to be Vice
Chairmen."

Sec. 2. This order is effective immedi-
ately.

George Bush

The White House,
October 11, 1989.

"USA! USA!" there at Williamsport, and of the spirit which says that nothing is impossible, in Little League or in the bigger fields of life. You know, we lost a man recently who embodied that spirit: the former president of Yale and then commissioner of baseball. He lived a few miles from where you do. He was a great friend of many of ours, certainly a friend of mine: Bart Giamatti—poet and scholar, gentle and sensitive. And his life was a metaphor for honesty, and he ennobled public service. He knew and loved the fact that this marks the 50th anniversary of Little League.

But it's also another 50th anniversary, and I'd like to close by noting it as Bart himself did earlier this summer. It concerns, if you will, a hero of mine. And also they come to know his story, I hope, of you Trumbull kids as well. His name was Lou Gehrig. He was a Hall of Fame first baseman in the twenties and thirties. But more than that, he was a good and decent man about whom a teammate said, "Every day, any day, he just went out and did his job." Fifty years ago, Lou Gehrig was stricken by a form of paralysis which now bears his name. And the disease ended Lou's record-consecutive-games-played streak and caused his retirement from baseball. And even so, he told that July 4th, 1939, crowd at Yankee Stadium: "I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of the Earth."

That story has become an American parable. What an example for these kids. And how right that we recall it on the 50th anniversary of his unforgettable farewell. Less known is what Lou Gehrig did after he left the Yankees. Dying, weaker day by day, he could barely move his body, yet he loved and wanted to counsel the kids, the children. And so, he spent much of the last 2 years of his life as parole commissioner for the city of New York. And they called him "The Iron Horse," the "Pride of the Yankees." And certainly I think we would all agree, he was a hero. He showed, like Little League, that what matters is how we conduct ourselves off as well as on the field. You kids here are proof of that. So, let me again congratulate Trumbull, Connecticut: You truly are number one.

And now let me conclude with a presentation. Earlier this summer, the United States Post Office issued a special 50th anni-

versary stamp to honor Lou Gehrig for his decency, integrity, and bravery, qualities that, as Bart Giamatti showed, are as timeless as today. This inscribed picture of Lou that we have here somewhere—[laughter]—commemorates that stamp, and I'd like to give it to Howard Talbott, Director of the Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, also marking its golden anniversary. Howard, let me just say that I hope this picture will inspire the kids of every age and show how, by building courage, character, baseball Little League can belt the grand-slam home run. Tom Galla, as Trumbull coach, please help me in presenting it. And to all of you, thank you so much for coming to the White House to salute this team and to honor a legend.

Note: The President spoke at 1:34 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Morag Vance, first selectman of Trumbull, CT; Creighton Hale, president of the U.S. Little League Foundation; Howard Talbott, director of the Hall of Fame; John DelVecchio, president of Trumbull Little League; and Tom Galla, coach of the Trumbull Nationals.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President Francesco Cossiga of Italy October 11, 1989

President Bush. Mr. President and distinguished members of the Italian delegation, good morning, and a warm, hearty welcome to the White House.

Mr. President, when your visit was being planned, I suggested we invite a few friends of Italy to greet you. Well, we discovered that finding friends of Italy here in America is like finding fine art in Florence or canals in Venice; they're all around us. And Barbara and I are just delighted to have this opportunity to return the warm hospitality that we received in Rome earlier this year. Italy was my first stop on my first visit to Europe as President, en route to a critical and ultimately highly successful NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] summit. And I'll always remember that the

road to continued Rome.

Mr. President, linked in many ways and the bonds of friendship, Memorial Day weekend, cemetery at Nettuno, Rome, to honor the soldiers, many of them their lives to help li

For more than 400 years, Italy has been a part of the world's history. Members of the family, President Cossiga, Italy's democratic tradition, preme ability and his nation in more than we have time to tell. Particularly pleased that he honored us with a visit of our Columbus, discoverer of the Americas, is celebrated and through the the great explorers

Soon, aboard the space probe beginning planet Jupiter. Galileo, millions of miles of famed astronomer centuries ago—Galileo in a very exciting, gram. And I know Dan Quayle, who as Chairman of our agrees with me space is a voyage

And Italy, too, is of space exploration here, President Cossiga, town of Houston Center. And he's how much the U.S. with the Italian ship that's going to flight of the first one of our space

In just a few minutes will move inside. Both of us have. And we'll discuss taking place in progress we've made. Western action towards democracy

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road to continued alliance unity began in Rome.

Mr. President, our two countries are linked in many ways, by ties of friendship and the bonds of family. And on this past Memorial Day weekend, I paid a visit to the cemetery at Nettuno, on the coast south of Rome, to honor the thousands of American soldiers, many of Italian ancestry, who gave their lives to help liberate Italy.

For more than 40 years Italy and America have been friends and allies, fellow members of the family of free nations. And President Cossiga is himself a symbol of Italy's democratic renaissance, a man of supreme ability and integrity who has served his nation in more positions of public trust than we have time to name. And I am particularly pleased that the President has honored us with a visit to America on the eve of our Columbus Day. The son of Genoa, discoverer of the New World that became America, is celebrated here in our country, and through the tradition of Columbus and the great explorers live on.

Soon, aboard the space shuttle *Atlantis*, a space probe begins its 6-year voyage to the planet Jupiter. *Galileo*—a mission across the millions of miles of space to the moons the famed astronomer discovered over three centuries ago—*Galileo* is just one element in a very exciting, very ambitious space program. And I know that the Vice President, Dan Quayle, who is doing a tremendous job as Chairman of our National Space Council, agrees with me that every voyage into space is a voyage into our future.

And Italy, too, is active in the new world of space exploration. After his meetings here, President Cossiga will visit my hometown of Houston and the Johnson Space Center. And he's going to hear firsthand how much the U.S. values its partnership with the Italian Space Agency, a partnership that's going to be built to result in the flight of the first Italian astronaut aboard one of our space shuttle missions in 1991.

In just a few minutes, the President and I will move inside to begin our discussions. Both of us have been to Poland this year. And we'll discuss the momentous changes taking place in Eastern Europe and the progress we've made in developing concerted Western action to support movement towards democracy there. And of course we'll

talk about developments within the Soviet Union and our determination to continue pushing forward with NATO's call for the early conclusion of a conventional arms reduction agreement with the Warsaw Pact. And we will also discuss other issues of mutual concern: the war on drugs that we're waging here in the United States, and Italy's crackdown on organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and drug abuse.

We'll discuss alliance issues and the need for unity that is critical today when tensions are easing, but the threat to peace and freedom still exists. And I look forward to a productive meeting, a meeting of the mind and heart that takes place between friends, takes place between allies.

President Cossiga, welcome, sir. I wish you and your distinguished colleagues a pleasant and productive visit to our country. There are few nations where the ties are so strong, the affection so genuine and mutual, than between our two countries. And I know that here and on the rest of your travels, you will find America welcomes you with open arms. And thank you, and God bless you. And God bless the United States of America and the Republic of Italy. Welcome to the White House.

President Cossiga. Mr. President, I am most grateful to you for your warm words of welcome. It is a great pleasure for me to be in this great country with which Italy has ancient and solid ties of friendship and alliance, as the result of a choice that is shared by the whole of the Italian people, as the expression of a common desire for peace and of common values of freedom and democracy.

After 40 years of history marked by confrontation between the East and the West, we are witnessing great changes occurring worldwide, events that are full of promise and that strike the imagination of our peoples. The changes in the direction of democracy which are taking place in the Soviet Union, Poland, and Hungary are developments that would have been unthinkable even a very short time ago. In this new climate, it is becoming possible to act with realism but with well-grounded confidence to restore that whole and free Europe of which you, Mr. President, have spoken with such vision and insight.

For both geographical and historical reasons, Italy's policy towards the Middle East and the Mediterranean area is imbued with the same concern. In these areas, we should work not only to settle the grievous conflicts which are still being waged but also to prevent the economic and demographic imbalances from worsening and threatening the stability of the whole area.

Mr. President, we are the witnesses of a new and major turning point in history. A decade which opened under the cloud of confusion and uncertainty is about to end under the sign of hope—a decade whose beginning was marked by difficult and painful decisions on the part of those vested with the responsibilities of government. But those decisions have contributed, as indeed they were designed to, towards strengthening peace and opening up encouraging prospects for reconciliation and dialog. It is our duty today to look ahead to the future, indeed, to build up that future by taking the initiative with determination and, at the same time, to consolidate the foundations of what we had already constructed: the edi-

In Italy we listen with great interest to the reference you made last May to the common values which constitute the very mortar that binds the United States to Europe and the basis of our defense alliance, which for over 40 years has helped to keep peace. At a time when it is precisely these values that are winning through, even outside the alliance, we must confirm with even great forcefulness and conviction our commitment to fostering them. Together we must continue to close ranks on the side of freedom and justice, human rights and the peaceful progress of all peoples, particularly by bridging the gap between North and South. Together, we must extend a hand of friendship to the peoples who are still deprived of the benefits of economic development. The more closely united Europe of tomorrow is ready to take up these challenges in a spirit of open cooperation with the United States and the conviction that entrenchment is incompatible with progress; entrenchment is incompatible with prosperity.

Mr. President, I am particularly happy to make this visit because I'm certain that we will be able to further strengthen our two countries' bilateral relations, that already constitute a tightly interwoven network in the areas of the economy, culture, science, and combating the scourge of crime and drug trafficking. It is only by continuing to closely coordinate our efforts that we shall be in a position to defeat the tremendous threat looming over our societies because of drugs.

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Note: The President of the South Portico of the President Cossiga will welcome with full honors the ceremony, the Oval Office.

*By the President of t
of America*

Today, far too many lives are lost whose lives and homes are destroyed. tranquility and security are lost under the terrifying violence. Domestic violence is a series of simple decisions. It is not just an isolated matter to be quietly forgotten. Domestic violence is a crime that tears at the fabric of the family.

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concrete basis of relations between Italy and the United States on which we have to work together. I trust that my visit, which is so important and so welcome to me, may constitute a significant step forward in this new dynamic and mutually enriching process.

God bless you, Mr. President. God bless the United States of America. God bless Italy.

Note: The President spoke at 10:15 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where President Cossiga was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Following the ceremony, the Presidents met in the Oval Office.

Proclamation 6043—National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 1989
October 11, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Today, far too many American families, whose lives and homes should be blessed by tranquility and security, dwell instead under the terrifying shadow of domestic violence. Domestic violence is not just a series of simple disputes or family quarrels. It is not just an isolated incident or private matter to be quietly settled, forgiven, and forgotten. Domestic violence is a serious crime that tears at the fabric of the American family.

Each year, hundreds of thousands of Americans—Americans of every age, race, and gender, and from every social, religious, and economic background—are harmed in their homes by a loved one. It is estimated that one-third of all domestic violence incidents involve felonies, including rape, aggravated assault, and robbery. Domestic violence is the single largest cause of injury to women in the United States, and research has shown that persons who engage in one form of family violence are likely to engage in others. Researchers are just beginning to understand the extent of injuries suffered by men as a result of do-

mestic violence, particularly in their advanced years.

The suffering of those children who are abused, or who witness incidents of domestic violence, is inestimable. Domestic violence deprives these little ones of the innocence, joy, and security of childhood—and nothing can replace their loss.

In recent years, the number of shelters and safehouses for battered adults and children has increased dramatically. This month, we recognize the dedicated professionals and volunteers who provide these vital services to the victims of domestic violence. These generous, hard-working men and women merit our respect and gratitude.

However, because many abused individuals continue to need assistance, we must also recognize the importance of supporting private and public efforts to aid victims of domestic violence. Public awareness and understanding of the needs of battered adults and children must be increased. This month, let us renew our determination to learn more about the problem of domestic violence and how each of us can help bring an end to it.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 133, has designated October 1989 as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1989 as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I urge all Americans to become more aware of the tragedy of domestic violence; to support and assist victims and those who are working to eliminate domestic violence in our land; and to participate in other appropriate efforts.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:57 a.m., October 12, 1989]

Peggy

REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR THE VISIT OF
PRESIDENT FRANCESCO COSSIGA
THE SOUTH LAWN
OCTOBER 11, 1989
10:00 AM

MR. PRESIDENT. DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE
ITALIAN DELEGATION: GOOD MORNING, AND WELCOME TO THE
WHITE HOUSE.

MR. PRESIDENT, WHEN YOUR VISIT WAS BEING PLANNED, I
SUGGESTED WE INVITE A FEW "FRIENDS OF ITALY" TO GREET
YOU.

- 2 -

WELL, WE DISCOVERED THAT FINDING FRIENDS OF ITALY HERE
IN AMERICA IS LIKE FINDING FINE ART IN FLORENCE . . .
OR CANALS IN VENICE. THEY ARE ALL AROUND US. ///

BARBARA AND I ARE DELIGHTED TO HAVE THIS
OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN THE WARM HOSPITALITY WE RECEIVED
IN ROME EARLIER THIS YEAR.

ITALY WAS MY FIRST STOP ON MY FIRST VISIT TO EUROPE AS PRESIDENT, EN ROUTE TO A CRITICAL -- AND ULTIMATELY A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL -- NATO SUMMIT. I WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT THE ROAD TO CONTINUED ALLIANCE UNITY BEGAN IN ROME. ////

MR. PRESIDENT, OUR TWO COUNTRIES ARE LINKED IN MANY WAYS, BY TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND THE BONDS OF FAMILY.

ON THIS PAST MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND, I PAID A VISIT TO THE CEMETERY AT NETTUNO, ON THE COAST SOUTH OF ROME, TO HONOR THE THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS -- MANY OF ITALIAN ANCESTRY -- WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES TO LIBERATE ITALY. FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS, ITALY AND AMERICA HAVE BEEN FRIENDS AND ALLIES -- FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF FREE NATIONS.

AND PRESIDENT COSSIGA IS HIMSELF A SYMBOL OF ITALY'S DEMOCRATIC RENAISSANCE. A MAN OF SUPREME ABILITY AND INTEGRITY, WHO HAS SERVED HIS NATION IN MORE POSITIONS OF PUBLIC TRUST THAN WE HAVE TIME TO NAME.

I AM PARTICULARLY PLEASED THAT PRESIDENT COSSIGA HAS HONORED US WITH A VISIT TO AMERICA ON THE EVE OF COLUMBUS DAY.

THE SON OF GENOA -- DISCOVERER OF THE NEW WORLD THAT BECAME AMERICA -- IS CELEBRATED HERE IN OUR COUNTRY, AND THE TRADITION OF COLUMBUS AND THE GREAT EXPLORERS LIVES ON. TOMORROW, ABOARD THE SPACE SHUTTLE ATLANTIS, A SPACE PROBE BEGINS ITS SIX-YEAR VOYAGE TO THE PLANET JUPITER. GALILEO: A MISSION ACROSS THE MILLIONS OF MILES OF SPACE TO THE MOONS THE FAMED ASTRONOMER DISCOVERED OVER THREE CENTURIES AGO.

GALILEO IS JUST ONE ELEMENT IN A VERY EXCITING, VERY AMBITIOUS SPACE PROGRAM. I KNOW VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE, WHO IS DOING SUCH A TREMENDOUS JOB AS CHAIRMAN OF OUR NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL, AGREES WITH ME THAT EVERY VOYAGE INTO SPACE IS A VOYAGE INTO OUR FUTURE.

AND ITALY, TOO, IS ACTIVE IN THE NEW WORLD OF SPACE EXPLORATION. AFTER HIS MEETINGS HERE, PRESIDENT COSSIGA WILL VISIT MY HOME TOWN, HOUSTON, AND THE JOHNSON SPACE CENTER.

HE'S GOING TO HEAR FIRST-HAND HOW MUCH THE U.S. VALUES ITS PARTNERSHIP WITH THE ITALIAN SPACE AGENCY -- A PARTNERSHIP THAT'S GOING TO RESULT IN THE FLIGHT OF THE FIRST ITALIAN ASTRONAUT -- ABOARD ONE OF OUR SPACE SHUTTLE MISSIONS -- IN 1991.

IN JUST A FEW MINUTES, PRESIDENT COSSIGA AND I WILL MOVE INSIDE TO BEGIN OUR DISCUSSIONS.

BOTH OF US HAVE BEEN TO POLAND THIS YEAR, AND WE'LL DISCUSS THE MOMENTOUS CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE IN DEVELOPING CONCERTED WESTERN ACTION TO SUPPORT MOVEMENT TOWARDS DEMOCRACY THERE. AND OF COURSE, WE'LL TALK ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE SOVIET UNION -- AND OUR DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE PUSHING FORWARD WITH NATO'S CALL FOR THE EARLY CONCLUSION OF A CONVENTIONAL ARMS REDUCTION AGREEMENT WITH THE WARSAW PACT.



WE'LL ALSO DISCUSS OTHER ISSUES OF MUTUAL CONCERN: THE WAR ON DRUGS WE'RE WAGING HERE IN THE U.S. -- AND ITALY'S CRACKDOWN ON ORGANIZED CRIME, NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING, AND DRUG ABUSE. WE'LL DISCUSS ALLIANCE ISSUES -- AND THE NEED FOR UNITY THAT IS CRITICAL TODAY, WHEN TENSIONS ARE EASING BUT THE THREAT TO PEACE AND FREEDOM STILL EXISTS.

- 11 -

I LOOK FORWARD TO A PRODUCTIVE MEETING: A MEETING OF THE MIND AND HEART THAT TAKES PLACE BETWEEN FRIENDS AND ALLIES. //// PRESIDENT COSSIGA, WELCOME. I WISH YOU AND YOUR DISTINGUISHED COLLEAGUES A PLEASANT AND PRODUCTIVE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. THERE ARE FEW NATIONS WHERE THE TIES ARE SO STRONG -- THE AFFECTION SO GENUINE AND MUTUAL -- THAN BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.



- 12 -

I KNOW THAT HERE AND ON THE REST OF YOUR TRAVELS, YOU WILL FIND AMERICA WELCOMES YOU WITH OPEN ARMS.

THANK YOU. GOD BLESS YOU, GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -- AND GOD BLESS THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY.

#

- 6 -

THE SON OF GENOA -- DISCOVERER OF THE NEW WORLD THAT BECAME AMERICA -- IS CELEBRATED HERE IN OUR COUNTRY, AND THE TRADITION OF COLUMBUS AND THE GREAT EXPLORERS LIVES ON. SOON, ABOARD THE SPACE SHUTTLE ATLANTIS, A SPACE PROBE BEGINS ITS SIX-YEAR VOYAGE TO THE PLANET JUPITER. GALILEO: A MISSION ACROSS THE MILLIONS OF MILES OF SPACE TO THE MOONS THE FAMED ASTRONOMER DISCOVERED OVER THREE CENTURIES AGO.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1989

1989 OCT -6 PM 5:33
WORTHINGTON
nation & VP
Quayle
in

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL STATEMENT AND STATE DINNER TOAST FOR PRESIDENT COSSIGA

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, October 11, at 10:00 a.m., you will greet Italy's President Cossiga at the White House. That night, there will be a State Dinner. *Spain*

II. DISCUSSION

The Arrival Statement and the Toast both discuss the long history of friendship between the United States and Italy, and the important role that Italian-Americans have played in our country -- beginning, of course, with Christopher Columbus. President Cossiga's visit falls on the day before the official Columbus Day.

The speech also discusses the space shuttle mission that begins the following day, from which the space probe Galileo (another famous Italian) will be launched. You will also discuss a joint American-Italian space mission that will take off in 1991.

#

McGroarty/Dooley
October 6, 1989
5:00 pm
[COSSIGA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR THE VISIT OF
PRESIDENT FRANCESCO COSSIGA
THE SOUTH LAWN
OCTOBER 11, 1989
10:00 AM

Mr. President. Distinguished members of the Italian delegation: Good morning, and welcome to the White House.

Mr. President, when your visit was being planned, I suggested we invite a few "friends of Italy" to greet you. Well, we discovered that finding friends of Italy here in America is like finding fine art in Florence . . . or canals in Venice. They are all around us. ///

Barbara and I are delighted to have this opportunity to return the warm hospitality we received in Rome earlier this year. Italy was my first stop on my first visit to Europe as President, en route to a critical -- and ultimately a highly successful -- NATO Summit. I will always remember that the road to continued alliance unity began in Rome. ////

Mr. President, our two countries are linked in many ways, by ties of friendship and the bonds of family. On this past Memorial Day weekend, I paid a visit to the cemetery at Nettuno, on the coast south of Rome, to honor the thousands of American soldiers -- many of Italian ancestry -- who gave their lives to liberate Italy. For more than forty years, Italy and America

have been friends and allies -- fellow members of the family of free nations.

And President Cossiga is himself a symbol of Italy's democratic renaissance. A man of supreme ability and integrity, who has served his nation in more positions of public trust than we have time to name. [[But I can't resist mentioning just three: your service as a Navyman, as a former legislator and later President of the Senate. I've always thought that those experiences alone would be enough to prepare anyone for the Presidency. ////]]

I am particularly pleased that President Cossiga has honored us with a visit to America on the eve of Columbus Day. The son of Genoa -- discoverer of the New World that became America -- is celebrated here in our country, as he is in Italy. And the tradition of Columbus and the great explorers lives on. Tomorrow, aboard the space shuttle Atlantis, a space probe begins its six-year voyage to the planet Jupiter. Galileo: a mission across the millions of miles of space to the moons the famed astronomer discovered over three centuries ago.

And Italy, too, is active in the New World of space exploration. After his meetings here, President Cossiga will visit my home town, Houston, and the Johnson Space Center. He's going to hear first-hand how much the U.S. values its partnership with the Italian Space Agency -- a partnership that's going to result in the flight of the first Italian astronaut -- aboard one of our space shuttle missions -- in 1991.

In just a few minutes, President Cossiga and I will move inside to begin our discussions. Both of us have been to Poland this year, and we'll discuss the momentous changes taking place in Eastern Europe and the progress we have made in developing concerted Western action to support movement towards democracy there. And of course, we'll talk about developments within the Soviet Union -- and our determination to continue pushing forward with NATO's call for the early conclusion of a conventional arms reduction agreement with the Warsaw Pact.

We'll also discuss other issues of mutual concern: the war on drugs we're waging here in the U.S. -- and Italy's crackdown on organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and drug abuse. We'll discuss alliance issues -- and the need for unity that is critical today, when tensions are easing but the threat to peace and freedom still exists.

I look forward to a productive meeting: a meeting of the mind and heart that takes place between friends and allies. ////

President Cossiga, welcome. I wish you and your distinguished colleagues a pleasant and productive visit to the United States. There are few nations where the ties are so strong -- the affection so genuine and mutual -- than between our two countries. I know that here and on the rest of your travels, you will find America welcomes you with open arms.

Thank you. God bless you, God bless the United States of America -- and God bless the Republic of Italy.

#

McGroarty/Dooley
October 5, 1989
10:00 am
[COSSIGA]

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PRESIDENT FRANCESCO COSSIGA
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OCTOBER 11, 1989
10:00 AM

Mr. President. Distinguished members of the Italian delegation: Good morning, and welcome to the White House.

Mr. President, when your visit was being planned, I suggested we invite a few "friends of Italy" to greet you. And I can assure you, your country has a lot more friends than the White House has lawn space.

Barbara and I are delighted to have this opportunity to return the warm hospitality we received in Rome earlier this year. Italy was my first stop on my first visit to Europe as President, on route to a critical -- and ultimately successful -- NATO Summit. I will always remember that the road to alliance unity began in Rome. ////

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Mr. Gwynne on van within two weeks

2 more weeks

around 30,000 marks

Red Cross - feeding van day before
4 vans

friends and allies -- fellow members of the family of free nations.

And President Cossiga is himself a symbol of Italy's democratic renaissance. A man of unquestioned ability and integrity, who has served his nation in more positions of public trust than we have time to name. [[But I can't resist mentioning just three: your service as a Navyman, as a former legislator and later President of the Senate. **I've always thought that those experiences alone would be enough to prepare anyone for the Presidency.** ////]]

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Thank you. God bless you, God bless the United States of America -- and God bless the Republic of Italy.

#

DRAFT

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT COSSIGA OF ITALY

THE WHITE HOUSE

OCTOBER 11, 1989

Mr. President, Mr. Foreign Minister, Ambassador and Mrs. Petrignani, Ambassador Secchia, distinguished guests, friends of Italy:

Barbara and I are very pleased to spend this evening with good friends, American and Italian, and with many distinguished guests who can point with pride to an Italian background and to a heritage that has enriched this nation in ways beyond measure.

I am pleased to have spent some enriching time today with Francesco Cossiga, a good friend who has honored his country by his long years of dedicated public service. Our meetings today have confirmed for me the depth of respect and admiration we have for the nation whose democracy you represent.

Francesco, I have seen today that you are ably supported by Gianni De Michelis, Italy's new Foreign Minister. Secretary Baker and I have sensed that Minister De Michelis can contribute in many positive ways to Italian and Alliance foreign policy thanks to his imagination and energy, and we are happy to have him here. Welcome to you both, and to your colleagues who so expertly represent the Italian people.

Before becoming President, I recognized the vital role Italy plays in the Atlantic Alliance, and the vibrancy of a great nation with which we share so many goals and interests.

But it was this May in Rome, and at the beautiful military cemetery at Nettuno, that Barbara and I sensed so deeply the strength of Italy's ties to America. I made Italy the first stop on my first visit to Europe as President, and I want to thank you and the Italian people again tonight for your warm welcome, good counsel and support, as we made our way to the NATO summit in Brussels. Rome was not a detour, but a springboard.

I believe that visit helped in setting the tone for the dramatic scenes that we are witnessing in Europe, particularly in Eastern Europe, developments that bring new meaning to the phrase "winds of change" and which strain the limits of what just a few months or years ago was thought possible. Freedom has found new life, and we applaud the vibrant human spirit which has made it happen.

Mr. President, I said this morning on the South Lawn, as we addressed the many people whose presence symbolized their love and respect for Italy, that you are a proud symbol of the Republic of Italy. Our discussions today reinforce that knowledge, and my admiration for you personally, and for your nation.

As we confirmed today, there are many strong ties between our countries. Those links are forged by citizens in both lands bonded by common purpose, a sense of cooperation and a commitment to shared values.

The United States and Italy are the firmest of allies. Our dialogue is constant, substantive and productive. We are partners in the Atlantic Alliance, where solidarity in the face of change is becoming increasingly important. Since the creation of NATO, Italy has shown resolve in the face of adversity, and has played a key role in preserving the peace Europe has enjoyed for nearly fifty years.

Francesco, you have done much both to honor Italy and to cement her ties to America. For over four years you have served with the greatest of dignity as President of the Italian Republic. As President, Prime Minister, President of the Senate, Minister, parliamentarian and legal scholar, you have distinguished yourself and your nation. Your love of the constitution as the defender of democratic principle is but one facet of your distinguished character.

You have demonstrated leadership in the battle against organized crime and narcotics trafficking, two evils on which our nations cooperate closely. We have today looked carefully at ways to enhance this cooperation, both bilaterally and internationally. I believe Italy's leadership in the narcotics war will encourage other nations to work with us on narcotics

now until next century -

-4-

resurgence in planetary exploration -

Mr. President, your courage in the face of adversity, your intellect and your strength of character are fine examples for your citizens. You have met crisis with strength and determination, and have earned the respect of millions.

You have also proved over three decades that you are a true friend of the United States. And you have demonstrated your staunch commitment to the NATO alliance.

In 1979, when East-West relations were strained, and the alliance was faced with difficult and contentious choices, you ensured that Italy's Parliament would support NATO's deployment of intermediate nuclear forces. The removal of those missiles from Comiso in Italy, and elsewhere in Europe, is a concrete sign of the potential for success in arms control, a goal that we can reach when we remain strong, determined and united. I want to express my appreciation for your continuing support on issues so vital to our two nations, and to the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am particularly pleased that

President Cossiga's visit coincides with our celebration of Columbus Day, honoring the Italian explorer whose vision and courage we in America salute this week. I'm also happy that he is here for the launching (scheduled October 12) of the space shuttle "Galileo," which will make an important contribution to

the exploration of the greatest of all frontiers. And in a mission planned for 1991, an Italian ~~payload specialist~~ ^{astronaut - first Ital.} will be among the crew of a shuttle mission employing Italian and

tethered satellite technology. ^{Tethered space satellite} ^{1990 space coop w/ Ital yrs + yrs.}

Neptune - 176 Voyager

Galileo discovered Jupiter - Dec 1995
Probe down thru Jupiter's clouds
Jovian moons
22 mo tour of Jupiter
coop project w/ Fed
pub of Ger.

2120 scientists
2 diff nations
Ital = one of most valued partners

~1:30 pm
spacecraft - not satellite
space probe
→ Jupiter

Magellan - May
spring - Venus
90-93

CRAFT - Cassini - Saturn
FY90 budget
1993 - Mars Observer
93-96
VP at launch

satellite or end of very long string
100 km - coop project

Later this week, President Cossiga will visit Texas, where he will witness the work of our space center in Houston. In that regard, let me not forget to congratulate him on his choice of American cities to visit. Secretary Baker, Secretary Mosbacher, several others here tonight, and I are proud of our home town, and I know that Texas hospitality will shine through.

Mr. President, when you return to Washington this weekend to be honored by the National Italian American Foundation - and when you visit New York - you will feel the strength of the ties between our two nations, symbolized by the millions of Americans proud of their Italian heritage. There is a deep reservoir of good will between our nations. Your visit will add greatly to the supply.

Let me in closing express my hope that you and your colleagues have a most successful visit to our nation. Let me offer a toast to you, Mr. President, and to the people of Italy, our close friend and ally.

PRESS STATEMENT
FOR ISSUANCE FOLLOWING THE
PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT COSSIGA OF ITALY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1989

PRESIDENT BUSH MET TODAY WITH FRANCESCO COSSIGA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY, WHO IS MAKING A STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE TWO CHIEFS OF STATE REVIEWED A WIDE RANGE OF ISSUES OF MUTUAL INTEREST, INCLUDING BOTH NATIONS' CONCERN OVER THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG PROBLEM AND ORGANIZED CRIME. PRESIDENT BUSH SALUTED THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION IN FIGHTING NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING AND ORGANIZED CRIME PROBLEMS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY HAVE A STRONG RECORD OF COOPERATION, AND IN WHICH ITALY, IN CONJUNCTION WITH ITS EC PARTNERS, HAS UNDERTAKEN TO ENHANCE ITS ASSISTANCE TO LATIN AMERICA.

THEY REVIEWED AS WELL THE MANY OTHER AREAS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS AND DISCUSSED REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES ON WHICH ITALY IS PLAYING AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ROLE.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH WILL HOST A STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT COSSIGA THIS EVENING, AT WHICH TIME THE PRESIDENT WILL PAY TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT AND CITIZENS OF ITALY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMEMORATION THIS WEEK OF THE VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO AMERICA BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. THE UNITED STATES WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE 1992 GENOA, ITALY SPECIALIZED EXPOSITION WHICH WILL HAVE A MARITIME EXPLORATION THEME.

COSSIGA VISIT - PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Draft: EUR/WE: RRSnider
9/18/89 x72453 W 218/208/209/229
Clear: EUR/WE:WMoffitt
S/P:RGeorge
P:EEdelman
C:NBurns
PA:RBoucher
INM:JHobler
ARA/AND:CShapiro
S/CPR:JVReed
EUR:JDobbins

McGroarty/Dooley
October 5, 1989
10:00 am
[COSSIGA]

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Nettuno
speech,
5/18/89

friends and allies -- fellow members of the family of free nations.

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Cossiga
bio
CIA unclass.

Important Annual
of Events, Anniversaries, Observance
Quotations for Every Day of the Year
P. 228

Peggy
Zimarelli
NASA
453-8305

Encycl. Britannica
10:350

Peggy
Zimarelli
NASA
453-8305

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Thank you. God bless you, God bless the United States of America -- and God bless the Republic of Italy.

#

EMBASSY OF ITALY
PRESS OFFICE
AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA
UFFICIO STAMPA

TELEFAX MESSAGE
MESSAGGIO VIA TELEFAX

Date
Data: October 3, 1989

Time
Ora: 15:45

Number of Pages (Including Cover)
Numero Pagine (Copertina Inclusa): 4

Deliver to
Recapitare a: Peggy Dooley. Speechwriting Office, White House
Tel.:

Ref.: Biography of President Francesco Cossiga

Telefax Number
Numero Telefax: (202) 456-6218

From
Da: Counselor Fabbri, Embassy of Italy, Washington, D.C.

AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA
1601 FULLER STREET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007
Telephone: (202) 328-5750 Telefax: (202) 462-3605

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illeggibili, si prega di richiamare immediatamente.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC
FRANCESCO COSSIGA

Francesco Cossiga was born in Sassari on July 26, 1928. He graduated in law in 1948, attaining the highest mark (110/110 "summa cum laude") and the publishing of his thesis. In 1959, he qualified for university teaching of Constitutional Law.

Cossiga taught Constitutional Law, and then Regional Constitutional Law at the University of Sassari until 1974, when he was appointed Cabinet Minister.

Lawyer and author of numerous books on juridical matters, he participated in the activities of the "Azione Cattolica" - as diocesan and regional leader - and in those of the FUCI (Italian Catholic University Federation), joining Sassari's circle and as member of the High Council.

In 1945 he entered the Christian Democratic Party and was successively appointed section, provincial and regional party leader. At the age of 28, he was appointed provincial secretary for Sassari, and then national councillor. On the morrow of his election as President of the Republic, he resigned from the Christian Democratic Party.

Head of the Christian Democratic Party group of Sassari's city Council until 1966, he was elected as deputy in the Italian Parliament for the first time in 1958, for the constituency of Sardinia. Thereafter, he was uninterruptedly re-elected for that constituency and, since 1966, his name appears as the first one on his party list. Cossiga was several times appointed a member of the Christian Democratic Party leadership, and a member of the Parliament Committee on Procedure, as well as of Finance and Treasury, Constitutional Affairs, Defence, and Foreign Affairs Committee - acting also as Chairman of the latter.

(3)

2.-

Cossiga is a Navy Reserve Officer, with the rank of Frigate Commander.

His activity as Cabinet member - first as Undersecretary of State, and then as Minister - began under the coalition governments presided over by Aldo Moro whose teachings and example constantly inspired his civil and political commitment.

Defence Undersecretary in the third Moro Cabinet (February 23, 1966), in the second Leone Cabinet and in the first Rumor Cabinet, during which he was appointed head of a "liaison" team with the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry on the June-July 1964 events, and was asked to carry out studies for reforming both the rules on state secrets and the organization of the information and security services.

In the fourth Moro Cabinet (November 23, 1974) he was appointed Minister for the Administrative Organization, and then also Secretary in the interministerial coordinating committee for public order. In this capacity, he was entrusted by Prime Minister Moro to begin the study for Police reform.

In the fifth Moro Cabinet (February 12, 1976) he was appointed Minister of the Interior, and was confirmed in such capacity also in the third and fourth Andreotti Cabinets. As Minister of the Interior he started the re-organization and reform of the Police; the setting-up of the first anti-terrorism units; and the establishment of a new modern structure for the security bodies specialized in preventing and suppressing terrorist crimes committed against democratic order and security, and against state security.

On May 10, 1978, following the murder of Aldo Moro, he resigned from office.

3.-

During the cabinet crisis following the 1979 general elections, the President of the Republic, Sandro Pertini, assigned him the task of forming the new Cabinet. Thus, between August 4, 1979 and September 27, 1980, he headed two coalition governments. These two Cabinets were characterized by an intense international activity (among which, the Presidency of the EEC and the Summit of the Seven Most Industrialized Countries).

In 1983, as member of the Senate for the Tempio-Ozieri constituency, he was elected President of the Senate of the Italian Republic at the first ballot, obtaining 280 votes out of 315.

On June 24, 1985 he was elected President of the Republic at the first ballot, obtaining 752 votes out of 977.

From June 29 to July 3, following President Pertini's resignation, he exercised the functions of acting President of the Republic.

On July 3, 1985 the eighth President of the Italian Republic swore an oath of loyalty to the Constitution before Parliament in a joint sitting of the two Houses.

Francesco Cossiga is married and has a son and a daughter.

NASA

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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Peggy:

A correction to the information I gave you yesterday.

The two Italian candidates to be astronauts on the Shuttle's Tether mission are:

Franco Malerba
Umberto Guidoni

They are both currently training at our Johnson Space Center in Houston. One will fly and one will be the primary back-up. A third candidate, whom we are not training, but who is part of the Italian entourage visiting JSC with Cossiga is Christiano Cosmovici.

Peggy

** TOTAL PAGE.02 **

Peggy Finarelli

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Galileo - no data

2 data in training for
Luther Mission -

Malerba

Cosmovici

"Tethered Satellite System"

20 Km long

1991 launch - May

1st act to discover Jupiter's
moons - Galileo

Io, Europa, Ganymede, Callisto

Cassini - Frenchman, 17th -
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"Cassini division" in rings

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CRAF - 1995

Casini - 1996

Memo - 92

landing Galileo, noon,
Oct. 17



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Peggy Dooley
White House

Galileo Mission Summary

Galileo is a NASA spacecraft mission to Jupiter, designed to study the planet's atmosphere, satellites and surrounding magnetosphere. It was named for the Italian Renaissance scientist who discovered Jupiter's major moons with the first astronomical telescope. This mission will be the first to make direct measurements from an instrumented probe within Jupiter's atmosphere, and the first to conduct long-term observations of the planet and its magnetosphere and satellites from orbit. It will be the first orbiter and atmospheric probe for any of the outer planets.

Galileo is scheduled for launch aboard Space Shuttle Atlantis in October 1989. The mission and spacecraft were designed and built and will be operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL). About 120 scientists from six nations are involved in the scientific mission.

In order to reach Jupiter, the Galileo spacecraft must fly a complex, gravity-assisted path past Venus and the Earth, increasing its velocity with two passes by the Earth. Because of the Venus-Earth-Earth gravity-assist (VEEGA) trajectory, the spacecraft will take more than six years to make the trip to Jupiter.

When it arrives in December 1995, Galileo will send an instrumented probe to descend through Jupiter's clouds. Meanwhile, the main spacecraft will begin a 22-month orbital tour to study and map the major satellites from as close as a few hundred miles, and to monitor the behavior of Jupiter's atmosphere and magnetosphere.

Along its way, Galileo will observe Venus, Earth and the Moon. It will also fly close to and make scientific measurements of a main-belt asteroid (orbiting in the zone between Mars and Jupiter) for the first time in solar system exploration.

Jupiter's System

Jupiter is the largest and the fastest-spinning planet in the solar system. Its radius is more than 11 times Earth's, and its mass is 318 times that of our planet. Named for the chief of the Roman gods, Jupiter contains more mass than all the other planets combined. It is composed mostly of light elements, principally hydrogen and helium. Its atmosphere and clouds are deep and dense, and a significant amount of energy is emitted from its interior.

The earliest Earth-based telescopic observations showed bands and spots in Jupiter's atmosphere; one storm system, the Red Spot, has been seen to persist over three centuries.

Atmospheric forms and dynamics were observed in increasing detail with Pioneer and Voyager flyby spacecraft, and Earth-based infrared astronomers have recently studied the nature and vertical dynamics of deeper clouds.

Sixteen satellites are known. The four largest satellites are the size of small planets. The innermost of these, Io, has active sulfurous volcanoes, discovered by Voyager 1 and further observed by Voyager 2 and Earth-based infrared astronomy. Voyager also discovered a thin ring system at Jupiter in 1979.

Jupiter has the strongest planetary magnetic field known. Jupiter's magnetosphere is the largest single entity in our solar system, measuring more than 14 times the diameter of the sun. The inner part of the magnetic field is doughnut-shaped, but farther out it flattens into a disk. The magnetic poles are offset and tilted relative to Jupiter's axis of rotation, so the field appears to wobble around with Jupiter's rotation.

Jupiter Facts

- (1) Jupiter emits twice as much heat as it receives from the Sun. This excess heat is the result of gradual cooling of the planet.
- (2) Core temperature is 54,000 degrees F (500 times cooler than the center of the Sun).
- (3) Jupiter probably has a small rocky core. (About 10 times the size of Earth.)
- (4) Jupiter's magnetic field is created by the motions of liquid metallic hydrogen surrounding the planet's core.
- (5) The brilliant bands of cloud are in the top 50 miles of Jupiter's atmosphere.
- (6) Rapid changes in wind speed and direction at the boundaries of the bands create large areas of turbulence and shear. These are the same forces that create tornados here on Earth.
- (7) Jupiter spins faster than any planet in the solar system.
- (8) Jupiter's Great Red Spot is 25,000 miles wide and large enough to swallow three Earths. Scientists have theorized at different times that the Great Red Spot might be a volcano or a hurricane system, but today agree that it most nearly resembles an enormous tornado. The Great Red Spot's color remain a mystery.

At 20 degrees north latitude, Jupiter's winds blow almost 300 mph.

Why Are Jupiter Investigations Important?

Scientists believe Jupiter holds important clues to the development of the early solar system, and the process of planet formation. Jupiter's composition is thought to resemble the makeup of the cloud of gas and dust from which the Sun and planets formed. With a thin skin of turbulent winds and brilliant, swift-moving clouds, the huge sphere of Jupiter is a vast sea of liquid hydrogen and helium.

Jupiter may also provide insights into the formation of the universe itself. Since it resembles the interstellar gas and dust which are thought to have been created in the "Big Bang." Studies of Jupiter may help scientists calibrate models of the beginning of the universe.

Some scientists believe that the Sun and Jupiter began as unequal partners in a binary star system. (If a double star system had developed, it is unlikely life could have arisen in the solar system.) While in a sense a "failed star," Jupiter is almost as large as a planet can be. If it contained more mass, it would not grow larger, but would shrink from compression by its own gravity. If it were 100 times more massive, thermonuclear reactions would ignite, and Jupiter would be a star.

Scientists believe Jupiter contains much of the material, in its original state, from which the Sun and planets formed some 4.6 billion years ago. The similarity between Jupiter and our own Sun, in addition to the presence of Jupiter's numerous orbiting satellites, has led to the characterization of the Jovian system as a miniature solar system.

The Spacecraft

The 3-ton Galileo spacecraft carries 11 scientific instruments on the orbiter, plus another six on the 750-pound probe. The spacecraft radio link to Earth serves as the instrument for an additional experiment. The probe's scientific information will be relayed to Earth by the orbiter during the 75-minute period while the probe is descending into Jupiter's atmosphere.

Spacecraft Characteristics

	<u>Orbiter</u>	<u>Probe</u>
Mass, Pounds	5,230	744
Height	21 feet	3 feet
Instrument payload	10 instruments	6 instruments
Payload mass, lb	260	66
Electric power	RTGs, 570	Lithium-sulfur battery, 730 w -h

The Galileo orbiter spacecraft in the solar/vacuum space simulator at JPL. Inset below: the atmospheric probe, built by the Hughes Aircraft Company for NASA's Ames Research Center, at JPL's Spacecraft Assembly Facility.

Launch Operations

The Galileo spacecraft will be carried into Earth orbit by the Space Shuttle Atlantis, commanded by Donald E. Williams and piloted by Michael J. McCulley. Mission specialists Shannon W. Lucid, Ellen S. Baker and Franklin R. Chang-Diaz will help deploy Galileo and its Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) booster from the shuttle.

After the crew completes the deployment, and after Atlantis has moved back a safe distance, the two-stage IUS solid rocket will boost the spacecraft out of Earth orbit toward the planet Venus. These operations will take less than a day. Atlantis and its crew will continue in Earth orbit, completing a separate scientific program and other engineering tasks before returning to their landing site in California, while Galileo pursues the first leg of its complex path to Jupiter.

Artist conception of Galileo spacecraft boosted into its interplanetary trajectory by the Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) booster rocket.

Francesco COSSIGA
(Phonetic: koSEEGah)

ITALY

President (since 1985)

Addressed as: Mr. President

Italy's most senior government official and a former (1979-80) Prime Minister, Francesco Cossiga travels extensively to promote political and commercial ties (he visited Poland in May 1989). In his current post he chairs the Supreme Defense Council and heads the Council of Magistrates.

Cossiga was born on 26 July 1928. He holds a law degree from the University of Sassari, where he taught constitutional law for many years. In 1958 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1983 he became a senator. In Parliament, Cossiga has served on the Committees for Finance and Treasury, Constitutional Affairs, Defense, and Foreign Affairs; he has been chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He served as under secretary of foreign affairs during the 1960s and as Minister Without Portfolio for Public Administration during the 1970s. He was President of the Senate from 1983 until assuming his current post.

Cossiga keeps current with public and world opinion. He is often interviewed by the paper and electronic media. According to the Italian press, he has installed a satellite dish at the presidential palace to monitor the US Cable News Network and the BBC. The press also says that he is a ham radio operator whose call sign is "Andy Capp" and that he is a personal computer buff.

Cossiga is a former Navy captain. He enjoys sailing on his yacht in the Mediterranean. An enthusiastic reader, he enjoys such authors as Thomas More, Blaise Pascal, and Talleyrand; he also likes spy stories. He enjoys long walks in the countryside. Cossiga speaks French and English. He is married to the former Giuseppina (Peppa) Sigurami and has a daughter and a son.



13 June 1989

RALPH L. WOODS:

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Your Mind
Humor
Prayers

MACMILLAN PUBLISHING CO., INC.
New York

The dance it is a great thing,
A great thing to me,
With candles lit and partners fit
For night-long revelry;
And going home when day-dawning
Peeps pale upon the lea:
O dancing is a great thing,
A great thing to me!

Love is, yea, a great thing,
A great thing to me,
When having dreams across the lawn
In darkness silently,
A figure flits like one a-wing
Out from the nearest tree:
O love is, yea, a great thing,
A great thing to me!

Will these be always great things,
Great things to me? . . .
Let it befall that One will call,
"Soul, I have need of thee":
What then? Joy-jaunts, impassioned flings,
Love, and its ecstasy,
Will always have been great things,
Great things to me!

COLUMBUS

Joaquin Miller

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind the Gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.

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gray Azores,
Hercules;
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reless seas.

The good mate said: "Now we must pray,
For lo! the very stars are gone.
Brave Admiral, speak, what shall I say?"
"Why, say, 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"

"My men grow mutinous day by day;
My men grow ghastly wan and weak."
The stout mate thought of home; a spray
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say at break of day,
'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"

They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said:
"Why, now not even God would know
Should I and all my men fall dead.
These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone.
Now speak, brave Admiral, speak and say"—
He said, "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spake the mate:
"This mad sea shows his teeth tonight.
He curls his lip, he lies in wait,
With lifted teeth, as if to bite!
Brave Admiral, say but one good word:
What shall we do when hope is gone?"
The words leapt like a leaping sword:
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then pale and worn, he kept his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! a light! at last a light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On! sail on!"

(-1985), the poet
Odyssey, the *Iliad*,
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The New Yorker,
 ary 5, 1985

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God within thirty days. On the thirtieth day the king, still fit and well, appeared to have defied the "summons." The following morning, he was found dead in his bed.

(This story may be myth. Ferdinand's nickname, however, was "the summoned.")

☞ ☞

FERGUSON, George, Lord Hermand (died 1827), *Scottish judge*.

1 Lord Hermand was convivial to the point of believing that drinking could improve one's behavior. He was a member of a panel of judges trying a young man who had accidentally killed a drinking companion. A verdict of culpable homicide was brought in and the majority of the panel thought a lenient sentence would be appropriate; a short term of imprisonment was imposed. Lord Hermand dissented: "We are told that there was no malice, and that the prisoner must have been in liquor. In liquor! Why, he was drunk! And yet he murdered the very man who had been drinking with him! They had been carousing the whole night; and yet he stabbed him! After drinking a whole bottle of rum with him! Good God, my laards, if he will do this when he's drunk, what will he not do when he's sober?"

☞ ☞

FERMAT, Pierre de (1601-65), *French mathematician renowned for his contribution to the theory of numbers*.

1 As Fermat engaged in mathematics for his own amusement, many of his most important contributions were recorded in margins of books or in notes to his friends. In about 1637 he scribbled in his copy of Diophantus's *Arithmetic*, "The equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$, where x , y , and z are positive integers, has no solution if n is greater than 2," and added, "I have discovered a most remarkable proof, but this margin is too narrow to contain it." The problem has gone down in mathematical lore as "Fermat's Last Theorem," and generations of mathematical adepts have taxed their ingenuity to reconstitute the proof.

(The theorem has been proved for many values of n , but not for all values; Fermat himself proved the theorem for $n = 4$, and computers have proved it for all

values of n up to 2,000, but this does not constitute a general proof. The despairing and the skeptical have doubted whether Fermat was correct in believing that he had a proof.)

☞ ☞

FERMI, Enrico (1901-54), *Italian-born physicist. After winning the 1938 Nobel Prize for physics for his work on uranium fission he emigrated to the United States, where he lived for the rest of his life. Using a converted squash court at the University of Chicago as his laboratory, he was the first person to achieve a controlled nuclear chain reaction (1942). He later played a key role in the development of the atom bomb*.

1 As early as March 1939 Enrico Fermi tried to see Admiral Hooper in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations to explain to him the military significance of uranium fission. He got no further than two young lieutenant commanders, who listened courteously as Fermi explained his case in his fractured English. They then politely but firmly showed him the door. As he left, one turned to the other and said, "That wop's crazy!"

2 In 1942 in his laboratory at the University of Chicago stadium, Fermi built the first atomic pile, using specially produced graphite blocks into which several tons of uranium were inserted. The first controlled nuclear chain reaction began on December 2 at 2:20 P.M. and lasted twenty-eight minutes. Afterward Arthur Compton, the American physicist who collaborated with Fermi, put through a call to James Bryant Conant at Harvard's Office of Scientific Research and Development. "The Italian navigator has reached the New World," he announced. "And how did he find the natives?" asked Conant. "Very friendly," came the reply. Thus was the atomic age announced.

☞ ☞

FERNANDEL [Fernand Joseph Désiré Costandin] (1903-71), *French comedian. The role for which he was best known internationally is that of Don Camillo in the series of films about an Italian priest engaged in a battle of wits with the Communist mayor of his village*.

1 Fernandel visited a new barbershop. The barber was palpably anxious that his handi-

the appeal that her mother made to her constantly in her childhood, as she did her farm chores, to "Look, look!" Colette died in Paris in 1954, during the worst thunderstorm to visit Paris in sixty-seven years. She was eighty-one then, but her passion for observation was undiminished. Her last conscious act was to gesture toward the flashing lightning and exclaim, "Look, look!"



COLLINS, Joan (1933–), *British-born stage and film actress. She has also appeared on television, notably in the US soap opera Dynasty. Many of her numerous affairs are candidly revealed in her autobiography, Past Imperfect (1978).*

1 Miss Collins had been friendly with the director George Englund. When his wife, Cloris Leachman, revealed symptoms of pregnancy, Miss Collins understandably lost her temper. "That's my baby she's having!" she screamed at Englund.



COLLINS, Michael (1890–1922), *Irish nationalist leader. Imprisoned by the British for his role in the Easter Rising of 1916, he subsequently played a major part in the negotiations that led to the establishment of the Irish Free State (1921).*

1 One of the leading figures on the British side during the 1921 negotiations over the Irish treaty was F. E. Smith, who supported a compromise on the basis of a division that allowed Ulster to remain under British control. This encountered opposition in Britain, and after signing the treaty Smith observed as he laid down his pen, "I may have signed my political death warrant tonight."

"I may have signed my actual death warrant," said Collins.

Eight months later Collins was gunned down by republican extremists opposed to the compromise with Britain.



COLUMBUS, Christopher (1451–1506), *Italian-born navigator who was a discoverer of America (1492). He convinced Spanish monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella of the viability of*

his plan to sail westward to reach India and after the initial voyage made several further exploratory expeditions (1493–96, 1498–1500, 1502–04), landing on Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Trinidad, and mainland South America.

1 On Columbus's first voyage west, in 1492, his crew was understandably uneasy about the trip through unknown waters, to an unknown destination, and for an unknown period of time. To reassure the sailors and disguise the true length of the journey, Columbus kept two logs: one the real distances traveled as he reckoned them, and the other giving shorter ones so that the crew would think they were closer to home than they actually were. The irony is that it turned out the falsified figures were more accurate than the ones Columbus kept in the "true" log.

2 At a banquet given by the grand cardinal of Spain, Columbus was seated at the most honored place at table and served with great deference and ceremony. A courtier, jealous of the foreigner's success, asked him rudely whether he thought that if he had not discovered the New World somebody else would have done so. Columbus did not reply at once, but, taking an egg in his hand, invited the guests to make it stand on one end. All tried and failed, whereupon Columbus cracked the egg against the table in such a way as to flatten one end. Then he set it standing on the crushed part. The moral was plain to the company: once he had shown the way, anyone could follow it.

(Giorgio Vasari tells a similar story of Filippo Brunelleschi.)

3 At his anchorage off Jamaica in 1504 Columbus faced a dangerous situation with supplies of food running low and the Jamaican Indians refusing to sell him any more. Consulting his almanac, he noticed that a lunar eclipse was due a few days later. On the day predicted he summoned the leaders of the Jamaicans, telling them that that night he would blot out the moon unless they resumed food trading. The Jamaicans laughed at him, but that night, when the lunar eclipse began, they came hurrying back in a state of great terror. Columbus said he would restore the moon if they would bring him food, an offer that they gladly ac-

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cepted. The moon was duly restored and the
Jamaicans hurried to bring the food supplies
they had withheld.

(Similar anecdotes crop up in connection
with other explorers.)



COMTE, Auguste (1798-1857), *French philosopher, whose pioneer study of social structures and their evolution is considered the foundation of modern sociology.*

1 Knowing that he was about to die, Comte murmured, "What an irreparable loss!"



CONDORCET, Marie Jean Antoine de Caritat, Marquis de (1743-94), *French writer, mathematician, and philosopher. He worked on the Encyclopédie, published an important essay on the doctrine of probability (1785), and wrote a popular life of Voltaire (1787). A Girondist (moderate republican), Condorcet played an active role in the Revolution until the triumph of extremism forced him into hiding. He died in prison, probably by his own hand.*

1 After the Jacobins came to power, Condorcet was sheltered by a widow who bravely insisted that the outlaw remain with her despite the knowledge that she would certainly be killed if he were discovered. Concerned for her safety, Condorcet slipped away and went into hiding for three days in a stone quarry until hunger forced him out to a tavern in the village of Clamart. Here he ordered an omelet. The cook asked how many eggs he wanted. With an aristocrat's ignorance of the usual number of eggs for such a dish, Condorcet ordered a dozen. Suspicions aroused, the taverner demanded his trade. "Carpenter," lied Condorcet. The man snatched the fugitive's hands and studied them. "You're no carpenter," he declared, and Condorcet was dragged off to prison. The next day he was found dead on the floor of his cell.



CONFUCIUS (c. 551-479 BC), *Chinese philosopher and administrator. He spent his life partly in quest of a ruler who would allow him to put into practice his vision of a just and humane society. In his wanderings Confucius was ac-*

companied by a number of disciples to whom he taught the ethical and philosophical foundations of Confucianism.

1 Ejected from yet another state, Confucius and his disciples were passing through a remote and deserted region when they came upon an old woman weeping beside a grave. The master asked her why. A tiger had killed her husband, she explained, and her husband's father; now it had recently slain her only son. "Why then do you live in this savage place?" asked Confucius. "Because there is no oppressive government here," was the reply. "My children," said Confucius to his followers, "remember that oppressive government is worse than a tiger."

2 Confucius and his disciples, traveling through dry country, were all suffering from thirst. One disciple, however, managed to discover a hidden rain puddle, filled his rice bowl, and offered it to the Master. Confucius was about to raise it to his lips when he observed the faces of his disciples. At once he emptied the bowl on the ground, saying, "It would be too much for one, too little for all of us. Let us continue our walk."

See also ALEXANDER THE GREAT 9; SIR PHILIP SIDNEY 1.



CONGREVE, William (1670-1729), *British dramatist. Congreve's tragedy The Mourning Bride (1697) was immensely successful, but he is now best remembered for his sophisticated comedies, including Love for Love (1695) and The Way of the World (1700).*

1 After 1700 Congreve wrote little, preferring to lead the life of a gentleman supported by various pensions and sinecures obtained for him by his friends. Voltaire had the highest admiration for Congreve's comedies and on his visit to England sought out the elderly ex-dramatist. Much to Voltaire's disgust, Congreve spoke slightly of the profession of author, although he owed to it his lasting fame and worldly fortunes, telling Voltaire that he wished to be thought of merely as an ordinary gentleman. Voltaire told Congreve sharply that if he had been so unfortunate as to have been only "a mere gentleman," he would never have come to visit him.

left to teach them?" inquired quickly.

ing that *The New York Times* of Galbraith, he was having President Kennedy. When Kennedy thought of the article, it was all right but he could not have had to call him arrogant. "Why not," said the president, "loes."

European tour, Galbraith was a tiny gold-plated music box ring. Some time later, while in the men's room in a hotel, he urinal beside a blond, sad Galbraith played with his car now attached to the new key ally set off the music box. As *Fables from the Vienna Woods* Galbraith's neighbor glanced down the source of the music and fled Galbraith hurried after the to explain but was brought up by who, having just witnessed her man from the washroom, the deepest suspicion. It was all was untangled.



129-199), *Greek physician Rome. His voluminous writings were standard medical texts in the Renaissance.*

lled to attend the wife of a doctor. Her doctor had been treating a gynecologic complaint, but she had a hysterical, while taking her pulse, the name of an actor with whom she had been in the gossip of the town. Galbraith was immediately bounded. Then Galbraith whispered something in her ear and she laughed. That laugh began her of the earliest instances of a treatment for psychosomatic illness.



1728-87), *Italian poet, wit, and friend of the Encyclopédie.*

1 Even after Sophie Arnould, the famous eighteenth-century opera singer, was no longer in full control of her voice, she continued to charm audiences with the appeal of her stage presence and the allure of her figure. After one concert, the Abbé Galiani, noted as a connoisseur of music, was asked his opinion of her performance. He replied: "It's the most beautiful asthma I have heard in my whole lifetime."



GALILEO [Galileo Galilei] (1564-1642), *Italian astronomer and physicist. By dropping different weights from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa he is said to have shown that the rate of fall of a body is independent of its mass. He also made a number of important astronomical discoveries, which convinced him of the truth of Copernicus's theory that the earth moved around the sun. The view brought him into conflict with the Church and in 1616 the Inquisition pronounced his theory a heresy.*

1 In 1632, after years of silence on the Copernican issue, Galileo published his *Dialogo dei due massimi sistemi del mondo* (Dialogue on Two Chief World Systems). The Inquisition summoned the aged author to Rome, where he was examined and threatened with torture. Galileo recanted and was sentenced to house arrest for the remainder of his life. As he rose from his knees after making a solemn renunciation of the Copernican doctrine, he was heard to mutter, "Eppur si muove" (But still it moves).

(This classic story is considered by many to be legendary. The *Columbia Encyclopedia*, however, states that the words were found on a portrait of Galileo c. 1640. The circumstances may lend some credibility to the anecdote.)



GALLI-CURCI, Amelita (1889-1963), *Italian operatic soprano. She made her debut in Rome at the age of seventeen; in 1920 she joined the New York Metropolitan Opera Company.*

1 Relaxing in her dressing room after a concert one evening, Galli-Curci heard a knock at the door. Quite accustomed to receiving visits from aspiring young singers seeking free advice and encouragement, she sighed wearily and

opened the door. There stood a rather timid young girl clutching a small bunch of roses. Galli-Curci invited her in, taking the flowers from her admirer's trembling hand. "Do you sing?" she asked. "Oh, no!" exclaimed the girl, a little taken aback by the question. "Well then, do you play?" asked the soprano, gesturing toward the piano. "No," replied her visitor, adding somewhat apologetically, "I just listen." Galli-Curci smiled and impulsively embraced the girl. "I had quite forgotten," she said, "that there were people left who only listen."



GALLUP, George Horace (1901-84), *US statistician, founder of the American Institute of Public Opinion (1935). Polls conducted by the institute and its British counterpart are called Gallup polls after their founder.*

1 The Gallup poll conducted before the presidential election of 1948 wrongly predicted a win for Thomas E. Dewey. Shortly after the announcement of Harry Truman's victory, Gallup was stopped by a policeman for driving down a one-way street in the wrong direction. On reading the name on Gallup's driving license, the policeman grinned broadly and exclaimed, "Wrong again!"



GALOIS, Évariste (1811-32), *French mathematician. He founded the branch of modern mathematics known as group theory. Dogged by tragic ill luck, he died of peritonitis after a duel, leaving his revolutionary mathematical discoveries to be published posthumously.*

1 At the hospital to which Galois, fatally wounded, was taken, his younger brother sat weeping at his bedside. Galois tried to comfort him. "Don't cry," he told him, "I need all my courage to die at twenty."



GALVANI, Luigi (1737-98), *Italian anatomist and physiologist, for whom the galvanometer is named.*

1 (Wilder Penfield tells this story:)

"One evening in the late eighteenth century an Italian woman stood in her kitchen watching the frogs' legs which she was preparing for

- ¹ A few hints as to literary craftsmanship may be useful to budding historians. First and foremost, *get writing!*

History as a Literary Art. Old South Leaflets, ser. II, No. 1 [1946]

- ² Franklin may . . . be considered one of the founding fathers of American democracy, since no democratic government can last long without conciliation and compromise.

The Wisdom of Benjamin Franklin [1961]

- ³ An historian should yield himself to his subject, become immersed in the place and period of his choice, standing apart from it now and then for a fresh view.

Vistas of History [1964]. The Experiences and Principles of an Historian

- ⁴ If the European discovery had been delayed for a century or two, it is possible that the Aztec in Mexico or the Iroquois in North America would have established strong native states capable of adopting European war tactics and maintaining their independence to this day, as Japan kept her independence from China.

The Oxford History of the American People [1965], ch. 1

- ⁵ America was discovered accidentally by a great seaman who was looking for something else; when discovered it was not wanted; and most of the exploration for the next fifty years was done in the hope of getting through or around it. America was named after a man who discovered no part of the New World. History is like that, very chancy. *Ib.* 2

- ⁶ But sea power has never led to despotism. The nations that have enjoyed sea power even for a brief period—Athens, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, England, the United States—are those that have preserved freedom for themselves and have given it to others. Of the despotism to which unrestrained military power leads we have plenty of examples from Alexander to Mao. *Ib.* 3

- ⁷ Make no mistake; the American Revolution was not fought to *obtain* freedom, but to *preserve* the liberties that Americans already had as colonials.¹ Independence was no conscious goal, secretly nurtured in cellar or jungle by bearded conspirators, but a reluctant last resort, to preserve "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." *Ib.* 12

- ⁸ If the American Revolution had produced nothing but the Declaration of Independence,

¹ See Calhoun, 449:11.

it would have been worth while. . . . The beauty and cogency of the preamble,² reaching back to remotest antiquity and forward to an indefinite future, have lifted the hearts of millions of men and will continue to do. . . . These words are more revolutionary than anything written by Robespierre, Marx, or Lenin, more explosive than the atom, a continual challenge to ourselves as well as an inspiration to the oppressed of all the world. *Ib.* 14

- ⁹ The freedmen were not really free in 1865, nor are most of their descendants really free in 1965. Slavery was but one aspect of a race and color problem that is still far from solution here, or anywhere. In America particularly, the grapes of wrath have not yet yielded all their bitter vintage. *Ib.* 33

- ¹⁰ These clipper ships of the early 1850's were built of wood in shipyards from Rockland in Maine to Baltimore. These architects, like poets who transmute nature's message into song, obeyed what wind and wave had taught them, to create the noblest of all sailing vessels, and the most beautiful creations of man in America. With no extraneous ornament except a figurehead, a bit of carving and a few lines of gold leaf, their one purpose of speed over the great ocean routes was achieved by perfect balance of spars and sails to the curving lines of the smooth black hull; and this harmony of mass, form and color was practiced to the music of dancing waves and of brave winds whistling in the rigging. These were our Gothic cathedrals, our Parthenon; but monuments carved from snow. For a few brief years they flashed their splendor around the world, then disappeared with the finality of the wild pigeon.³ *Ib.* 36

- ¹¹ No big modern war has been won without preponderant sea power; and, conversely, very few rebellions of maritime provinces have succeeded without acquiring sea power.⁴ *Ib.* 40

Georgia O'Keeffe
1887–1986

- ¹² Where I was born and where and how I have lived is unimportant. It is what I have done with where I have been that should be of interest. *Georgia O'Keeffe [1976]*

² See Jefferson, 387:9.

³ A shorter version of this passage appeared in *Maritime History of Massachusetts [1921], ch. 23.*

⁴ See Themistocles, 70:19; Bacon, 181:11; Waller, 276:3; Washington, 379:5; and Mahan, 642:8.

The wave cry, the wind cry, the vast waters
Of the petrel and the porpoise. In my end is
my beginning.¹ *Ib.*

¹ I do not know much about gods; but I think
that the river
Is a strong brown god—sullen, untamed and
intractable.

Ib. The Dry Salvages [1941], I

² The sea is the land's edge also, the granite
Into which it reaches, the beaches where it
tosses

Its hints of earlier and other creation:
The starfish, the hermit crab, the whale's
backbone;

The pools where it offers to our curiosity
The more delicate algae and the sea ane-
mone.

It tosses up our losses, the torn seine,
The shattered lobsterpot, the broken oar
And the gear of foreign dead men. The sea
has many voices.² *Ib.*

³ There is no end of it, the voiceless wailing,
No end to the withering of withered flowers.

Ib. II

⁴ Only the hardly, barely prayable
Prayer of the one Annunciation. *Ib.*

⁵ The backward look behind the assurance
Of recorded history, the backward halflook
Over the shoulder, towards the primitive ter-
ror. *Ib.*

⁶ Time the destroyer is time the preserver.³
Ib.

⁷ Not fare well,
But fare forward, voyagers. *Ib. III*

⁸ Music heard so deeply
That it is not heard at all, but you are the
music
While the music lasts. *Ib. V*

⁹ Only undefeated
Because we have gone on trying;
We, content at the last
If our temporal reversion nourish
(Not too far from the yew tree)
The life of significant soil. *Ib.*

¹⁰ What the dead had no speech for, when liv-
ing,
They can tell you, being dead: the communi-
cation
Of the dead is tongued with fire beyond the
language of the living.

Ib. Little Gidding [1942], I

¹ See Mary, Queen of Scots, 167:2.

² See Revelation 14:2, 53:22, and Tennyson, 529:13.

³ See Bruno, 171:11.

¹¹ Ash on an old man's sleeve
Is all the ash the burnt roses leave.
Dust in the air suspended
Marks the place where a story ended.
Dust inbreathed was a house—
The wall, the wainscot and the mouse
The death of hope and despair,
This is the death of air. *Ib. II*

¹² Water and fire shall rot
The marred foundations we forgot,
Of sanctuary and choir.
This is the death of water and fire *Ib.*

¹³ In the uncertain hour before the morning
Near the ending of interminable night
At the recurrent end of the unending
After the dark dove with the flickering
tongue
Had passed below the horizon of his homing. *Ib.*

¹⁴ Since our concern was speech, and speech im-
pelled us
To purify the dialect of the tribe.⁴ *Ib.*

¹⁵ Who then devised the torment? Love.
Love is the unfamiliar Name
Behind the hands that wove
The intolerable shirt of flame
Which human power cannot remove.
We only live, only suspire
Consumed by either fire or fire. *Ib. IV*

¹⁶ A people without history
Is not redeemed from time, for history is a
pattern
Of timeless moments. So, while the light
fails
On a winter's afternoon, in a secluded chapel
History is now and England. *Ib. V*

¹⁷ We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time. *Ib.*

¹⁸ A condition of complete simplicity
(Costing not less than everything)
And all shall be well and
All manner of thing shall be well
When the tongues of flame are infolded
Into the crowned knot of fire
And the fire and the rose are one. *Ib.*

¹⁹ By the delicate, invisible web you wove—
The inexplicable mystery of sound.
To Walter de la Mare [1948]

⁴ Donner un sens plus pur aux mots de la tribu. — STE-
PHANE MALLARME [1842–1898], *Le Tombeau d'Edgar Poe*

chy (if there be anything unsound in its constitution) has equal reason to tremble even at an air pump or an electrical machine.

Experiments and Observations on Different Kinds of Air [1775-1786]

- ¹ In completing one discovery we never fail to get an imperfect knowledge of others of which we could have no idea before, so that we cannot solve one doubt without creating several new ones. *Ib.*

Christoph Martin Wieland

1733-1813

- ² To be not as eloquent would be more eloquent.

The Journal Merkur [January 1774]

- ³ An illusion which makes me happy is worth a verity which drags me to the ground.

Idris und Zenide [1768], canto III

- ⁴ Too much light often blinds gentlemen of this sort. They cannot see the forest for the trees.

Musarion [1768], canto II

Franz [Friedrich] Anton Mesmer

1734-1815

- ⁵ There is only one illness and one cure.

Aphorismes de M. Mesmer [1785],¹ ch. 16

John Adams²

1735-1826

- ⁶ Now to what higher object, to what greater character, can any mortal aspire than to be possessed of all this knowledge, well digested and ready at command, to assist the feeble and friendless, to discountenance the haughty and lawless, to procure redress of wrongs, the advancement of right, to assert and maintain liberty and virtue, to discourage and abolish tyranny and vice?

Letter to Jonathan Sewall [October 1759]

- ⁷ A pen is certainly an excellent instrument to fix a man's attention and to inflame his ambition.

Diary [November 14, 1760]

- ⁸ I always consider the settlement of America with reverence and wonder, as the open-

¹Recorded by Dr. CAULLET DE VEAUMOREL; translated by JEROME EDEN.

²He is as disinterested as the being who made him: he is profound in his view; and accurate in his judgment, except where knowledge of the world is necessary to form a judgment. — JEFFERSON [January 30, 1787]

See Webster, 450: n2.

ing of a grand scene and design in providence, for the illumination of the ignorant and the emancipation of the slavish part of mankind all over the earth.

Notes for "A Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law" [1765]

- ⁹ Liberty cannot be preserved without a general knowledge among the people, who have a right . . . and a desire to know; but besides this, they have a right, an indisputable, unalienable, indefeasible, divine right to that most dreaded and envied kind of knowledge, I mean of the characters and conduct of their rulers.

A Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law [1765]

- ¹⁰ Let us . . . cherish, therefore, the means of knowledge. Let us dare to read, think, speak, and write. . . . Let every sluice of knowledge be opened and set a-flowing.

Ib.

- ¹¹ Facts are stubborn things; and whatever may be our wishes, our inclinations, or the dictates of our passions, they cannot alter the state of facts and evidence.

Argument in Defense of the [British] Soldiers in the Boston Massacre Trials [December 1770]

- ¹² The law . . . will not bend to the uncertain wishes, imaginations and wanton tempers of men. . . . On the one hand it is inexorable to the cries and lamentations of the prisoners; on the other it is deaf, deaf as an adder,³ to the clamors of the populace.

Ib.

- ¹³ There is danger from all men. The only maxim of a free government ought to be to trust no man living with power to endanger the public liberty.

Notes for an Oration at Braintree [Spring 1772]

- ¹⁴ This is the most magnificent movement of all! There is a dignity, a majesty, a sublimity, in this last effort of the patriots that I greatly admire. The people should never rise without doing something to be remembered—something notable and striking. This destruction of the tea is so bold, so daring, so firm, in trepid and inflexible, and it must have so important consequences, and so lasting, that I can't but consider it as an epocha in history!

Diary [on the Boston Tea Party, December 17, 1773]

³See Psalm 58:4-5, 19:23.



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9 TO (Include Office Code and telephone number.) (May also be used for remarks):

Peggy Dooley
White House

Peggy:

Attached is speech I promised you. Portion regarding planetary activities starts on page 5.

I'll call you with other info later today.

Peggy

The Status of the Civil Space Program
Margaret G. Finarelli
Mississippi Gulf Coast Chamber of Commerce
April 19, 1989

Good morning. It's early, but I think I'm delighted to be here. I've never done a breakfast speech before. I'm not sure what's "de rigeur," but I'm sure it's too early for jokes!

Before I go any further, I want to express my admiration for this community's pulling together Coast Encounters. And special recognition is due to Buz Olsen and his Steering Committee. Buz . . .

About a month ago, when I was asked to come down here to Gulfport to give this breakfast talk, I thought that was all I'd be doing. Little did I know that Buz and his friends would fill my schedule full. I've been to Bay High to see their 30-foot-long space station model and to talk with them about NASA's space station program. I've been to Long Beach High to meet the Mississippi state winners of a NASA contest to name the next space shuttle orbiter. And when I leave here today, I'm heading over to Harper-McCaughan Elementary School for a visit of NASA's Spacemobile.

I have spent the past two days Encountering the Coast--I even have T-shirts to prove it! And I am impressed. I've been honored to have the chance to meet state and local government officials, teachers and students, and members of the business community like yourselves.

Everywhere I've gone, I've sensed a mood here--it's enthusiasm, it's energy, it's pride. You've told me this is a community on the move and I believe you!

This morning, I want to talk to you about something else that's on the move--America's civil space program. Our space program is something we do for many of the same reasons that you are working so hard here on the Gulf Coast: it's a good investment, it's an investment in our future, and it's a symbol of our pride in ourselves and in our country. Let me talk about these points for just a moment:

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- First of all, the space program is a good investment. The technology that NASA and its contractor teams develop is obviously useful in space, but not only there. This technology, when transferred back into the private sector, means new products and services, and new jobs. NASA has done studies about the broad economic impact of federal spending in the space area. Consistently, we find a multiplier effect of somewhere between five and eight. In other words, a space dollar in the federal budget translates into \$5-8 pumped into the GNP.

- Second, the space program is an investment in our future. Our space program aims above all to expand mankind's frontiers--literally and figuratively. We are expanding our knowledge base about the universe we live in. And this includes our own planet Earth. We are learning about our fragile environment. As you know, some of what we are learning is not good. But only with this knowledge can we correct our ways and make this planet safe for our children and our grandchildren.

- And last, our space program speaks to our pride. Maintaining U.S. leadership in space is a fundamental tenet of our national space policy. I don't really need to put this into words, I suspect. Many of us grew up holding our breaths watching the early milestones of our space program. Projects Mercury and Gemini. Apollo 11 with Neil Armstrong setting foot on the moon twenty years ago this July. And we held our breaths again during the first Shuttle launch, and certainly during the launch of STS-26 last September. But we aren't turning blue with all this breath-holding. We're feeling good! And our space program is going to continue to make us feel good.

Enough philosophy. Let's talk about where we are today. I'll tell you where we are--we're back and better than ever!

Our efforts to return the Shuttle to flight have been successful. We've made hardware changes to the system--fixing many items, not just the solid rocket boosters. We've also made changes in the Shuttle program management structure to improve communication and accountability.

3

Since September, we've had three beautiful flights. And Atlantis is on the pad right now being readied for launch on Friday the 28th of April. The space shuttle is a wonderful flying machine, our astronauts say. It is the world's most advanced launch system for getting people and payloads into orbit and for carrying out research in space.

We're proud to be back in business. We cannot and will not lose our concentration on the day-to-day work necessary to maintain safety and reliability. But we all now know--in ways that we only intellectualized before--that spaceflight is an inherently risky business. However, to steal a phrase, if we fear failure more than we covet success, we are indeed doomed to mediocrity.

With the Shuttle flying again, we turn our attention to the space station, the next logical step in our conquest of space. This facility will allow men and women to live and work permanently in space. We're not talking about more frequent visits or longer duration visits. We're talking about being up there around the clock--365 days a year.

Because our 8-man crew will be able to interact with payloads over extended periods, the station will permit scientific research and observation that is impossible today. It will foster the development of technology. And it will enable future endeavors like, perhaps, a manned mission to Mars. We can't even think about human exploration of the solar system without a space station to do precursor work--like life science research to understand the effects of long periods of weightlessness on humans. We also hope that the space station will open up opportunities for businessmen and entrepreneurs like yourselves--opportunities for the commercial development of space, opportunities to make a profit in space. And the space station, because it is a highly visible program, will stimulate interest in science and engineering education in this country. I don't really need to make this last point here--your commitment to Coast Encounters shows that you value this connection between space and education.

The space station, like many good ideas, is not a new idea. A permanent orbital base has been in our minds since the early days of the space program.

In fact, in the early 70's after Apollo, NASA proposed a program combining a space station with a transportation vehicle which would shuttle back and forth between the station and the Earth. But the total cost was prohibitive for us to take in one chunk. So we decided to defer the station and proceed alone with the transportation vehicle--the Shuttle--in case you ever wondered how the Shuttle got its name.

In 1984, President Reagan made a national decision that it was time for us to pick up the other half of that program. And we've been off and running with the space station ever since.

What we're talking about here is a mammoth facility. The manned base structure is almost 500' long. My football player son tells me that is about 1 1/2 football fields. It weighs 450,000 lbs and has 2/3 acre of solar panels providing electrical power. No U.S. or foreign spacecraft even comes close in size or capability. Obviously, no launch vehicle on Earth can get this up there in one piece. So we'll launch it in pieces and our astronauts will assemble it on orbit. This will begin in 1995, and in 1998--3 years and 20 launches later--we will have our space station, and Americans will be permanently in space.

Right now, the space station program is in design phase and we will soon begin manufacturing the actual flight hardware. This is an enormous and complex program involving four prime contractors and numerous subcontractors throughout the country. One of NASA's biggest challenges with this program is in the area of management and integration. We must ensure that all of the many pieces fit together and work together when we get them on orbit and put them together.

Another key feature of the space station program is its international scope. Europe, Japan and Canada will participate, contributing almost \$8B worth of hardware. In exchange, they will participate in station management. They will also use the station and provide crew. So our friends and allies will be up there, side-by-side with us. I personally have been involved in the international aspects of this program for the past five years. I headed up the international negotiations and that was truly one of the greatest challenges of my career. Satisfying political and space policy priorities of four major partners--including the U.S.--was not easy. But we did it. Our agreements were signed last fall, and we're moving out on this international program.

As you know, President Reagan named the station "Freedom" last year. This name is very apt--it characterizes one of the highest values we hold in common with our international partners.

The development of the space station will cost the U.S. \$16B spread out over about 10 years. Next year's requirement is \$2B. This doesn't sound like much in the grand scheme of the federal budget, but it's an attractive target in a tight budget year, and we don't seem to be having any other kinds of years lately. Let me give you my honest opinion: Cancellation of the space station would have direct and indirect consequences that would make it impossible for us to proceed with our space program as we know it now. To forego this program would be to forfeit America's leadership in space.

Now let's take a look at where we are in space science. In the next few months, we are going to embark on one of the most exciting eras in the history of the U.S. space program. During the next five years, we are going to launch 35 major science missions. With our space science program, we are truly responding to our heritage and expanding our frontiers.

The expansion of the frontier into the solar system begins with robotic exploration of the planets via unmanned spacecraft. We pioneered this field and dominated it throughout the early days of the space age. But in recent years, our leadership has been seriously in doubt. The last U.S. planetary spacecraft was launched more than a decade ago. The last U.S. planetary event was the Voyager encounter with Uranus back in 1986.

This year, however, we're going back to the planets. And we're kicking off such a flurry of activity that our leadership will no longer be in question.

- In a week and a half, Magellan will be launched to Venus. Magellan will survey almost 90% of the planet's surface using a radar mapper that will penetrate the thick Venusian cloud. The resolution is an order of magnitude better than any previous U.S. or Soviet studies of Venus and will allow us to understand the geologic history of the planet. Why is Venus interesting? Venus is a planet that

could be Earth's twin in many ways. But its atmosphere is a thick blanket of CO_2 with resultant surface temperatures that could melt lead. Venus appears to represent a run-away greenhouse effect. What we learn from Magellan might have important implications here on Earth.

- In October, we will send the long-delayed Galileo mission to Jupiter. This spacecraft will first swing by Venus and then around Earth again to pick up the speed necessary to reach Jupiter--did you ever play "Crack the Whip" when you were a kid? When Galileo reaches Jupiter after its 6-year voyage, it will send a probe into Jupiter's dense atmosphere. The parent spacecraft will remain in Jovian orbit for another four years, sending us information about Jupiter and its moons.

- In August, Voyager will make its last "stop" at the planet Neptune--never before seen close up and never before explored. This summer, we will marvel at the wonders of Neptune just as we marvelled at what Voyager found at Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus.

- And finally, we have requested funds in our budget for next year to start a mission called CRAF/Cassini. CRAF will fly into the outer solar system, orbit a comet and send a penetrator into its nucleus. Cassini, a separate spacecraft, will orbit Saturn and send a probe into its moon Titan. CRAF and Cassini will address fundamental questions related to the formation of the solar system. Scientists believe that the material which formed the solar system is preserved intact in comets and in the giant outer planets like Saturn. CRAF and Cassini will study this material and allow us to speculate on the chemistry that occurred on the early Earth.

We are looking at a planetary exploration program that is active and exciting well into the next century. We have Voyager at Neptune this summer and next year we begin to reap the benefits of this year's launches. Magellan will orbit Venus from 1990-1993. Another mission, Mars Observer, which will be launched in 1992, will be at Mars from 1993-1996. Galileo will study Jupiter from 1996-2000. CRAF will be at its comet from 1998-2002 and Cassini will be at Saturn from 2002-2006. Thus, starting next year, a U.S. planetary mission will be in its prime exploration phase continuously through 2006. How's that for coming out of the doldrums?

7

There are many areas I don't have time to talk about in detail. Astronomy. Over the next ten years, we will be launching four great observatories. These telescopes, if you will, will allow us to observe the universe with unprecedented resolution--in part because we'll be observing from outside the Earth's distorting atmosphere. In the 1990's, it will seem as if we are the only astronomers with telescopes.

Hubble Space Telescope is the first of these great observatories and it is ready for launch in December. Just to give you some appreciation for its power--Hubble will improve our ability to see into the universe ten times over what we can see today with ground-based telescopes. There has not been an enhancement in observing capability this great since Galileo's first telescope improved man's ability to look at the skies with his naked eye by a similar factor of ten. We hope Hubble will help us to answer long-standing questions about the structures of distant galaxies and things like quasars, and also about whether other stars have planets like Earth.

I also haven't said much about our proposed Mission to Planet Earth. This program will consist of many U.S. and foreign instruments and spacecraft. With them we will monitor the Earth, tracking environmental change over a fifteen-year period. Just as we study the other planets, we will be studying Planet Earth--looking at the complex interactions among the land, the sea and the atmosphere. Understanding is the first step to correcting many of the problems we are beginning to see, like CO₂ pollution, ozone depletion, deforestation and desertification.

Furthermore, I haven't said much about materials research that we're doing on the shuttle and will continue on the space station. We have high hopes for this laboratory science. Gravity gets in the way of many processes on Earth. Because gravity is almost absent in space, we can study chemical and physical reactions in new ways and we can manufacture materials that we can't make on Earth. The applications of this research go well beyond the potential for factories in space. In large part, what we are talking about here is research that will allow us to understand materials better. It is this area that offers great promise for new semiconductor and computer materials and for new pharmaceuticals--possibly even cures for dread diseases like AIDS and cancer.

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I suppose I could tell you more about what I haven't told you. But I think it's time to bring this to a close so we can all go to work.

Where do we go from here? The sky is clearly not our limit. But what is? Certainly we're not lacking in ideas or commitment. Our limit is contained in our funding.

NASA's budget last year was less than \$11B. This represents less than 1% of the total federal budget. Looking to the future, if we are to undertake important and adventurous activities like Mission to Planet Earth and a manned mission to Mars, we're going to have to double or triple NASA's budget in the next decade or so. This is not unprecedented. It requires a national decision that space is important and that it must be done. At the peak of the Apollo program, for example, NASA's share of the federal budget was not today's 1%, but rather a full 4 1/2%.

But let's just take it one step at a time and look at the year coming up. Each year the President sends his budget request to the Congress and the Congress makes its own adjustments in the appropriations process. The budget that the President has requested for NASA for next year contains a 22% increase over last year. It maintains our commitment to returning the Shuttle to flight, supports our space science program, and keeps the space station on schedule. There's no fat in this budget--about 99% goes to maintaining ongoing programs on schedule. Because of the structure of our program, however, any major cut would most likely come out of the space station and could kill it.

The President's budget signals his solid commitment to the program, but the Congress still has to chew on this number. We have to recognize that there are many programs that did not fare as well as NASA's and that these programs all have supporters in the Congress. So we all are going to have to work hard this year if we're going to keep the station on track, maintain U.S. leadership and lay the groundwork for the future.

Well, I've said enough and I'm sure I'm running out of time. I appreciate your interest and your giving me the opportunity to come to the Gulf Coast. Thank you.

ters include structural impediments to trade, balance-of-payments adjustment, and such issues as bid-rigging, market allocation, and group boycotts. These negotiations would initially focus on major structural barriers to imports, such as rigidity in the distribution system and pricing mechanisms. The negotiations sought by the United States in this Structural Impediments Initiative will address broader issues and will take place outside section 301, which appropriately deals with the investigation and resolution of particular unfair trade practices.

Remarks at the Arrival Ceremony in Rome, Italy
May 26, 1989

Well, let me begin by thanking all of you and my personal friend, my good friend, Prime Minister De Mita, for welcoming us to Italy at this late hour.

Since ancient times, the saying goes, "All roads lead to Rome." And that's still true. And it is very fitting that here I begin my first step on this first trip to Europe as President of the United States. Italy has long been a wellspring of Western culture and Western values, fostering the alliance and a more unified Europe. I hope that our visit to Rome will demonstrate just how strongly the United States respects and appreciates Italy's role as a staunch ally and as a constant friend.

When our common security has been threatened, you have been ready to strengthen the alliance. And when Europe appeared ready to loosen the ties that sustained it, you kept these important transatlantic ties alive and strong. And when conflict has threatened, you have been in the front ranks of those searching for solutions. The bond between the United States and Italy runs deep. It's a bond of family, of culture, of shared interests, and common vision. The world around us is changing, but we can be sure that our friendship will endure.

Mr. Prime Minister, when we last met, we talked of new developments around the world: of change in the East, of new oppor-

tunities for arms reduction, of the growing unity of Europe. And in recent weeks, I've spoken of America's vision for world peace. I have said that we are prepared to move beyond containment, toward policy that works to bring the Soviet Union into the community of nations. We will be actively engaged in Eastern Europe, promoting measures to encourage political and economic liberalization in Poland. The United States welcomes a stronger and more united Europe. We believe, as I know you do, that European unity and the transatlantic partnership reinforce each other.

Over the next 2 days, we'll have the opportunity to engage in renewed dialog, as partners, certainly as friends. And I hope that our conversations are shaped by our shared expectations for the future and by our determination to see our future succeed.

I am delighted to be back in Rome. Thank you again for this warm welcome.

Note: The President spoke at 10:27 p.m. on the tarmac at Ciampino Airport.

Remarks to Students at the American Seminary at the Vatican
May 27, 1989

What a neat welcome, thank you. [Applause] I've got to go to supper, come on here. [Applause] What a wonderful welcome. You remember the old American expression, often said of a group or an individual, "He hasn't got a prayer." Well—[laughter]—I am delighted to meet an audience about whom that will never be said. [Laughter] What a wonderful, wonderful welcome.

I'll just say a couple of things. Barbara and I want to thank you for this warm welcome, this touch of America to our European tour. And we're touched. When I heard from my friend, Frank Shakespeare, our Ambassador, how many would be here, I was surprised and touched.

As you know, I've just had an audience with His Holiness Pope John Paul II. He was so generous with his time and so generous with his thinking and imparted to me

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had an audience John Paul II. He time and so generous imparted to me

once again his views on world peace and his views on how perhaps we can all work together to help in that regard. He has devoted his whole life to serving God. And the things that we focused on in this meeting were broad questions of peace and freedom and justice as they apply, or might be applied, all around the world. So, it's a talk that I'll long remember. I leave once again inspired by his moral and spiritual leadership, and I know that that same leadership inspires everyone here—all of you, certainly, as well as has your faith, I might say, in an Almighty through whom all things are possible.

I wish you well. I'd like—lest you don't recognize him—to introduce not all of my colleagues but our distinguished Secretary of State, my friend, Jim Baker over here. Next to him is my Chief of Staff, Governor John Sununu. And then next to him is General Brent Scowcroft, my national security adviser. I'm sure most of you recognize our Ambassador to the Vatican, Frank Shakespeare, and his daughter with him.

Bless you all. Thank you for this warm, warm welcome.

[At this point, the seminarians broke into a spontaneous rendition of "God Bless America."]

Bless you all. Thank you for this warm, warm welcome. And it makes me determined to leave here, inspired as I am, redouble our efforts in every way possible for world peace, for strength, for the family, for freedom of religion, and all the things that everybody here believes in. Thank you for such a warm, cordial welcome. I can't tell you how good it makes me feel.

Note: The President spoke at 7:18 p.m. in the Sala Clementina at the Vatican.

Toast at a Dinner Hosted by Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita in Rome, Italy

May 27, 1989

Mr. Prime Minister and leaders of the legislative branch, distinguished guests, it's a very great honor for me to be welcomed

in such a warm and generous way by the Italian people and their government. You know, Barbara and I have been to this marvelous country, this beautiful country, many times; and as always, we've been received with kindness and generosity. This trip is my first visit to Europe as President of the United States. And I think of no place that is better to begin than right here in Italy and to be right 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, so I will brag—now 12 million, and rising. And among the many Italian-Americans, there are Fiorello La Guardia—some old enough to remember—Joe DiMaggio in sports; Tony Fauci, now at the National Institute of Health; and of course, our Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia.

And 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 family, faith, and work.

We also admire your country's record of success in combating terrorism and organized crime. And I'm especially grateful for your help in stopping the scourge of narcotics, which torments both our nations. We're going to 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 already excellent bilateral relations, so, too, will the action that I'm pleased to announce tonight.

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.

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. And to protect that alliance and the shared commitment to freedom which underlies it is our continuous

ing 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. And when the need arose for NATO to relocate that 401st Tactical Fighter Wing within southern Europe, Italy welcomed it. And when strategic interests were at risk in the Persian Gulf and in Lebanon, Italy sent ships and peacekeeping forces. And when NATO confronted widespread Soviet deployment of these multiple-warhead SS-20 missiles, Italy stood tall in response. And at times when Europe seemed ready to turn inward, you have reinforced our transatlantic ties. And for that, Mr. Prime Minister, Italy has our gratitude and our profound respect. So, together, let us reaffirm the ties that bind us. And let's continue to build peace and the commonwealth of free nations not for ourselves but also for our children, the kind of peace and freedom which lasts.

And in that spirit, Mr. Prime Minister, I ask all of our guests tonight to rise and raise their glasses. To Italian-American friendship, our transatlantic heritage, and 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.

Note: The President spoke at 9:20 p.m. in the dining room at Villa Madama in Rome.

White House Fact Sheet on the Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Pilot Program

May 27, 1989

The Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Pilot Program (NVWPP) is a 3-year test program mandated by law (section 313 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986) to waive, under certain conditions, temporary visitor visas. The administration must report back to Congress on the pilot program in the summer of 1990.

The countries are selected by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. They are countries with the highest volume of nonimmigrant visa issuance and which offer reciprocal treatment of American citizen travelers. The purpose of the program is to promote tourism and reduce visa processing costs.

The program was instituted in the United Kingdom and Japan in 1988. Italy is the third country to qualify for the program. Under the program, nationals of these countries, during the duration of the pilot program, will not be required to obtain visas to visit the United States for up to 90 days for tourism and business.

We will work with the countries that participate in the program to ensure the safety of air travelers and to thwart terrorism and drug trafficking.

Remarks to Members of the American Embassy Community in Rome, Italy *May 28, 1989*

Thank you, Mr. Secretary, and thank all of you for that warm Memorial Day weekend welcome. First, to Ambassador Rabb and Ruth, let me simply add our profound thanks for a job well done. I'll tell you, you stay around Max for about 24 hours, and that exhausting energy level is something. And it all has been steered into improving relations—this energy of his—improving relations between Italy and the United States.

And yesterday, when I met with the Italian leaders, I told them: I don't believe this bilateral relationship has ever been stronger. And I think a large bit of the credit for that goes to our able Ambassador and his wife. And then I'd have to add to every single one of you that works here in the United States Embassy: Thank you for a job superbly done.

I will say just a word about our new Ambassador, Pete Secchia, a good friend of both the Secretary's and mine. He'll do a good job—energetic. He knows what he doesn't know. He knows he's going to have to learn a lot from the staff here. But you're going to like him, and I'm convinced the Italians will as well. I believe the Senate

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will act promptly on that nomination. And he and his Joan, that Jim Baker and I know very well, will be along; but what remarkably big shoes they have to fill.

Thanks, in large measure, to your efforts—I agree with Max—this visit has gone well. I saw Barbara Watson, who is the admin officer of the United States Embassy. And I looked at her very carefully before I went over and shook hands. And I wanted to see if she looked in a high state of irritation—[laughter]—or if she looked perfectly normal. And I would say this—I saw her—it wasn't that she looked on edge at all. [Laughter] But I told her that we would leave on time, and she smiled from ear to ear and was very gracious. [Laughter] And I say all that because I have been on the receiving end—when I served in China—the receiving end of a visit from a President of the United States, and I know what it's like: a pluperfect pain. [Laughter] No, she was very pleasant about it. And it gives me the occasion to thank all of you—the admin and the security and the political side of the Embassy and commercial or military, whatever—for the superb cooperation. Our people tell me they've never seen a more cooperative effort, and I think it has shown through in the way this visit has gone. And I might say, parenthetically, my thanks to the members of the U.S. Navy for providing us that wonderful music here on this very celebratory day.

Now, we've had good talks here—substantive talks with President Cossiga and then, of course, with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister. We had a gala evening last night and then—I agree with the objective side of what Max said about the ceremony at Nettuno. Oh, I'm sure most of you all have been there. And if you haven't, you've got to see it. You've got to see that tribute to those who gave their lives fighting for our country, fighting for freedom. It was very, very moving for Barbara and me. And I expect any American who goes and takes a look at that beautiful cemetery will have that with them for the rest of their lives. And so, I want to thank those who handle that end of our visit, those who serve to keep up that beautiful memorial to our fallen brothers.

I know, as I say, that this has been a complicated event. And now, as you know,

we go on from here to NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization], to the meeting there that is very, very important for the alliance. I happen to believe this alliance has never been stronger. And I salute my immediate predecessor, President Reagan, for his role in guaranteeing the strength of the alliance.

So, we go there in a time of great optimism, a time when our values worldwide are winning—the values of freedom and democracy and all the things that we believe in and things these kids learn about in school every single day and get from their families. So, it's an optimistic time for the alliance. And it's a great time for the United States of America. I look forward to that part of it.

But there was something more than symbolic about Italy being my first stop, because I think it signals to the Italian people how important we view not only their participation in NATO and their willingness to undertake complicated NATO assignments but the strength of our bilateral relationship that so many of you have worked many years to encourage and to strengthen. So, I'm grateful again for that. And please make no mistake: When we chose Italy, we did it very, very carefully. And we came here to symbolize exactly this: the strength of the friendship between our two peoples.

Now, thank you all very much. What I really want to do—and I don't know that we can talk these kids into it—but what I really want to do is see if we can get the kids—and to be a kid, you've got to be—[laughter]—you guys are out—you've got to be, what, about 15 to come so we can have a group picture taken up here. And if anybody feels offended, we've got to do that. But in the meantime, let me end this way—because this is a marvelous Memorial Day weekend—and let me simply say, Thank you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:30 p.m. at the U.S. Ambassador's residence. He was introduced by Secretary of State James A. Baker III. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Ambassador Maxwell M. Rabb, Mrs. Ruth Rabb, and Ambassador-designate Peter F. Secchia.

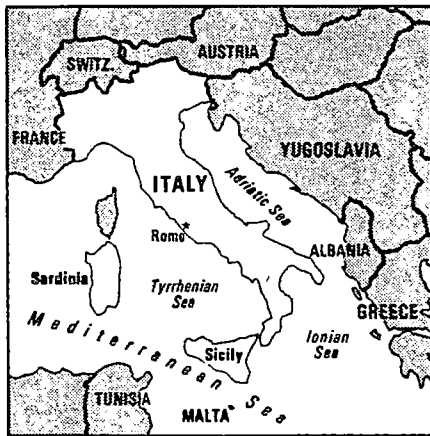
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Italy



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

May 1989



Official Name:
Republic of Italy

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 301,225 sq. km. (116,303 sq. mi.); about the size of Georgia and Florida combined. **Cities:** *Capital*—Rome (pop. 2.8 million). *Other cities*—Milan, Naples, Turin. **Terrain:** Mostly rugged and mountainous. **Climate:** Generally mild Mediterranean; cold northern winters.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Italian(s). **Population** (mid-1988): 57.4 million. **Annual growth rate** (1988): .2%. **Ethnic groups:** Primarily Italian, but small groups of German-, French-, Slovene-, and Albanian-Italians. **Religion:** Roman Catholic. **Language:** Italian. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—8. *Literacy*—98%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate* (1987)—9.6/1,000 live births. *Life expectancy*—73 yrs. **Work force** (1988, 24 million; employed 21.1 million): *Agriculture*—10%. *Industry and commerce*—32%. *Services*—58%.

Government

Type: Republic since June 2, 1946. **Constitution:** January 1, 1948. Kingdom of Italy proclaimed March 17, 1861.

Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state), Council of Ministers (cabinet), headed by the president of the council (prime minister). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament; 630-member Chamber of Deputies, 322-member Senate. *Judicial*—independent constitutional court and lower magistracy.

Subdivisions: 94 provinces, 20 regions.

Political parties: Christian Democratic, communist, socialist, Italian Social Movement, Social Democratic, Republican, Liberal. **Suffrage:** Universal over 18.

Defense (1988*): 2.1% of GDP.

Flag: Three vertical bands—green, white, and red.

Economy

GDP (1988*): \$825.6 billion. **Per capita income** (1988*): \$14,383. **Avg. inflation rate** (last 4 yrs.): 6%. **Annual GDP growth:** 3.9%.

Natural resources: Fish, natural gas.

Agriculture: *Products*—wheat, rice, grapes, olives, citrus fruits.

Industry: *Types*—automobiles, machinery, chemicals, textiles, shoes.

Trade (1988*): *Exports* (f.o.b.)—\$128.4 billion: machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear. *Imports* (c.i.f.)—\$138.3 billion: machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum. **Major trade partners** (1988*)—F.R.G. 20%, France 16%, U.K. 7%, U.S. 7%, U.S.S.R. 2%, OPEC 5%.

Exchange rate (1988, fluctuates) 1,302 lire = U.S.\$1.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and some of its specialized and related agencies, NATO, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), European Community (EC), Western European Union, Council of Europe, INTELSAT.

* 1988 figures are estimates.

GEOGRAPHY

Italy is a 1,127-kilometer-long peninsula (700 mi.) extending into the Mediterranean Sea. On the west and south it includes the large islands of Sardinia and Sicily, Pantelleria, and the Eolian (Lipari) group. Throughout history, Italy's position on the main routes between Europe, Africa, and the Near and Far East has given it great political, economic, and strategic importance. The peninsula is 69 kilometers (43 mi.) from Albania, and Sicily is 145 kilometers (90 mi.) from the African mainland.

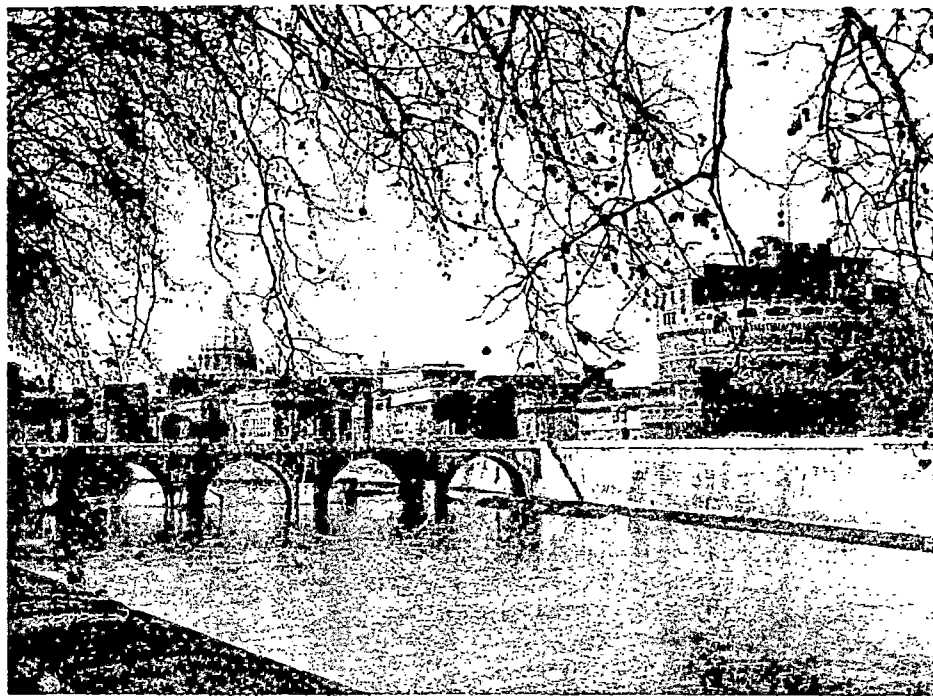
Except for the Po Valley area in the north, the heel of "the boot" in the south, and small coastal areas, Italy is rugged and mountainous. The climate is generally mild and Mediterranean, but there are wide variations. Sicily and the south are comparable to southern California, though usually warmer. The Alps and northern Dolomites have a climate similar to Colorado but more humid.

PEOPLE

Italy is linguistically and religiously homogeneous but culturally, economically, and politically diverse. Political power is divided among eight or more political parties, ranging from neo-Fascist to communist.

Italy has the fifth highest population density in Europe—about 200 persons per square kilometer (490/sq. mi.). Minority groups are small; the largest are the German-speaking people of Bolzano Province and the Slovenes around Trieste. Other groups comprise the ancient communities of Albanian, Greek, Ladin, and French origin. Although Roman Catholicism is the official religion—99% of the people are nominally Catholic—all religious faiths are provided equal freedom before the law by the constitution.

Italian culture flowered in the Renaissance during the 14th and 15th centuries. Literary achievements—such as Dante's *Divine Comedy* and Petrarch's sonnets; the philosophies of St. Thomas Aquinas and Galileo Galilei; and painting, sculpture, and other fine arts, such as the works of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Botticelli, Fra Angelico, and Michelangelo—exerted a tremendous and lasting influence on the development of Western civilization. In the 19th century, Italian romantic opera flourished through composers Gioacchino Rossini, Giuseppe Verdi, and Giacomo Puccini, and their tradition continued well into the 20th century. Opera is still a national



Looking along the Tiber River, Rome, toward Castel Sant'Angelo and St. Peter's Basilica.

passion. Contemporary Italian artists, writers, filmmakers, architects, composers, and designers make significant contributions to Western culture.

HISTORY

Modern Italian history dates from 1870 with the unification of the entire peninsula under King Victor Emmanuel II of the House of Savoy. From 1870 until 1922, Italy was a constitutional monarchy with a parliament elected under limited suffrage.

During World War I, Italy denounced its standing alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary and in 1915 entered the war on the side of the Allies. Under the postwar settlement, Italy received some former Austrian territory along the northeast frontier. In 1922, Benito Mussolini came to power and, over the next few years, eliminated the old political parties, curtailed personal liberties, and installed a Fascist dictatorship called the Corporate State. The king, with little or no power, remained titular head of state.

During World War II, Italy allied with Germany and declared war on the United Kingdom and France in 1940.

Following the allied invasion of Sicily in 1943, Italy became a co-belligerent of the Allies against Germany. A noteworthy popular resistance movement was conducted against the remaining Germans, who were driven out in April 1945. The monarchy was ended by a 1946 plebiscite, and a constituent assembly was elected to draw up plans for the republic.

Under the 1947 peace treaty, minor adjustments were made in Italy's frontier with France; the eastern border area was transferred to Yugoslavia; and the area around the city of Trieste was designated as a free territory. In 1954, the free territory, which had remained under the administration of U.S.-U.K. forces (Zone A, including the city of Trieste) and Yugoslav forces (Zone B), was divided between Italy and Yugoslavia, principally along the zonal boundary. This arrangement was made permanent by the Italian-Yugoslav Treaty of Osimo, ratified in 1977. Under the 1947 peace treaty, Italy also gave up its overseas territories and certain Mediterranean islands.

The Roman Catholic Church's position in Italy, since its temporal powers ended in 1870, has been governed by a series of accords with the Italian Government. Under the Lateran Pacts of 1929, which were confirmed by the present constitution, the Vatican City state is recognized by Italy as an independent, sovereign state. While preserving that

recognition, in 1984 Italy and the Vatican updated several provisions of the 1929 accords. Included was the end of Roman Catholicism as Italy's formal state religion.

GOVERNMENT

Italy has been a democratic republic since June 2, 1946, when the monarchy was abolished by popular referendum. The constitution, promulgated January 1, 1948, established a bicameral parliament, a separate judiciary, and an executive branch composed of a Council of Ministers (cabinet) and headed by the president of the council (prime minister). The Council of Ministers—in practice, composed mostly of members of parliament, must retain the confidence of both houses. The president of the republic is elected for 7 years by the parliament sitting jointly with a small number of regional delegates. The president nominates the prime minister, who chooses the other ministers.

Except for a few senators, both houses of parliament are popularly and directly elected by proportional representation. In addition to 315 elected members, the Senate includes former presidents and several other persons appointed for life according to special constitutional provisions. Both houses are elected for a maximum of 5 years, but ei-

ther may be dissolved before the expiration of its normal term and early elections called. Legislative bills may originate in either house and must be passed by a majority in both.

The Italian judicial system is based on Roman law, modified in the Napoleonic code and subsequent statutes. There is only partial judicial review of legislation in the American sense. A constitutional court, which passes on the constitutionality of laws, is a post-World War II innovation. Its powers, volume, and frequency of decisions are not as extensive as those of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Italian state is highly centralized in form. The prefect of each of the 94 provinces is appointed by, and is answerable to, the central government. In addition to the provinces, the constitution provides for 20 regions with limited governing powers. Five regions with special statutes—Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia—have long been functioning. The other 15 regions, however, were not established and did not vote for their first regional "councils" (parliaments) until 1970. The establishment of regional governments throughout Italy is bringing about greater decentralization of the national governmental machinery.

Principal Government Officials

President—Francesco Cossiga
Prime Minister—Ciriaco De Mita

Ambassador to the United States—
Rinaldo Petrignani

Italy maintains an embassy in the United States at 1601 Fuller Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009 (tel. 202-328-5500).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Italy has about a dozen political parties, some extremely small. The following are the most important, in order of their approximate strength in the Chamber of Deputies deriving from the last general elections in 1987.

- The Christian Democratic Party (DC), descendant of the Popular Party of the pre-Fascist era, has been the core of all postwar governments. It represents a wide range of interests and views, which sometimes make it difficult to reach agreement on specific issues. The party polled 34.3% of the popular vote in 1987. Party Secretary: Arnaldo Forlani. Official newspaper: *Il Popolo*.

- The Italian Communist Party (PCI), the largest communist party in Western Europe, once supported almost regularly Soviet foreign policy and has taken pro-labor, reformist stances in domestic affairs. In 1987, it won 26.6% of the popular vote. Secretary General: Achille Occhetto. Newspaper: *L'Unita*.

- The Italian Socialist Party (PSI) has moved toward the center of the Italian political spectrum under the leadership of Party Secretary Bettino Craxi. It polled 14.3% of the 1987 vote. After the 1983 parliamentary elections, Craxi became the first socialist prime minister in Italy's history, heading a government composed of Christian Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, and Social Democrats. Party Secretary: Benedetto (Bettino) Craxi. Newspaper: *Avanti!*

- The Italian Social Movement (MSI), on the right, has older members imbued with the traditions of fascism. The movement polled 5.9% of the popular vote in 1987. Political Secretary: Gianfranco Fini. Newspaper: *Il Secolo*.

- The small Italian Republican Party (PRI) traditionally has supported republican institutions and polled 3.7% of the vote in 1987. Party Secretary Giovanni Spadolini became the first non-DC prime minister of the postwar era in June 1981. Party Secretary: Giorgio La Malfa. Newspaper: *La Voce Repubblicana*.



La Scala Opera House, Milan.

- The Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI) polled 3.0% of the vote in 1987. Party Secretary: Antonia Carglia. Newspaper: *Umanita*.

- The Italian Liberal Party (PLI) reflects classical European liberalism in the sense of an orientation toward capitalism, individualism, and free enterprise in contrast to statism. The PLI has evolved into a small but widely respected party of conscience occupying a center-right niche in the Italian political spectrum. They received 2.9% of the popular vote in 1983 and 2.1% in 1987. Secretary: Renato Altissimo.

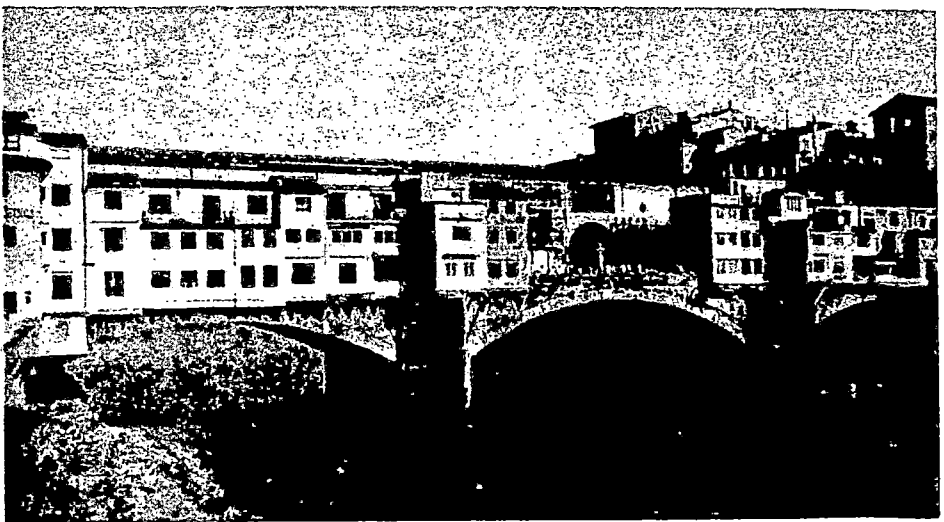
- The Radical Party has formally adopted the name "European Federalists." The party secretaryship is held for a 6-month period by various members of the party leadership. The party has helped influence social change in Italy by sponsoring referenda such as divorce and abortion. It garnered 2.6% of the vote in 1987.

- The Greens Party entered parliament for the first time in 1987 with 13 deputies and one senator. The party, which campaigned on an antinuclear and environmentalist platform, won 2.5% of the vote. The Greens are a loosely organized alliance of environmentalist and peace groups and have resisted the label of "political party."

Postwar Conditions

Despite frequent government turnovers, the Italian political situation has been relatively stable, principally because of the continuity of the DC as Italy's party of relative majority. Italian governments have consistently been oriented around the DC, which since 1945 has governed in coalition with other parties or alone. Three DC leaders—the late Premier Alcide De Gasperi, former Premier Amintore Fanfani, and the late Premier Aldo Moro—dominated the Italian political scene for most of that time.

From 1947 to the late 1950s, Christian Democrats led a series of "center" coalition alignments with the Social Democrats, Republicans, and Liberals. During the 1960s, in an effort to expand the "democratic area" and promote reform legislation, the Christian Democrats pursued a "center-left" policy that included the Socialists in the national government and excluded the Liberals. Political and policy divisions with the center-left alignment culminated in 1976 in the dissolution of the parliament and early elections, ending the center-left period.



Above: Medieval Ponte Vecchio, the oldest bridge over the Arno River.

Left: View over the rooftops of Florence, Petrarch's "Pearl of Cities."

After the elections, which saw a dramatic gain by the PCI, the PSI refused to return to coalition with the DC. No other solution being acceptable, Premier Andreotti formed the first of two DC minority governments that led Italy for 2 1/2 years, first with passive and later with active support by other parties, including the PCI. By late 1978, the ambivalence in this arrangement impelled the PCI to end its support. In ensuing early elections in 1979, the PCI lost a full four points and saw its 5-year-old "historic compromise" strategy—the goal of coming to power in coalition with the DC—slip further from its grasp. Governments since 1979 have returned to the earlier center-left pattern. In June 1981, the DC relinquished the prime ministry (to Republican Giovanni Spadolini) for the first

time in the postwar period, although the DC remained the largest party in the governing coalition.

In August 1983, PSI leader Bettino Craxi became prime minister, remaining in that office for two terms until March 1987. The first term was longer than that served by any other Italian prime minister since the war. Early elections in June 1987, in which the PSI made strong gains and the PCI dropped to 26.9% of the vote, were followed by the formation of another five-party coalition government, led this time by Christian Democrat Giovanni Goria. The Goria

government fell in March 1988, and was succeeded by another Christian Democratic government led by the party's secretary, Ciriaco De Mita.

The Italian Communist Party

The Italian Communist Party is the largest nonruling party in the world and the second largest party in Italy after the Christian Democrats. Communist electoral strength had steadily increased in each succeeding national election to a high of 34.4% of the vote in 1976. Not until the four-point loss in 1979 did the communists drop back in national elections. Except for the immediate post-World War II period, the communists have been kept from participating in the national government, although they share power in many local administrations. Nevertheless, lively debate persists on the degree of "democratization" the communists may be undergoing and, hence, on the possibility of their eventual acceptability as government partners. Although the Communist Party has persuaded many Italians that if it came to power it would not seek to emulate

Travel Notes

Clothing: Woolens and sweaters are practical most of the year; cottons are recommended for the hot summers.

Currency: Nonresidents can only leave the country with 1 million lire and 5 million lire worth of other currencies. Larger amounts may be exported as long as they have been declared upon entering the country.

Health: Medical facilities are available in cities. No special immunizations are necessary. Tapwater is safe. Meat, fruit, vegetables, and shellfish should be well prepared.

Telecommunications: Telephone and telegraph connections within Italy and to international points are good. Rome is six standard time zones ahead of eastern standard time.

Transportation: Many major international airlines have service to Rome and Milan. There is daily jet service to the United States. Public transportation is modern, efficient, and reasonably priced. Metered taxis are inexpensive and usually available at stands. Avoid unmetered taxis.

No Italian visa is required of American citizens visiting Italy temporarily for tourism or business trips. Persons planning to travel in Italy for work or other purposes should inquire about their visa status in advance at an Italian Embassy or consulate before traveling to Italy.

Soviet-style communism, a majority of Italian political opinion remains skeptical of the PCI's true commitment to pluralist, democratic, pro-Western values.

ECONOMY

The Italian economy has changed dramatically since the end of World War II. From an agriculturally based economy, it has developed into one of the top six industrial countries in the free world. Italy's economic importance is recognized in its inclusion in the Group of Seven countries. It is a member of the European Community and the OECD.

During the 1951-71 period, the change from an agricultural to an industrial economy was marked by high growth rates, averaging almost 6%. In the early 1970s, the growth of strong trade unions and social pressures led to a long period of sharp wage increases. These pressures, plus the effects of the 1973 oil crisis, created high inflation, balance-of-payments problems, squeezed business profits, and declining investment.

After a balance-of-payments crisis and recession in 1975, the economy quickly recovered, and growth resumed until 1980 when further oil price increases contributed to another downturn in economic activity.

The recession lasted until 1983, when economic growth once more began to pick up, averaging 3.2% during the 1984-88 period. Growth is expected to last at least through 1990, largely due to strong domestic demand reflected in growing consumer spending and investment outlays. Domestic demand has grown faster than domestic output. This would have led to a trade deficit causing authorities to brake the expansion, had not the terms of trade shifted sharply in the mid-1980s as a result of the drop in oil prices.

Italy's greatest economic challenge is to reduce its enormous budget deficit, which in 1988 was equal to 11.5% of the gross domestic product (GDP). This remains a high priority for the government as it prepares for the unification of the European market in 1992. Another problem is high unemployment, concentrated primarily among young and in the southern portion of the country.

The economy is largely in private hands, but the government runs many large enterprises and services, including the railroad, airlines, electricity, telephones, and large portions of the telecommunications network. The government also is a large employer, accounting

for 15% of employment in 1988. In the same year, services accounted for 58% of GDP, industry 37%, and agriculture 5%.

Italy has few natural resources. Much of the land is unsuited for farming; therefore, it is a net food importer. There are no substantial deposits of iron, coal, or oil. Natural gas reserves, mainly in the Po Valley and offshore Adriatic, have grown in recent years and constitute the country's most important mineral resource. Most raw materials needed for manufacturing and more than 80% of the country's energy sources are imported. Italy's economic strength is in the processing and the manufacturing of goods, primarily in small, family-owned firms. Its major industries are precision machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, and fashion and clothing.

Foreign Trade

Italy has long been a trading country, reliant on imports of oil, other raw materials, and food as well as exports of manufactured goods such as machinery, textiles, and clothing. Imports have risen with higher living standards in recent years, and the price of oil also has a strong effect on the trade balance. Italy has been able to run small trade deficits in the past without great concern because it has always had very strong tourism receipts. This trend has moderated in the 1980s, as higher income levels have allowed more Italians to vacation abroad and European tourists have shifted to other southern European destinations. Also, strong domestic demand has caused imports to grow faster than exports in recent years, causing the trade deficit to widen.

Italy's closest trade ties are with the other countries of the European Community. In the 1980s, with the help of lower oil prices, Italy has reduced its trade with OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) nations from a peak of 17% of total imports in 1981 to 6% for the first 11 months of 1988. In recent years, Italy has had a trade surplus with the United States, which accounted for 6% of Italian imports and 5% of Italian exports in 1988.

Labor

A rigid labor market and protective legislation for employed workers exacerbate unemployment in Italy, which remains its major problem, particularly among younger workers. Although skilled labor is in short supply in some categories, in-

efficient use of labor, structural unemployment, and underemployment persist, as does labor unreported for tax purposes.

About 28% of the labor force is unionized. The communist-dominated GCIL (Italian General Confederation of Labor) controls 46.9% of organized labor; the Christian Democratic-oriented CISL (Italian Confederation of Workers' Unions) about 34.8%, and the socialist-oriented UIL (Italian Union of Labor) about 18%.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Italy has achieved its basic postwar objective of equality and partnership in the community of democratic nations. It was admitted to the United Nations in 1955. It is a member and strong supporter of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), OECD, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the EC. Italy also is active in the Western European Union and the Council of Europe.

DEFENSE

A staunch NATO ally, Italy occupies an important strategic position in the Mediterranean, guarding the southern flank of Europe and serving as a bridge to North Africa and the Middle East. Recent Italian governments have taken a leading role among the Allies on such important defense initiatives as the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear forces. They also have recognized the need to enhance Italy's military posture and have taken significant steps in that direction.

U.S.-ITALIAN RELATIONS

The United States enjoys warm and friendly relations with Italy. The two are NATO allies and cooperate in the United Nations, in various regional organizations, and, bilaterally, for peace, prosperity, and defense. Italy has recently

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shown a willingness to work closely with the United States and others on issues beyond NATO's traditional area of responsibility, such as participating in Middle East peacekeeping and in combating terrorism.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador (designate)—Peter F. Secchia

Deputy Chief of Mission—John W. Holmes

Economic Affairs—Daniel P. Serwer

Political Affairs—John S. Brims

Public Affairs—Jodie Lewinsohn

Commercial Affairs—Emilio Iodice

Agricultural Attache—Frank Piason

Treasury Attache—Llewellyn Pascoe

Defense Attache—Capt. Lawrence Ewerq, USN

Consular Posts

Consul General, Florence—Diane Dillard

Consul General, Genoa—Frank Tumminia

Consul General, Milan—John Boyle

Consul General, Naples—Emil P. Ericksen

Consul General, Palermo—Katherine Shirley

The U.S. Embassy in Italy is located at Via Veneto 119, Rome (tel. (6) 46741). ■

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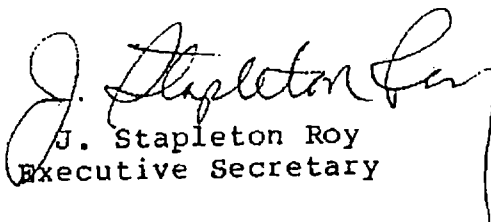
September 22, 1989

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: President Cossiga of Italy State Visit -- Public
Remarks by the President

Draft remarks for use by the President at the October 11 White House arrival ceremony and state dinner for President Cossiga of Italy are attached, as requested in the NSC memo of September 15, 1989. A draft statement for issuance following the President's meeting with President Cossiga at the White House on October 11 is also attached.


J. Stapleton Roy
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- 1) Draft Arrival Ceremony Remarks
- 2) Draft State Dinner Toast
- 3) Draft Press Statement

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DRAFT

PRESIDENT'S GREETING OF PRESIDENT COSSIGA

THE WHITE HOUSE

OCTOBER 11, 1989

Mr. President, distinguished guests, friends of Italy:

Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome Francesco Cossiga, President of the Republic of Italy, to Washington as he begins his State Visit to the United States.

I think the enthusiasm shown by the many friends of Italy assembled on the White House lawn today demonstrates just how deeply the American people care about Italy. I share this feeling and want you to know, Mr. President, of the great respect and admiration we have for the nation whose democracy you so ably represent.

Earlier this year in Rome, and at the Nettuno military cemetery near Naples, Barbara and I were moved by the warmth of the Italian people. Italy was the first stop on my first visit to Europe as President. I like to think that the inspiration of those first days on Italian soil helped make the visit to Europe and the NATO summit a success. I am grateful for the support that was so much in evidence that memorable weekend last May.

Ladies and gentlemen, I sincerely welcome my friend President Cossiga. Francesco, you are indeed the proud symbol of Italian Democracy. For over four years you have served with the greatest of dignity as President. Your career of public service -- as President, as Prime Minister, as President of the Senate and as Minister several times over -- is long, distinguished, and filled with challenge and accomplishment. Your resilience, integrity, fairness and warmth are legendary. You have met crisis with strength and determination.

Mr. President, in addition to your many fine contributions to the Italian people, you have proved over the decades that you are indeed a friend of the United States and the Atlantic Alliance. You have personally helped ensure that important NATO modernization efforts could succeed, despite formidable obstacles. I applaud your courage and foresight, and want to express my thanks for your continuing support on issues important to the Alliance, including the deployment of modern aircraft, the F-16, to protect NATO's Southern Flank.

There are few nations where the mutual affection is so genuine, and the ties so close, as between the United States and Italy. I salute today the courage and spirit of cooperation of the people and leaders of Italy, and particularly my friend President Cossiga. As we meet today, and get to know each other better, we can enhance the dialogue between our two nations that has enriched our lives so greatly, and show how much this relationship means to us.

The United States and Italy are the firmest of allies. We have close, friendly and productive dialogue. We are working together closely on the serious problems of organized crime, narcotics trafficking and drug consumption. We share values, goals and a firm commitment to principles of democracy and freedom. We are partners in the Atlantic Alliance, where Italy has consistently shown its resolve and determination to support Alliance objectives, and where it plays a key role in preserving the unity so vital today.

I am particularly pleased that President Cossiga's visit coincides with the celebrations across our nation in honor of that great explorer and son of Genoa, Christopher Columbus. This week in America we honor Colombus for his foresight and bravery and for inspiring generations of explorers who have not feared frontiers, but have seen them as challenges to be confronted and conquered.

Later this week, President Cossiga will be visiting Houston, Texas, where he will witness the fine work of our Johnson Space Center, which is carrying on man's unquenchable dream of exploration, in the tradition of Columbus. Mr. President, in Texas you will be able to observe first hand the contribution being made by the latest of our shuttle missions, Galileo (launch scheduled Oct. 12), and learn of plans to expand our reach into space, in cooperation with the Italian Space Agency.

Mr. President, as you travel through America this week, you will be able to gauge for yourself the strength of the ties between our two nations, symbolized by the millions of Americans proud of their Italian heritage.

Let me in closing express my hopes that you and your distinguished colleagues have a most successful visit to America. I look forward to our discussions today, and to dinner at the White House tonight, when you will witness the respect and love of just a few of the millions of Americans of Italian descent, and those who know Italy as a close and strong ally. We welcome your visit, and return your friendship.

sonable estimate for the magnetic field strength at the surface of Jupiter is about five gauss (unit of magnetic field; the Earth's is about one gauss). The direction of the magnetic field can be deduced from measurements of the weak circular polarization. The combination of factors affecting the magnetization of Jupiter is found to be the reverse of those affecting those of Earth, so that a terrestrial compass taken to Jupiter would point south.

The decametric emission. The radio emission at decametre (10-metre) wavelengths extends from 3.5 to 39.5 megahertz (3.5×10^6 to 39.5×10^6 cycles per second). The decrease in intensity of signal toward the high frequencies is probably intrinsic, but the low-frequency (long-wavelength) cutoff is caused by Earth's ionosphere, a layer of the upper atmosphere that prevents the passage of such radiation. At a given wavelength, observed fluxes—i.e., the amounts of radio radiation received per unit time and per unit area—vary enormously with time. Occasional periods of quiescence last for several days or even weeks; but when a noise storm is in progress, the midfrequency may drift over a considerable portion of the spectrum in a matter of hours or minutes. The strength of the radio signal and the frequency of noise storms show a marked time dependence that has led to the detection of three "sources" or emitting regions, described below. The System III coordinate system was initially defined through the periodicity of these sources. The relative strength of the three sources has been found to be a strong function of the frequency at which the planet is observed.

The most unexpected characteristic of the noise storms is the degree to which they are affected by the position of the satellite Io in its orbit. For one source, events are much more likely to occur when Io is 90° from superior geocentric conjunction (i.e., 90° from the position in which Earth, Jupiter, and Io are in a straight line) than otherwise. A slightly smaller degree of correlation is observed for the other two sources when Io is 240° from conjunction.

The noise sources appear to be regions that lie in the line of sight toward the optical disk of the planet (unlike the nonthermal decimetric radiation) and must be smaller than 450 kilometres in diameter, the limit of resolution (detectable detail) if their emitted radio waves are incoherent (out of phase with each other); or the sources must be smaller than 4,000 kilometres, the limit of resolution if their waves are coherent.

A slight variation in the rotation period determined from the decametric emission (see above) has been successfully linked to the variation in the apparent position of the Earth viewed from Jupiter in the course of one complete Jovian orbit about the Sun. This has led to a new definition of System III that represents an average value over one of these cycles, viz., $p = 9^h 55^m 29.^s 73$.

an area of active research in the 1970s. Early work pointed to the existence of emission processes operating at or near the electron gyrofrequency (rotation speed of an electron in a magnetic field) or the plasma frequency. The most promising explanation of the effect of the orbital motion of Io on noise storms relates the emission to a small region of space linked to Io by magnetic field lines that move with Io. Electrons moving in spirals around the magnetic field lines could produce the observed radiation. Interaction between these electrons and the Jovian ionosphere can be expected and could lead to other observable effects that would be useful tests of the theories. Attempts to detect a Jovian aurora resulting from such interaction, however, have not yet been successful.

THE INTERIOR

The atmosphere, discussed above, comprises only a very small fraction of the planet, much as the skin of a fruit compares with its contents. Nothing can be directly observed below a thin outer layer, so that indirect conclusions are drawn from the evidence in order to determine the composition of the interior of Jupiter. The low mean density of Jupiter as a whole (see Table 1) shows that its structure and composition, or both, must be radically

different from that of the Earth. In an early attempt to account for this difference, it was assumed that the entire planet was gaseous. That assumption was shown to have been fallacious, however, as heat loss from the interior would have caused solidification at the expected internal temperatures. A logical alternative is to assume that the planetary material has low density, with hydrogen and helium as major constituents. The detailed characteristics of the internal structure of Jupiter remain a complex problem.

The quantities derived directly from observation with which the astronomer can work are the mass, radius, shape, rate of rotation, and perturbations of satellite orbits. From these he can deduce the ellipticity and the departure from an ellipsoid of the planet, quantities that may also be predicted using theoretical descriptions, or models, for the internal distribution of material. Such models can then be tested by their agreement with the observations.

The basic difficulty in constructing a model that will adequately describe the internal conditions for Jupiter is the impossibility of reproducing its interior temperatures and pressures in the laboratory. Pressures produced in laboratories have reached only 20,000 atmospheres (one atmosphere is the pressure at sea level on the Earth), whereas the pressure at the centre of Jupiter is estimated to exceed 30,000,000 atmospheres. The required extrapolation is not quite as dramatic as it may seem, since at such tremendous pressures hydrogen will assume a state like a metal the properties of which can be calculated with some confidence. The difficulty lies, first, in establishing the transition point at which the metallic state occurs and, second, in defining the properties of hydrogen between this transition point and the region where laboratory measurements are available.

But certain conclusions can still be drawn. Perhaps the most significant is that Jupiter cannot be composed entirely of hydrogen; if it were, it would have to be considerably larger than it is to account for its mass. On the other hand, hydrogen must predominate, constituting at least 78 percent of the planet by mass, no matter in what form—gas, liquid, solid—it may occur. If one assumes that the bulk of the rest of the planet is helium, one finds that the proportion of hydrogen to helium is on the order of 14:1, in close agreement with present ideas for the composition of the Sun.

The existence of neither a well-defined solid surface nor of a liquid phase has been proved. Nor is it certain that a very dense core exists at the centre of the planet. Some models need a core to account for the observed ellipticity. The core may not be necessary, however, if, for example, the density of the molecular hydrogen is slightly underestimated. Furthermore, if Jupiter is radiating more energy than it receives from the Sun, any reasonable model must include an internal heat source, and this has not yet been done.

Such a source may produce a deep convecting layer that might even extend to the centre of the planet. Then Jupiter would not be greatly different from a star of extremely low mass; in which case it would be unlikely to possess a high-density core. An attractive feature of such a model is that convection at great depths, where pressure has ionized matter, appears to be an appropriate mechanism for generating a magnetic field.

THE SATELLITE SYSTEM

The first new objects in the solar system discovered by means of the telescope were the four brightest satellites of Jupiter. Galileo, who first observed them in 1610, proposed that the satellites be named the Medicean stars, in honour of his patron, Cosimo II de' Medici; but they soon came to be known as the Galilean satellites in honour of their discoverer. Galileo regarded their existence as a fundamental argument in favour of the Copernican model of the solar system in which the planets orbit the Sun; 65 years after their discovery, the Danish astronomer Ole Rømer explained variations between observed and predicted times for satellite eclipses in terms of a finite velocity for the propagation of light. Hence, it

Problem in building a model of the planet's interior

The four Galilean satellites

Effect of Io on noise storms

***INSTANT ALMANAC
of Events, Anniversaries,
Observances, Quotations,
and Birthdays
for Every Day
of the Year***

Leonard and Thelma Spinrad

PARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

West Nyack, N.Y.

—OCTOBER 11—

Zodiac sign for the day: Libra, the scales.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Sapphire.

The day in history:

1779—General Pulaski Memorial Day marks death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski at Battle of Savannah, Ga., in American Revolutionary War.

1890—Daughters of American Revolution founded in Washington, D.C.

1962—Ecumenical Council called by Pope John XXIII convened at the Vatican.

The day's birthdays:

Writer Francois Mauriac 1885, Bordeaux, France; First Lady Anna Eleanor (Mrs. F.D.) Roosevelt 1884, New York City; journalist Joseph W. Alsop, Jr. 1910, Avon, Conn.; choreographer Jerome Robbins 1918, New York City; U.S. General Nathan F. Twining 1897, Monroe, Wis.

Quotation of the day:

"... it is pleasanter to eat one's own pease out of one's own garden, than to buy them by the peck at Covent Garden."—Charles Lamb, October 11, 1802

—OCTOBER 12—

Zodiac sign for the day: Libra, the scales.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Sapphire.

The day in history:

1492—Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. (Columbus Day now observed on second Monday.)

1917—Lions International founded in Dallas, Texas.

1964—U.S.S.R. orbited first space capsule to carry more than one person.

1968—Equatorial Guinea became republic independent of Spain.

The day's birthdays:

Composer (Ralph) Vaughan Williams 1872, Down Ampney, England;

and freedom throughout the world. On behalf of all of us, thank you very much.

Note: His Holiness Pope John Paul II spoke at 7:10 p.m. in the Papal Library. These remarks were not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Remarks at a Memorial Day Ceremony in Nettuno, Italy May 28, 1989

Mr. Prime Minister, thank you for honoring us today at this service. We gather today to mark Memorial Day in America, to honor the thousands of young men and women buried here and elsewhere who put themselves in harm's way so that others might live in freedom.

As we gather, it's dawn in America, Memorial Day weekend, the first days of summer. And soon, the screen doors will slam; parks are going to sound with the crack of the baseball bat; children's voices will rise in the summer breeze pungent with the scent of barbecue smoke. And the rites of summer are marked by American tradition. As morning comes to Indianapolis, the smells of coffee and gasoline will mingle in the heat rising off that sun-baked raceway. And further west, there's going to be another race, as the blast of a ship's whistle sends the riverboats *Huck Finn* and *Tom Sawyer* steaming down the Mississippi off the docks of St. Louis. Memorial Day weekend—by the time today's ceremony concludes the first rays of sunlight will streak across the Potomac, flashing first atop the monument to the founder of our Republic, then reaching down to touch the silent rows of white markers on the green Virginia hillside that is Arlington Cemetery. And soon the gathering light will reveal a lone figure, a man in uniform, standing guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a round-the-clock vigil unbroken in more than 50 years. Another moment and the dawn will flood the park that lays beneath the gaze of Lincoln, embracing the candles that flicker each night along the walls of the Vietnam Memorial. And soon the plaintive sound of taps will rise in the wind in cities and ham-

lets all across America, heard by veterans of four wars as they gather to salute the fallen. In town after town, the ritual at sunrise will be the same, as first the flag is raised, then slowly lowered to half-mast.

The thoughts of some will turn eastward toward the sun, across the ocean, across four decades, to this grassy plain above the shores of the Mediterranean, where 45 years ago, the U.S. 3d Infantry Division, among the most decorated in World War II, led the bloody advance toward the liberation of Rome. And on that Memorial Day weekend, 1944, I wasn't yet 20 years old, flying torpedo bombers off the U.S.S. *San Jacinto* on the other side of the world, as she headed from Wake Island to Saipan. But like Americans everywhere, the men aboard our ship had eagerly followed the news of the Italian campaign.

And during 4 long months of 1944, the combatants of World War II were locked near Nettuno in a deadly embrace. But before the week was out, the face of the world's greatest conflict would be changed and the fate of the enemy sealed. On June 4th, American troops entered Rome, the streets lined by cheering Italians, and by midnight General Mark Clark's 5th Army stood on the banks of the Tiber. And the word went out to a waiting America: For the first time since the landings at Salerno in September of 1943, the enemy was in full retreat. It was the beginning of the end. And 2 days later a new front opened with D-day, the Normandy landing.

The fight to liberate Italy was as fierce and heroic as any seen in the war. The dangers to each adversary—the danger was such that the outcome of the war itself seemed to hang at that moment on the valor and vigor of each man who struggled near the water's edge. One such soldier was Sgt. Sylvester Antolak, an Ohio farmboy, the youngest son of Polish immigrants. On a drizzly morning some 45 years ago this week, he led Sgt. Audie Murphy and others in a bold charge through the rain and the ruin near Cisterna, one man against a machinegun nest that blocked the road to Rome. And three times he was cut down by fire; three times he got back up, tucking his gun under his shattered arm. And by the time he disabled the gunners, ten enemy

soldiers surrendered to this man whom their bullets could not stop.

Sgt. Antolak fell near Cisterna that same day. He rests here beneath the pines of Nettuno with nearly 8,000 soldiers, his grave one of two marked with our Congressional Medal of Honor. Joined by the names of another 3,000 missing etched in the white marble of the chapel, they come from every American State from Texas to Maine, Alaska to Florida, New York to California. And these white crosses and Stars of David ring the world—across the battlefields of Europe and the jungles of Asia, the deserts of North Africa and the hillsides of our homeland—in silent tribute to America's battles for freedom in this century.

It was with the memory of the sacrifices of the American, British, and French soldiers who fell during the campaign to liberate Italy and the sacrifices of millions of other Europeans and Americans in the cause of freedom fresh in mind that NATO was created after the war.

As I reflect on this scene and anticipate the dynamic and forward-looking Europe of the 1990's, I think of generations of young people on both sides of the Atlantic who have grown up in peace and prosperity. With no experience in the horror and destruction of war, it might be difficult for them to understand why we need to keep a strong military deterrent to prevent war, and to preserve freedom and democracy. The answer is here, among the quiet of the graves.

The cost of maintaining freedom is brought home to us all when tragedy strikes, as it did last month aboard the U.S.S. *Iowa*. The loss of those fine sailors, the tears of their families and the loved ones, remind all of us of the risk and sacrifice in human terms that security sometimes demands. And let me add how impressive were the many expressions of sympathy that I received from leaders around the world, and particularly by the eloquent words of Italy's distinguished President, President Cossiga, as he shared the sorrow of our loss.

Sgt. Antolak also understood the cost of freedom. Today in his hometown of St. Clairsville, Ohio, population 6,000, the townspeople will gather by the local courthouse to dedicate a white granite memorial

to the county's Medal of Honor winners. George and Stanley Antolak will be there to remember their brother—their hero, and ours. It's the kind of scene that will be repeated today and tomorrow in parks and churchyards all across America.

A bit north of Mark Twain's Hannibal, just up the Mississippi from that steamboat race I mentioned, lies the town of Quincy, Illinois. When World War II came, Quincy offered up her sons in service. Three brothers: Donald, Preston, and William Kaspervik joined the Army Air Corps. And their story is a common one, and yet uncommon in the way of all those who answered the call to serve.

The first brother, Donald, was killed when the two bombers collided on maneuvers in New Mexico, and their mother grieved. Preston, the second brother, died just south of here in Sicily shortly after Patton's successful invasion. And their mother was overcome once again. And 10 days later, the third brother, William, went down during a dangerous bombing mission over the mountains of central Italy. On the day of his death, his mother received a letter from him urging her not to worry. When the third telegram came, she couldn't bring herself to go to the door. William and Preston Kaspervik are buried here in soil that they helped free. Brothers in life, brothers in arms, brothers in eternity.

Their mother died 20 years ago, but back home in Quincy, the extraordinary sacrifice of this ordinary American family is still remembered. And today, as they do every year, the VFW [Veterans of Foreign Wars] and the American Legion will honor Quincy's fallen natives with a hometown parade down Main Street, high above the banks of the Mississippi.

As we gather today, it is dawn in America, Memorial Day weekend. And as the sun rises and the summer begins, the images both here and at home are of countries that are prosperous and secure, countries confident of their place in the world and aware of the responsibility that comes with that place. Soon that lone soldier at Arlington will resume his paces, 21 steps in each direction, the changing of the guard precisely on the half hour. And at Gettysburg, the

of Honor winners. Mark will be there to— their hero, and we that will be row in parks and America.

Twain's Hannibal, from that steamboat the town of Quincy, and II came, Quincy vice. Three brothers. William Kaspervik ps. And their story is uncommon in the answered the call to

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schoolchildren will scatter flowers on other unknown graves, blue and gray, side-by-side, Americans.

On Memorial Day, we give thanks for the blessings of freedom and peace and for the generations of Americans who have won them for us. We also pray for the same strength and moral reserve demonstrated by these veterans, as well as for the true and lasting peace found in a world where liberty and justice prevail.

And with that prayer, I ask that you join in your own silent prayers as we place a wreath to commemorate the sacrifice of those buried here at Nettuno and the sacrifice of all men and women who have given their lives for freedom. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:41 a.m. at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery. These remarks were not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Toast at a Dinner Hosted by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn, West Germany

May 30, 1989

Mr. Chancellor, and ladies and gentlemen, it is a very great honor for us to be in this magnificent room and to be received so warmly by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and by all of you. I would have enjoyed my first visit here as President regardless of its timing, for I have often visited this wonderful country. And always, Barbara and I have marveled at the kindness of your people.

But there is a special significance to this visit, for it coincides with two dates of great importance to both our countries: the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Atlantic alliance. For four decades, each event has enriched the other. And today it is hard to imagine a NATO without a democratic Germany, for yours has been, and remains, a success story almost without parallel. It is

also hard to envision Germany without NATO, for this alliance has been, and remains, a citadel of freedom at the center of American foreign policy.

The history of postwar U.S.-German relations is of allies resolute and strong, united by the values of family, faith, human rights, and democracy, and ties—economic, cultural, military—that bind our democracies, a common dedication to the cause of peace—that, too, unites us—and the knowledge that Western unity is central to that cause.

In 1989 we are nearer our goals of peace and European reconciliation than at any time since the founding of NATO and the Federal Republic, but we will achieve them only if we uphold the principles which have guided our friendship and the Atlantic alliance for 40 years.

Winds of change are blowing in Eastern Europe, including in the Soviet Union. And it's happening, in part, because Mr. Gorbachev has seen that our society works and that his does not. And we welcome these changes and are prepared to move beyond containment to a policy that seeks to integrate the Soviet Union into the community of nations. And we're encouraged by changes in Eastern Europe, particularly in Poland and in Hungary. To encourage fundamental economic and political reform, we will respond with a more active engagement of Eastern European governments and peoples.

And if hope exists for ending the division of Europe, it is because we have for 40 years been willing to defend our own freedom. In the future, let us learn from the past, and that past tells us that preserving a strong defense offers the greatest hope of easing Europe's division and ensuring Europe's freedom. For peace through strength will give the Soviet Union continued incentive to seek its security through democratization, economic reform.

The United States and its allies share a vision of a less militarized Europe, where great armies no longer face each other across barbed wire and concrete walls. And that is why I put forward my conventional arms control initiative yesterday at the NATO summit. We seek a Europe without

THE STATE VISIT
TO
THE UNITED STATES
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCESCO COSSIGA
PRESIDENT
OF
THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

DRAFT

As of -10/2/89

OCTOBER 10 TO 17, 1989

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
OCTOBER 10

2:30 pm His Excellency Francesco
 Cossiga, President of the
 Italian Republic, arrives John
 F. Kennedy International
 Airport, New York, New York, via
 Alitalia Flight 610 from Rome,
 Italy.

3:00 pm Depart via U.S. Presidential
 Aircraft en route Washington,
 D.C.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
OCTOBER 10

3:50 pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base, ...
Washington, D.C.

Welcoming Committee.

4:10 pm Arrive the Washington Monument
Grounds, Reflecting Pool, via
U.S. Presidential Helicopters.

4:20 pm Arrive Blair House via motorcade.

Private evening.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 11

Private breakfast.

10:00 am- Arrival Ceremony at The White
10:30 am House.

10:30 am- Meeting in the Oval Office with
10:40 am President Bush.

10:40 am- Expanded meeting in the Cabinet
11:30 am Room with President Bush.

12:00 pm- Meeting in the Secretary's
12:30 pm Outer Office at Department of
State with The Honorable James
A. Baker, III, Secretary of
State.

*#Mrs. Casariga
troop the line*

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 11

12:30 pm- Working luncheon in the James
1:30 pm Madison Room with Secretary
Baker.

3:45 pm- Meeting at Blair House with
4:10 pm The Honorable Richard
Thornburgh, Attorney General.

4:15 pm- Private meeting at Blair House.
4:40 pm

4:45 pm- Private meeting at Blair House.
5:10 pm

5:15 pm- Meeting at Blair House with
5:45 pm The Honorable Dick Cheney,
Secretary of Defense.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 11

7:15 pm- President Cossiga is received
7:45 pm at The White House by The
President and Mrs. Bush.

7:45 pm- Reception and State Dinner
10:30 pm offered by The President and
Mrs. Bush in honor of His
Excellency Francesco Cossiga,
President of the Italian
Republic.

Overnight: Blair House.

DRUGS + SPACE

C ≠ head of govt
he rep. country - PM runs govt

Columbus Day
oceans
space

Space Shuttle Galileo
1991 - Ital payload

Ital coop on narcotics

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY
OCTOBER 12

8:30 am- Breakfast at Blair House with
9:15 am American journalists.

9:15 am- Press conference at Blair House
10:00 am with Italian journalists.

10:25 am- Wreath-Laying Ceremony at
10:55 am Arlington National Cemetery.

11:00 am- Tour of the _____ exhibit
11:25 am at the National Gallery of Art.

11:30 am- Meeting at the United States
12:00 pm Capitol, Room H-206, with The
Honorable Thomas S. Foley,
Speaker of the United States
House of Representatives.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY
OCTOBER 12

12:00 pm- Luncheon at the United States
2:00 pm Capitol, Room H-207, offered by
The Honorable Thomas S. Foley,
Speaker of the United States
House of Representatives, in
honor of President Cossiga.

4:30 pm- Round-table discussion at the
5:30 pm Center for Strategic and
International Studies, 4th Floor
Conference Room.

6:15 pm- Reception at the Italian
8:30 pm Ambassador's Residence offered
by His Excellency Rinaldo
Petrignani, Ambassador of Italy,
in honor of The Vice President
and Mrs. Quayle.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY
OCTOBER 13

Private breakfast.

8:20 am Arrive the Washington Monument
Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

Farewell Committee.

8:35 am Arrive Andrews Air Force Base
via U.S. Presidential
Helicopters.

8:45 am President Cossiga departs via
U.S. Presidential Aircraft en
route Houston, Texas.

10:45 am Arrive Ellington Air National
Guard Base, Houston, Texas.

Welcoming Committee.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY

OCTOBER 13

11:15 am Arrive Johnson Space Center via
motorcade.

11:20 am- Tour of Space Station Mockup
12:15 pm and Shuttle Mockup.

1:30 pm- Luncheon in The Restuarant of the
2:30 pm Ritz-Carlton Hotel offered by
The Honorable Kathryn Whitmire,
Mayor of the City of Houston, in
honor of President Cossiga.

4:15 pm- Briefing at the Methodist
5:05 pm Hospital.

5:20 pm- Briefing and demonstration at
6:00 pm St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY
OCTOBER 13

6:30 pm- Reception at the Avery Residence.
8:00 pm offered by Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Avery
in honor of President Cossiga.

Overnight: Ritz-Carlton
Hotel.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SATURDAY
OCTOBER 14

Private breakfast.

9:15 am- Meeting at the Ritz-Carlton
9:45 am Hotel, Room _____, with the
Houston Italian community.

10:50 am Arrive Ellington Air Force Base.

11:00 am Depart via U.S. Presidential Aircraft
en route Washington, D.C.

2:45 pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base,
Washington, D.C.

3:20 pm Arrive the Madison Hotel via motorcade.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SATURDAY

OCTOBER 14

5:30 pm- Meeting at the Italian Embassy
6:00 pm with embassy staff.

7:30 pm- Dinner at the Washington Hilton Hotel
10:15 pm offered by the National Italian
American Foundation.

Overnight: Madison Hotel.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY
OCTOBER 15

Private breakfast.

8:15 am- Meeting at The National Shrine
8:25 am of the Immaculate Conception
with Cardinal Hickey.

8:30 am- Mass at The National Shrine
9:00 am of the Immaculate Conception.

9:45 am- Visit to Casa Italiana.
10:10 am

10:45 am Arrive Andrews Air Force Base.

10:55 am Depart via U.S. Presidential
Aircraft en route New York, New
York.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY
OCTOBER 15

11:45 am Arrive La Guardia Airport, New
York, New York.

Welcoming Committee.

12:25 pm Arrive the Plaza Hotel via
motorcade.

Private lunch.

6:15 pm- Tour of the Mario Merz exhibit
6:50 pm at the Guggenheim Museum.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 15

7:00 pm- Dinner at the Columbia Club
10:30 pm offered by The Honorable
Mario Cuomo, Governor of
New York, in honor of
President Cossiga.

Overnight: Plaza Hotel.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY
OCTOBER 16

Private breakfast.

9:20 am Arrive La Guardia Airport.

9:30 am Depart via U.S. Presidential
Aircraft en route New Haven,
Connecticut.

10:00 am Arrive Tweed-New Haven Airport,
New Haven, Connecticut.

10:15 am Arrive _____, Yale
University, via motorcade.

10:20 am- Meeting with Benno C. Schmidt,
10:30 am Jr., President of Yale
University.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

OCTOBER 16

10:30 am- Award Ceremony and Speech
11:05 am in the Law School Auditorium of
Yale University.

11:10 am- Tour of the Yale University
11:30 am campus.

11:45 am- Luncheon in the President's Room
1:00 pm of Woolsey Hall offered by Benno
C. Schmidt, Jr., President of
Yale University, in honor of
President Cossiga.

1:10 pm Arrive Tweed-New Haven Airport.

1:15 pm Depart via U.S. Presidential
Aircraft en route New York, New
York.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY
OCTOBER 16

1:45 pm Arrive La Guardia Airport, New
York, New York.

2:15 pm Arrive the Plaza Hotel via
motorcade.

4:25 pm Arrive the United Nations.

4:30 pm- Inauguration of sculpture at the
4:55 pm United Nations.

5:00 pm- Meeting at the United Nations
5:20 pm with The Honorable Javier Perez
de Cuellar, Secretary General of
the United Nations.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY
OCTOBER 16

5:20 pm- Reception at the United Nations
6:00 pm offered by the Secretary General
in honor of President Cossiga.

6:10 pm Arrive the Plaza Hotel.

7:50 pm- Reception and Dinner at Liberty
10:00 pm State Park, Jersey City, New
Jersey, offered by the Italian
American community in honor of
President Cossiga.

Overnight: Plaza Hotel.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
OCTOBER 17

9:00 am- Ceremony at City Hall with Mayor
9:30 am Koch.

10:15 am- Honorary Degree Ceremony at
11:30 am Columbia University.

12:30 pm- Luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria
2:00 pm offered by the New York Economic
Club in honor of President
Cossiga.

2:10 pm- Press conference at the Waldorf
2:50 pm Astoria with American newspaper
editors.

2:55 pm- Ceremony at the Waldorf Astoria
3:15 pm commemorating three
professorships.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
OCTOBER 17

3:25 pm- Visit to the Italian Trade
3:45 pm Institute.

4:00 pm Arrive the Plaza Hotel.

5:30 pm Arrive John F. Kennedy
International Airport.

Farewell Committee.

6:00 pm His Excellency Francesco
Cossiga, President of the
Italian Republic, departs via
Alitalia Flight 611, en route
Rome, Italy.