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**Folder Title:**  
Toast at State Dinner in Honor of President Francesco Cossiga of Italy 10/11/89 [OA 6269]

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REMARKS: TOAST AT THE STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF  
PRESIDENT FRANCESCO COSSIGA  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
OCTOBER 11, 1989  
7:45 PM

MR. PRESIDENT: 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.

- 2 -

IT IS A GREAT HONOR TO HOST A MAN WHO HAS HELD  
ALMOST EVERY HIGH OFFICE ITALY HAS TO OFFER. [[MR.  
PRESIDENT, IF I LISTED THEM ALL, WE'D BE DRINKING COLD  
COFFEE TONIGHT.]] LET ME MENTION JUST THREE: YOUR  
SERVICE AS A NAVYMAN, AND AS 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. /////]]

AND MR. PRESIDENT, WHEN I ASKED MY ADVISORS ABOUT THE SECRET OF YOUR SUCCESS, THEY TOLD ME YOU HAVE AN ESPECIALLY INTERESTING 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? ////

MR. PRESIDENT, I PLACE GREAT IMPORTANCE ON THE MEETING WE HELD THIS MORNING. WE SPOKE IN CANDOR -- FROM THE HEART -- AS FRIENDS.

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ALL OF US HERE TONIGHT KNOW THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE NEVER BEEN STRONGER.

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 THAT HISTORY -- OUR HISTORY -- IS ONE THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF ITALY HELPED WRITE.

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.

# # #

McGroarty/Dooley  
October 4, 1989  
10:00 pm  
[COSSIGA.TST]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT THE STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF  
PRESIDENT FRANCESCO COSSIGA  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
OCTOBER 11, 1989  
7:45 PM

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NYAH - NEE

Mr. President, Mr. Foreign Minister, Ambassador and Mrs.  
Petrignani, Ambassador <sup>SECK-EE-ATT</sup> Secchia, 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  
<sup>DAY MEE-KAY-LIS</sup>  
de Michelis 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: "America is nothing more than the sum total of the dreams of all its immigrants."

In those 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.

# # #

THE VICE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

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FOR RELEASE: 8:15 p.m.  
Saturday, February 5, 1983

CONTACT: Peter Teeley

ARRIVAL STATEMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH  
AT THE CHIGI PALACE  
ROME, ITALY  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1983

I've looked forward immensely to my stop in Rome. I've come, as you know, to consult with President Pertini and Prime Minister Fanfani and with other members of Italy's leadership. Relations between the United States and Italy have never been better.

Italy is one of the strongest members of our Alliance, and one of America's very closest friends. Italy has also been a powerful force for positive developments in the Mediterranean. And I want to give our Italian friends President Reagan's thanks for the way we've worked together on so many issues -- on East/West matters, arms negotiations and the Middle East, where both our countries are working shoulder to shoulder keeping the peace. So I look forward to exchanges which are going to deepen our friendship.

During the private part of my visit, I'll be going to the Vatican for an audience with His Holiness, Pope John Paul, II. I'm more than grateful for that opportunity; I'm honored. His Holiness understands the spiritual dimension of the threats to world peace and human rights as few do, so I'm eager to have his counsel.

We mustn't neglect the moral aspects of the issues before us. I think too often they are overlooked. I can't think of a better city than Rome in which to emphasize that NATO, to which both the United States and Italy belong, has taken the moral initiative in arms reductions.

The Soviet Union has deployed hundreds of deadly and destabilizing nuclear weapons. They're aimed at the heart of free Europe. Several years ago our Alliance decided to protect ourselves from that threat. Now we propose that the Soviet Union join with NATO in banishing once and for all from the face of the earth this entire class of intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has repeatedly and adamantly refused to join us in this bold peace initiative. Indeed we have asked them to come up with some new proposals. Ours is not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal. We're not going to give up on principle. If we've been criticized for standing by our principles, it occurs to me the history of Rome tells us that those who stand by moral principles, ultimately triumph.

Thank you very much.

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PRESS RELEASE

THE VICE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

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FOR RELEASE: 3:30 p.m.  
Monday, February 7, 1983

CONTACT: Peter Teeley

STATEMENT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
U.S. EMBASSY  
ROME, ITALY  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1983

Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I just want to thank our hosts for making our visit one of great warmth and genuine friendship. I have had the pleasure to meet and hold very productive talks with President Pertini, Prime Minister Fanfani, Foreign Minister Colombo and other leaders.

We had the great honor of being received by His Holiness Pope John Paul, II -- a man we all love and greatly admire. His great moral and religious convictions, his untiring efforts on behalf of the poor throughout the world and his efforts to advance peace and human rights serve as an inspiration to us all.

Let me first say that we in the United States share Italy's commitment to combat terrorism. We applaud the great work Italy has had in confronting this evil. We remain deeply thankful for the memorable work of the Italian government in the liberation of General Dozier who finally met, under more pleasant circumstances, with the 14 men who took part in the rescus operation that freed him.

Italy is the fifth nation that I have visited on this seven-country European trip. Tomorrow we leave for Paris and we leave on a note of optimism. The Alliance is alive, well, strong and united. While we are sovereign, independent nations, we hold vitally important common beliefs. We recognize that our strength lies in our unity and we know that our future is tied to the protection of our great freedoms and democratic institutions.

Because of its strength and unity, the NATO Alliance has preserved the peace in Europe for nearly 40 years -- the longest period of peace on this continent for nearly 100 years.

We know that the price of peace does not come cheap. It is, however, a price we have all been willing to pay in order to preserve our liberties, build our economies and raise our living standards to the highest in the history of the world.

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Today there is a new threat to the Western democracies -- a threat based on an unprecedented 15 year Soviet military buildup. This one-sided Soviet buildup seriously threatens the balance between East and West.

Peace in Europe is anchored by military balance, not imbalance. The leaders of the Italian government and of the other European governments I have met with in the last week, believe that we should hold fast to a policy that will ensure the peace for this and future generations.

More than three years ago the NATO Alliance determined, after exhaustive consultation, that the Soviet Union's relentless and unprovoked buildup of intermediate-range nuclear missiles had put Western Europe's security in severe jeopardy. Unanimously, we decided we must restore the balance that the Soviet Union upset. That decision was a courageous one and it was the right one.

President Reagan and the NATO leaders have asked the Soviet leadership to act boldly and responsibly by banishing once and forever from the face of the earth the land based intermediate-range nuclear missiles it has aimed at the heart of Europe in return for the cancellation of the missiles NATO will begin to deploy this year. Simply stated, we are asking Mr. Andropov to take a giant step for peace.

The NATO position is a moral position. If the Soviet Union doesn't like President Reagan's zero-zero proposal, then why can't they put forward their own proposal designed to achieve the same goal? Our people are waiting for deeds and actions, they are waiting for a Soviet proposal that will ban forever this new class of nuclear weapons.

So far, all we've heard is a barrage of threats and "Nyet"'s. We have seen a public offensive of words designed to weaken the Alliance, to decouple Western nation from Western nation, to weaken us and to diminish our democracies and our liberties.

No one nation can convince Mr. Andropov alone. If we succeed, we will succeed as we have in the past, together, as an Alliance. Italy is a vital part of that Alliance. It is a great friend and equal partner and a prime guarantor of peace, freedom and justice in Europe and the entire Mediterranean area. We are deeply thankful for the support of the people and of its leaders.

Finally, I will be meeting later this afternoon with Ambassador Habib to discuss the situation in Lebanon -- an area of concern for both the governments of Italy and the United States.

THE VICE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

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FOR RELEASE: 8:00 p.m.  
Monday, February 7, 1983

CONTACT: Peter Teeley

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH  
TOAST AT A DINNER HOSTED BY PRIME MINISTER FANFANI  
VILLA MADAMA  
ROME, ITALY

Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for those very kind and gracious words.

This is my first visit to Italy as Vice President. I've been very busy since I arrived in Europe eight days ago, but yesterday Barbara and I had a little time off. We were so glad that occasion should have come while we were here in this magnificent city.

May I say, Mr. Prime Minister, how much our visit here has meant to us? As I said two days ago when I arrived, relations between the United States and Italy have never been better than they are today. Our talk, as well as my talks with President Pertini and other members of Italy's leadership, have shown me personally how deep our commitment to each other runs; how deeply our friendship and our partnership are rooted. But I was not surprised to discover this. It's simply that it was for me a great pleasure to experience it personally. For that, sir, you and all the other leaders I met with have my thanks.

Our friendship and common understanding are all the more reassuring in the face of the challenges we now face. Certainly, we have found many in the past. For nearly four decades, Italy, the United States and our other NATO partners have worked hard for peace. And we've been successful, very successful. Together we've brought about the longest uninterrupted period of peace this continent has known this century.

What decisions we have made, we have made together. Three years ago we decided to protect ourselves against the profoundly disturbing and utterly unprovoked Soviet buildup of a new class of nuclear weapons which are aimed at the heart of Europe. We decided to put in place arms we fervently hope we shall never have to use, in order to ensure that the Soviet Union will not use its arms against us.

We also decided at that time vigorously to pursue arms reductions. Since then, President Reagan proposed to banish once and for all the entire class of these nuclear weapons from the face of the earth.

The Soviet Union has unfortunately rejected that proposal. Three days ago in Geneva I told members of the Soviet delegation to the arms talks

that ours is not a take-it-or-leave-it proposition, that President Reagan is deeply committed to arms reductions and determined to bring about progress at the negotiating table. I also told them this: if you won't accept our plan, then let's hear yours. Up to now all we have heard from Moscow is a steady succession of "Nyets." It is time we heard something else, and all the world is waiting to hear it.

Meanwhile, the support of Italy and our NATO allies is crucial if we are to succeed in reaching the agreements we all want. With that support, great things are possible. "Freedom," said Garibaldi, "will not fail those who desire it."

Mr. Prime Minister, 1983 could be a historical year for Italy, for the United States and for all of free Europe. This could be the year free peoples of the future will look back on and say, that was the year the Alliance stood together to ensure peace and security for our generation. That was the year freedom did not fail those who desired it -- for us.

In that spirit, I lift my glass to you, our generous host, to the friendship of our people, and to the heritage we share, and will defend together.

# # # # #

## TRANSCRIPT OF VICE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS AT CHIGI PALACE

Following is an informal transcript of the Vice President's remarks after his meeting with Prime Minister Gorla at Chigi Palace on September 25.

(Begin text)

We just finished a very frank and, from our standpoint, very useful discussion with the Prime Minister, and I want to take this opportunity to thank him for all that time. I think it is fair to say that we discussed the INF agreements, or the potential agreements because, I reported to him, that the matter has not been finally determined but -- and without putting words in his mouth -- I think that there is genuine enthusiasm for what is taking place and hopefully will take place when the agreements are finalized. I had an opportunity to thank the Prime Minister for the position that Italy has taken in the Persian Gulf -- sending some of its naval assets there. Italy has long been in the forefront, certainly with the respect from America for this against international terror, and we just touched briefly on that. And so, I guess the last point I'd make is that it is our view that the Alliance is very, very strong and Italy's position in the Alliance helps strengthen the Alliance. And the bilateral relationship between Italy and the United States, I don't believe it's ever been any better. I've been here several times as Vice President and whether it's on economic matters, or whether it's on strategic matters or whether it's on regional matters such as the Persian Gulf, cooperation is good. So we have had a very pleasant discussion: very frank, very open. No holds barred. And I think now we proceed to talk to some of the other Ministers and have a chance to hear their views.

Q. Vice President, did you discuss the issue of coordinating the U.S. Navy operation in the Gulf with the other European nations?

A. We have not yet discussed that. We simply talked in broad terms about working together and about our President's gratitude that Italy has taken the courageous and forthright position that it has. But no, there was not discussion of that yet. It may come up with the Defense Minister.

Q. Mr. Vice President, did you deliver a letter from President Reagan?

A. Handed a letter, yes, the President sent a letter to the Prime Minister. Which I didn't read, but he (the Prime Minister) did.

Q. Did you discuss the request for an embargo of arms to Iran?

A. The which?

Q. The American request for an embargo of arms to Iran?

A. Well, the embargo question is a United Nations question, probably. In other words, the next step would be that second resolution at the United Nations, and I don't want to put words into the Prime Minister's mouth, but I will say that the United States is supportive of that concept and it is my view that what this outrageous act of laying mines in international waters -- an act where the Iranians were caught red-handed -- could facilitate getting that second resolution through the U.N. The U.N. is often downgraded, but here, I think, the United Nations has an opportunity, if it can act in concert, if the Security Council can act in concert, to possibly be a catalyst for ending the conflict or the potential conflict or those incidents (which) result in conflict like this last one, in the Persian Gulf. So we will--the United States is very much interested, as you know, and hopefully we were catalytic in the first resolution and certainly we are interested in the second one.

Q. Is there going to be any specific cooperation between the Italian and the American navies in the Persian Gulf?

A. Well I don't know. They don't want to run into each other, so I expect there will be some cooperation. But that was the question that I said we had not gone into details, nor do I expect to do it. I'm not here to discuss that in detail. But there certainly will be -- from our standpoint -- maximum cooperation. We've got to. Well, thank you all very, very much. And let me just say to those from the Italian press corps that for Mrs. Bush and me it is a real pleasure to be back here. We regret that the visit is so short. This is a very hectic visit. The only place we spend more than twenty-four hours, I think, is Poland -- we're looking forward to that part of the visit. But the point I'd make here with the Prime Minister, and I think he'd agree, is that consultations between the NATO allies is important. And we've done that. Italy has been very good about consulting with the United States and I hope we've been good about consulting with Italy. And it is more than just diplomatic rhetoric. It is important that we know what Italy's heartbeat is in terms of what follows on an INF agreement; it is important that they know what we're thinking about. And so consultation is one of the things that has kept the Alliance strong and in my view, strengthened it over the years. So the real reason for this visit is consultative: consultation between good friends. Thank you very much.

(End text)

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

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 VICE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE: 8:15 p.m.  
Saturday, February 5, 1983

CONTACT: Peter Teeley

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I've looked forward immensely to my stop in Rome. I've come, as you know, to consult with President Pertini and Prime Minister Fanfani and with other members of Italy's leadership. Relations between the United States and Italy have never been better.

Italy is one of the strongest members of our Alliance, and one of America's very closest friends. Italy has also been a powerful force for positive developments in the Mediterranean. And I want to give our Italian friends President Reagan's thanks for the way we've worked together on so many issues -- on East/West matters, arms negotiations and the Middle East, where both our countries are working shoulder to shoulder keeping the peace. So I look forward to exchanges which are going to deepen our friendship.

During the private part of my visit, I'll be going to the Vatican for an audience with His Holiness, Pope John Paul, II. I'm more than grateful for that opportunity; I'm honored. His Holiness understands the spiritual dimension of the threats to world peace and human rights as few do, so I'm eager to have his counsel.

We mustn't neglect the moral aspects of the issues before us. I think too often they are overlooked. I can't think of a better city than Rome in which to emphasize that NATO, to which both the United States and Italy belong, has taken the moral initiative in arms reductions.

The Soviet Union has deployed hundreds of deadly and destabilizing nuclear weapons. They're aimed at the heart of free Europe. Several years ago our Alliance decided to protect ourselves from that threat. Now we propose that the Soviet Union join with NATO in banishing once and for all from the face of the earth this entire class of intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has repeatedly and adamantly refused to join us in this bold peace initiative. Indeed we have asked them to come up with some new proposals. Ours is not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal. We're not going to give up on principle. If we've been criticized for standing by our principles, it occurs to me the history of Rome tells us that those who stand by moral principles, ultimately triumph.

Thank you very much.

# # # # #

PRESS RELEASE

THE VICE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE: 3:30 p.m.  
Monday, February 7, 1983

CONTACT: Peter Teeley

STATEMENT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
U.S. EMBASSY  
ROME, ITALY  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1983

Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I just want to thank our hosts for making our visit one of great warmth and genuine friendship. I have had the pleasure to meet and hold very productive talks with President Pertini, Prime Minister Fanfani, Foreign Minister Colombo and other leaders,

We had the great honor of being received by His Holiness Pope John Paul, II -- a man we all love and greatly admire. His great moral and religious convictions, his untiring efforts on behalf of the poor throughout the world and his efforts to advance peace and human rights serve as an inspiration to us all.

Let me first say that we in the United States share Italy's commitment to combat terrorism. We applaud the great work Italy has had in confronting this evil. We remain deeply thankful for the memorable work of the Italian government in the liberation of General Dozier who finally met, under more pleasant circumstances, with the 14 men who took part in the rescus operation that freed him.

Italy is the fifth nation that I have visited on this seven-country European trip. Tomorrow we leave for Paris and we leave on a note of optimism. The Alliance is alive, well, strong and united. While we are sovereign, independent nations, we hold vitally important common beliefs. We recognize that our strength lies in our unity and we know that our future is tied to the protection of our great freedoms and democratic institutions.

Because of its strength and unity, the NATO Alliance has preserved the peace in Europe for nearly 40 years -- the longest period of peace on this continent for nearly 100 years.

We know that the price of peace does not come cheap. It is, however, a price we have all been willing to pay in order to preserve our liberties, build our economies and raise our living standards to the highest in the history of the world.

-more-

Today there is a new threat to the Western democracies -- a threat based on an unprecedented 15 year Soviet military buildup. This one-sided Soviet buildup seriously threatens the balance between East and West.

Peace in Europe is anchored by military balance, not imbalance. The leaders of the Italian government and of the other European governments I have met with in the last week, believe that we should hold fast to a policy that will ensure the peace for this and future generations.

More than three years ago the NATO Alliance determined, after exhaustive consultation, that the Soviet Union's relentless and unprovoked buildup of intermediate-range nuclear missiles had put Western Europe's security in severe jeopardy. Unanimously, we decided we must restore the balance that the Soviet Union upset. That decision was a courageous one and it was the right one.

President Reagan and the NATO leaders have asked the Soviet leadership to act boldly and responsibly by banishing once and forever from the face of the earth the land based intermediate-range nuclear missiles it has aimed at the heart of Europe in return for the cancellation of the missiles NATO will begin to deploy this year. Simply stated, we are asking Mr. Andropov to take a giant step for peace.

The NATO position is a moral position. If the Soviet Union doesn't like President Reagan's zero-zero proposal, then why can't they put forward their own proposal designed to achieve the same goal? Our people are waiting for deeds and actions, they are waiting for a Soviet proposal that will ban forever this new class of nuclear weapons.

So far, all we've heard is a barrage of threats and "Nyet"'s. We have seen a public offensive of words designed to weaken the Alliance, to decouple Western nation from Western nation, to weaken us and to diminish our democracies and our liberties.

No one nation can convince Mr. Andropov alone. If we succeed, we will succeed as we have in the past, together, as an Alliance. Italy is a vital part of that Alliance. It is a great friend and equal partner and a prime guarantor of peace, freedom and justice in Europe and the entire Mediterranean area. We are deeply thankful for the support of the people and of its leaders.

Finally, I will be meeting later this afternoon with Ambassador Habib to discuss the situation in Lebanon -- an area of concern for both the governments of Italy and the United States.

THE VICE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

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FOR RELEASE: 8:00 p.m.  
Monday, February 7, 1983

CONTACT: Peter Teeley

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH  
TOAST AT A DINNER HOSTED BY PRIME MINISTER FANFANI  
VILLA MADAMA  
ROME, ITALY

Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for those very kind and gracious words.

This is my first visit to Italy as Vice President. I've been very busy since I arrived in Europe eight days ago, but yesterday Barbara and I had a little time off. We were so glad that occasion should have come while we were here in this magnificent city.

May I say, Mr. Prime Minister, how much our visit here has meant to us? As I said two days ago when I arrived, relations between the United States and Italy have never been better than they are today. Our talk, as well as my talks with President Pertini and other members of Italy's leadership, have shown me personally how deep our commitment to each other runs; how deeply our friendship and our partnership are rooted. But I was not surprised to discover this. It's simply that it was for me a great pleasure to experience it personally. For that, sir, you and all the other leaders I met with have my thanks.

Our friendship and common understanding are all the more reassuring in the face of the challenges we now face. Certainly, we have found many in the past. For nearly four decades, Italy, the United States and our other NATO partners have worked hard for peace. And we've been successful, very successful. Together we've brought about the longest uninterrupted period of peace this continent has known this century.

What decisions we have made, we have made together. Three years ago we decided to protect ourselves against the profoundly disturbing and utterly unprovoked Soviet buildup of a new class of nuclear weapons which are aimed at the heart of Europe. We decided to put in place arms we fervently hope we shall never have to use, in order to ensure that the Soviet Union will not use its arms against us.

We also decided at that time vigorously to pursue arms reductions. Since then, President Reagan proposed to banish once and for all the entire class of these nuclear weapons from the face of the earth.

The Soviet Union has unfortunately rejected that proposal. Three days ago in Geneva I told members of the Soviet delegation to the arms talks

that ours is not a take-it-or-leave-it proposition, that President Reagan is deeply committed to arms reductions and determined to bring about progress at the negotiating table. I also told them this: if you won't accept our plan, then let's hear yours. Up to now all we have heard from Moscow is a steady succession of "Nyets." It is time we heard something else, and all the world is waiting to hear it.

Meanwhile, the support of Italy and our NATO allies is crucial if we are to succeed in reaching the agreements we all want. With that support, great things are possible. "Freedom," said Garibaldi, "will not fail those who desire it."

Mr. Prime Minister, 1983 could be a historical year for Italy, for the United States and for all of free Europe. This could be the year free peoples of the future will look back on and say, that was the year the Alliance stood together to ensure peace and security for our generation. That was the year freedom did not fail those who desired it -- for us.

In that spirit, I lift my glass to you, our generous host, to the friendship of our people, and to the heritage we share, and will defend together.

# # # # #

## TRANSCRIPT OF VICE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS AT CHIGI PALACE

Following is an informal transcript of the Vice President's remarks after his meeting with Prime Minister Gorla at Chigi Palace on September 25.

(Begin text)

We just finished a very frank and, from our standpoint, very useful discussion with the Prime Minister, and I want to take this opportunity to thank him for all that time. I think it is fair to say that we discussed the INF agreements, or the potential agreements because, I reported to him, that the matter has not been finally determined but -- and without putting words in his mouth -- I think that there is genuine enthusiasm for what is taking place and hopefully will take place when the agreements are finalized. I had an opportunity to thank the Prime Minister for the position that Italy has taken in the Persian Gulf -- sending some of its naval assets there. Italy has long been in the forefront, certainly with the respect from America for this against international terror, and we just touched briefly on that. And so, I guess the last point I'd make is that it is our view that the Alliance is very, very strong and Italy's position in the Alliance helps strengthen the Alliance. And the bilateral relationship between Italy and the United States, I don't believe it's ever been any better. I've been here several times as Vice President and whether it's on economic matters, or whether it's on strategic matters or whether it's on regional matters such as the Persian Gulf, cooperation is good. So we have had a very pleasant discussion: very frank, very open. No holds barred. And I think now we proceed to talk to some of the other Ministers and have a chance to hear their views.

Q. Vice President, did you discuss the issue of coordinating the U.S. Navy operation in the Gulf with the other European nations?

A. We have not yet discussed that. We simply talked in broad terms about working together and about our President's gratitude that Italy has taken the courageous and forthright position that it has. But no, there was not discussion of that yet. It may come up with the Defense Minister.

Q. Mr. Vice President, did you deliver a letter from President Reagan?

A. Handed a letter, yes, the President sent a letter to the Prime Minister. Which I didn't read, but he (the Prime Minister) did.

Q. Did you discuss the request for an embargo of arms to Iran?

A. The which?

Q. The American request for an embargo of arms to Iran?

A. Well, the embargo question is a United Nations question, probably. In other words, the next step would be that second resolution at the United Nations, and I don't want to put words into the Prime Minister's mouth, but I will say that the United States is supportive of that concept and it is my view that what this outrageous act of laying mines in international waters -- an act where the Iranians were caught red-handed -- could facilitate getting that second resolution through the U.N. The U.N. is often downgraded, but here, I think, the United Nations has an opportunity, if it can act in concert, if the Security Council can act in concert, to possibly be a catalyst for ending the conflict or the potential conflict or those incidents (which) result in conflict like this last one, in the Persian Gulf. So we will--the United States is very much interested, as you know, and hopefully we were catalytic in the first resolution and certainly we are interested in the second one.

Q. Is there going to be any specific cooperation between the Italian and the American navies in the Persian Gulf?

A. Well I don't know. They don't want to run into each other, so I expect there will be some cooperation. But that was the question that I said we had not gone into details, nor do I expect to do it. I'm not here to discuss that in detail. But there certainly will be -- from our standpoint -- maximum cooperation. We've got to. Well, thank you all very, very much. And let me just say to those from the Italian press corps that for Mrs. Bush and me it is a real pleasure to be back here. We regret that the visit is so short. This is a very hectic visit. The only place we spend more than twenty-four hours, I think, is Poland -- we're looking forward to that part of the visit. But the point I'd make here with the Prime Minister, and I think he'd agree, is that consultations between the NATO allies is important. And we've done that. Italy has been very good about consulting with the United States and I hope we've been good about consulting with Italy. And it is more than just diplomatic rhetoric. It is important that we know what Italy's heartbeat is in terms of what follows on an INF agreement; it is important that they know what we're thinking about. And so consultation is one of the things that has kept the Alliance strong and in my view, strengthened it over the years. So the real reason for this visit is consultative: consultation between good friends. Thank you very much.

(End text)

*Fax to Peggy Dunbar Fax# 202 456 6218  
White House Speech Writing Dept*

*B*

#### BIOGRAPHY

For the past sixteen years, Tom Anderson has served as Senator Trent Lott's right-hand man in Washington. As Lott's Chief of Staff in both the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, he has developed an indepth knowledge of Capitol Hill.

Anderson was born on March 17, 1946, at Gulfport, Mississippi. He attended Gulfport High School and received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Mississippi in 1968.

He was a Mississippi delegate to the 1976 Republican National Convention. In 1983, Anderson became President Ronald Reagan's youngest U.S. Ambassador appointee. Anderson was confirmed by the United States Senate to serve as Ambassador to the six Eastern Caribbean countries.

Anderson was the Reagan Administration's point man for drug interdiction in the Eastern Caribbean. He helped coordinate an interdepartmental drug effort which utilized the Navy, the Customs Service, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and the U.S. Coast Guard, as well as various agencies within the Department of Justice.

Following his foreign service, Anderson returned to reassume his position as Chief of Staff to Trent Lott. He has played an instrumental role in assisting Trent Lott in working to protect social security benefits for senior citizens, battling the drug war, and securing quality jobs for the people of Mississippi.

Anderson and his wife, the former Katherine Milner, reside in Gulfport, Mississippi, where he is a member of First Presbyterian Church. Anderson has been actively involved with civic, youth, and business interests in South Mississippi.



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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!

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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:

- 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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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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

6

could be Earth's twin in many ways. But its atmosphere is a thick blanket of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 every 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?

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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

8

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.



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Peggy Dooley  
White House

Dan - this is  
from briefings  
prepared for  
the VP

## 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.

From Demarest

To you  
via Sara M.

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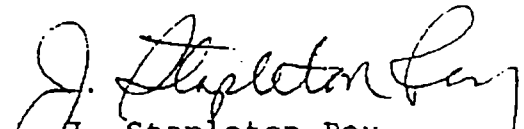
September 22, 1989

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  
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J. Stapleton Roy  
Executive Secretary

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- 3) Draft Press Statement

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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.

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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 Columbus 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.

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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.

DRAFT

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT COSSIGA OF ITALY

THE WHITE HOUSE

OCTOBER 11, 1989

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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.

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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

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.

INF  
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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 will be among the crew of a shuttle mission employing Italian and advanced satellite technology.

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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.

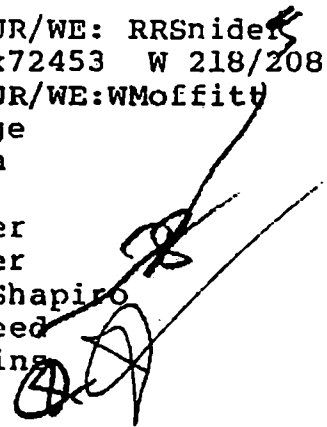
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PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH WILL HOST A STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT COSSIGA THIS EVENING, AT WHICH TIME THE PRESIDENT WILL PAY TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT AND CITIZENS OF ITALY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMEMORATION THIS WEEK OF THE VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY 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

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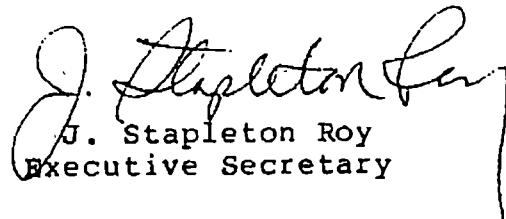
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- 2) Draft State Dinner Toast
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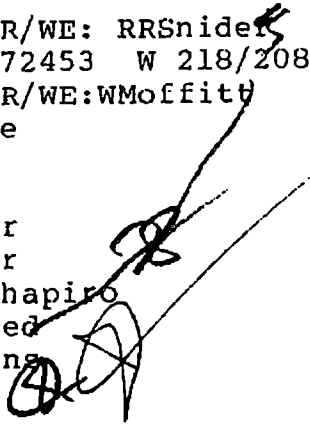
THE TWO CHIEFS OF STATE REVIEWED A WIDE RANGE OF ISSUES OF MUTUAL INTEREST, INCLUDING BOTH NATIONS' CONCERN OVER THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG PROBLEM AND ORGANIZED CRIME. PRESIDENT BUSH SALUTED THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION IN FIGHTING NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING AND ORGANIZED CRIME PROBLEMS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES 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:JDobbing

Handwritten signature and initials are present over the text. A large, stylized signature is written over the lines for 'Clear: EUR/WE:WMoffitt' and 'S/P:RGeorge'. Below it, there are initials that appear to be 'AS' and a circled 'A'.

RALPH L. WOODS:

# Golden Treasury of the Familiar

*Memorable and Beloved Selections Chosen  
for Their Continuing Appeal to Old and New Readers  
from the Three Famous Books,  
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and A Third Treasury of the Familiar (1970)*

COMPILED BY RALPH L. WOODS

MACMILLAN PUBLISHING CO., INC.  
*New York*

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: Animal World  
ok of Humor  
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Humor  
Prayers*

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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BUS

*tiller*

gray Azores,  
Hercules;  
ghost of shores,  
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*,  
 and sometimes that  
 he lost on young  
 hardened, not long  
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 women were wheel-  
 ed of her through a  
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 ene where Hector  
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 'ell,' I said, 'I hope

*The New Yorker*,  
 ary 5, 1985

...-1948), king of Bul-  
 as elected prince of  
 ction for a long time  
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...uropean powers with-  
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 elderly uncle, the Duc  
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 e him. An aide whis-  
 "Ah, Ferdinand," said  
 like the rest of Europe;

...86-1312), king of Cas-  
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...cted an appeal by two  
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 circumstantial evidence.  
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 linand to appear before

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 Cantandin] (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 phi-  
losopher, whose pioneer study of social struc-  
tures and their evolution is considered the foun-  
dation 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 Giron-  
dist (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, Con-  
dorcet 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 de-  
manded his trade. "Carpenter," lied Con-  
dorcet. The man snatched the fugitive's hands and  
studied them. "You're no carpenter," he de-  
clared, 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 phi-  
losopher 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 founda-  
tions 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 Con-  
fucius to his followers, "remember that op-  
pressive 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 dis-  
cover 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, prefer-  
ring 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, Con-  
greve spoke slightly of the profession of au-  
thor, 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  
ckley.

ing that *The New York Times*  
e of Galbraith, he was having  
resident Kennedy. When Ken-  
hat he thought of the article,  
was all right but he could not  
hey had to call him arrogant.  
y not," said the president,  
loes."

uropean tour, Galbraith was  
tiny gold-plated music box  
ring. Some time later, while in  
d the men's room in a hotel.  
ie urinal beside a blond, sad-  
Galbraith played with his car  
now attached to the new key  
tally set off the music box. As  
*Tales from the Vienna Woods*  
ith's neighbor glanced down  
source of the music and fled

Galbraith hurried after the  
o explain but was brought up  
, who, having just witnessed  
ther man from the washroom,  
he deepest suspicion. It was  
e all was untangled.



129–199), *Greek physician*  
*Rome. His voluminous writ-*  
*were standard medical text-*  
*Renaissance.*

illed to attend the wife of a  
t. Her doctor had been treat-  
ganic complaint, but she had  
ialen, while taking her pulse,  
ame of an actor with whom  
ked in the gossip of the town.  
diately bounded. Then Galen  
l whispered something in her  
r laugh. That laugh began her  
of the earliest instances of a  
ment for psychosomatic ill-



andinando (1728–87), *Italian*  
*t, wit, and friend of the Ency-*

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 connois-  
seur of music, was asked his opinion of her  
performance. He replied: "It's the most beauti-  
ful asthma I have heard in my whole lifetime."



**GALILEO** [Galileo Galilei] (1564–1642), *Ital-*  
*ian astronomer and physicist. By dropping dif-*  
*ferent 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 astron-*  
*omical 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 Co-  
pernican 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 renuncia-  
tion 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 Encyclo-*  
*pedia*, 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), *Ital-*  
*ian 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 con-  
cert 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, gestur-  
ing toward the piano. "No," replied her visitor,  
adding somewhat apologetically, "I just lis-  
ten." Galli-Curci smiled and impulsively em-  
braced the girl. "I had quite forgotten," she  
said, "that there were people left who *only*  
listen."



**GALLUP, George Horace** (1901–84), *US stat-*  
*istician, 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 pre-  
sidential 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 li-  
cense, the policeman grinned broadly and ex-  
claimed, "Wrong again!"



**GALOIS, Évariste** (1811–32), *French mathe-*  
*matician. 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 anat-*  
*omist and physiologist, for whom the galvanom-*  
*eter is named.*

1 (Wilder Penfield tells this story:)

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

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 1968, 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.

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.

TO: PEGGY DOOLEY

FROM: ITALY DESK,  
MADE LINE

TEL: 647-2453

AT LAST!

**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

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