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[Arrival Ceremony and State Dinner for Prime Minister Andreotti of Italy] 3/6/90 [OA 6854]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

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**REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT**

**ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI OF ITALY**

at the White House, and to arrive **THE WHITE HOUSE** at 10:00 a.m.

on **MARCH 6, 1990** at the White House.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Andreotti, friends of Italy:

It is a pleasure to have you here.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Andreotti, friends of Italy:

For under Giulio Andreotti's leadership,

Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome on an Official Visit to Washington the President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Italy, Giulio Andreotti and his wife, Livia.

Prime Minister Andreotti and his wife, Livia.

Prime Minister Andreotti's rich public career of forty-five years is unrivaled in modern Europe. He has served his nation with distinction in parliament, in many important cabinet positions, including foreign affairs and defense, and as Prime Minister six times, beginning in 1972. The Atlantic Alliance is essential to

transatlantic dialogue of

In addition to his unparalleled career as a statesman, our honored guest is a renowned author and commentator, an intellectual and a man known for his humor and integrity. Giulio Andreotti is also one of America's closest friends. We are proud and honored to welcome him to the White House today.

This week's visit by Prime Minister and Mrs. Andreotti bears witness to Italy's important role in the fast-evolving European scene, and to America's commitment to its continuing partnership with Italy and Europe at this time of dynamic change. Giulio Andreotti always brings insight and wisdom to bear on any situation. I look forward to exchanging views with him on the dramatic new realities in Europe and how to deal with them. For under Giulio Andreotti's leadership, both as Foreign Minister and Prime Minister, Italy's role in world affairs has grown considerably over the past two decades.

The United States and Italy are the firmest of allies. Our dialogue is constant, substantive and productive. We are partners in the Atlantic Alliance, where continued allied solidarity in the face of change is increasingly important. We both recognize that NATO needs to adapt constructively to new challenges, and that a revitalized Alliance is essential to maintain a vigorous transatlantic dialogue on issues of prime importance to all of us.

Italy is an important partner in moving towards success in arms control, a goal we can reach as we remain strong, determined and united. I want to express my personal appreciation for the Prime Minister's continuing support on issues so vital to our two nations, and to our Alliance.

Beginning in July - when Italy presides over the European Community - our two governments will enhance coordination of our transatlantic partnership so that we can deal with the new, evolving global situation in creative and productive ways. Our cooperation will become increasingly important as the European Community moves closer toward the 1992 unified market.

As EC president in the second half of 1990, Italy will have the opportunity to demonstrate leadership in the battle against organized crime and narcotics trafficking, a fight in which our nations cooperate closely. Europe and the United States can further enhance cooperation in this field. I believe Italy's leadership in the narcotics war will encourage other nations to work collectively on effective narcotics control initiatives.

Ladies and gentlemen, Americans have enormous respect for Italy, a creative nation with which we share so many goals and interests. Today's visit will strengthen the already strong bonds between our two countries. Those links - economic, cultural and familial, just to name a few - are forged by citizens in both lands bonded by a common purpose, a sense of cooperation and a commitment to shared values.

Let me in closing express my hope that you, Mrs. Andreotti and your colleagues have a most successful visit, and that you will again feel the strength of the ties between our two nations, symbolized by the millions of Americans proud of their Italian heritage. Mr. Prime Minister, welcome to Washington.

**DRAFT**

**REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT**

**STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI OF ITALY**

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

**MARCH 6, 1990**

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Andreotti, distinguished guests,  
friends of Italy:

Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome to the White Houses tonight so many good friends, including many who have had the privilege of knowing over the past half century our distinguished guest of honor, the President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Italy, Giulio Andreotti.

Giulio, you have been in the upper circles of Italian government since 1946 when you were elected to the assembly which formed Italy's constitution. I was returning from wartime duty in the Pacific, and was yet to get my feet wet in the world of politics. While you and I are proud of our 45 years of marriage to our partners Livia and Barbara, I cannot compete with your unparalleled professional resume which spans five event-filled decades.

Your rich public career is unrivaled in modern European history. Ladies and gentlemen, our honored guest has been Prime Minister six times, cabinet minister many times over since 1954, and has had a distinguished parliamentary career. He is a renowned and prolific author and a man of integrity. And, I should note for the benefit of many in the room, as Prime Minister in 1976, he brought into government Italy's first woman cabinet minister, Tina Anselmi.

Giulio, you are one of America's oldest and closest friends. You know our country well. You have a deep reservoir of admirers in government, business, the church and many other facets of American life. We are proud and honored to be with you today. And tomorrow, when you address a rare joint sitting of the United States Congress, I know you will again sense the deep admiration America holds for you and the proud nation you so ably represent.

Last October, Barbara and I were pleased to welcome to the White House the distinguished President of Italy, my friend Francesco Cossiga. In the time we spent together, I was able to appreciate the important role Italy plays in the fast-evolving European scene. Needless to say, much has happened around the world in the last six months. Perhaps never has so much positive change happened so fast and affected so many people.

Giulio, I can think of no time in modern history when wisdom and perspective like yours could be more valuable. In our discussions today, and over the past months, we have shared the excitement of today's remarkable changes, and together grappled with the dramatic new realities in Europe and elsewhere in the world. Freedom is finding new life, and we applaud the vibrant human spirit which is making it happen.

We discussed the ramifications of a unified Germany, and how to accommodate the needs of nations in Eastern Europe, opening their doors to new opportunities. We agree that the United States must be closely involved in this exciting process unfolding on the European continent, where our roots run deep.

I made Italy the first stop on my first visit to Europe as President, en route to Brussels ten months ago for the important NATO summit, which set the tone for important arms reduction proposals now even closer to fruition. The Prime Minister and I also agree that a vigorous and adaptable NATO is vital to continue to guarantee our collective security in new, challenging times.

- 4 -

Beginning in July - when Italy takes over the chair of the European Community - our two governments will enhance the coordination of a trans-Atlantic partnership that can deal with the evolving situation in creative and productive ways. As Prime Minister Andreotti points Italy towards the economically unified Europe of 1992, I can think of no one better qualified to lead the EC in the second half of this year, a time which promises to be full of dramatic events.

Giulio, in listing some of your many accomplishments, I neglected to mention your lifetime love of soccer, or football, as it is known to all the world outside America's borders. Later this spring, as we look towards our next scheduled meeting - at the Houston Economic Summit - your attention may be tested by the 1990 World Cup, which Italy is hosting at the same time. For the first time, the U.S. soccer team has survived the tough elimination rounds. I am confident that US-Italian competition on the playing field will be as vigorous - and positive - as our long and strong trans-atlantic relationship.

Mr. Prime Minister, our discussions today reinforce my deep admiration for you, and for your nation. The American people and I wish you well, and I ask our guests to join me in saluting you and the citizens of the Republic of Italy.

Grant/Nappo  
Draft one  
February 27, 1990  
A:Italy

REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY  
PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI OF ITALY  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
MARCH 6, 1990

((Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Andreotti, friends of Italy.))

Barbara and I welcome the President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Italy, Giulio Andreotti and his wife, Livia, to our home and to the United States.

Prime Minister Andreotti's rich public career is unrivaled in modern Europe. He has served his nation with distinction as a statesman and a diplomat, and has been named Prime Minister six times. Our honored guest is an intellectual, a man known for his humor and integrity, as well as a renowned author. Giulio Andreotti is one of America's closest friends, the leader of a strong nation and a strong people. We are proud and honored to welcome him to the White House today.

Nearly 45 years ago, the giants of modern history -- Churchill, Eisenhower, Adenauer and de Gaulle were in the midst of rebuilding Europe, working on what would be the Marshall Plan. And another giant, a man whose accomplishments outweighed the fame he won for them, was a man who helped build the strong Atlantic community we have today -- Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi of Italy.

I mentioned that Giulio Andreotti is a renowned author. Well, he wrote a book about De Gasperi, and many in the world

believe that Prime Minister Andreotti leads Italy in the tradition of De Gasperi. Like his predecessor, Giulio is a robust, strong man -- a leader fighting for freedom, peace and democracy in an evolving Europe.

This week's visit by the Prime Minister bears witness to Italy's continued leadership amidst the swift-moving stream of events in Europe, and to America's steadfast partnership with Italy and Europe through it all.

Giulio Andreotti is a man of wisdom and insight. Like Presidents Nixon and Ford did before me, I look forward to exchanging views with the Prime Minister -- this time, on the dramatic new realities in Europe. Over the past two decades, we have seen Italy's role in world affairs grow under Giulio Andreotti's leadership, both as Foreign Minister and Prime Minister.

The United States and Italy are the firmest of allies. Our dialogue is constant, substantive and productive. We are true partners in the Atlantic Alliance, which serves as the foundation for stability and solidarity among our nations. We both recognize that NATO needs to adapt constructively to new challenges, and that a revitalized Alliance is the key to maintaining a vigorous transatlantic dialogue on the important issues -- like arms control, free trade, and fighting the war on drugs.

Beginning in July -- when Italy presides over the European Community -- our two governments will work even more closely as

we deal with the new, evolving global situation in creative and productive ways. Our cooperation will become even more vital as the European Community moves closer toward the single market of 1992. And Italy will have the opportunity to lead other nations in the battle against organized crime and narcotics trafficking, a fight in which our two nations remain strong, determined and united.

Americans have enormous respect for Italy. The American novelist Henry James once wrote, "We to to Italy, to gaze upon certain of the highest achievements of human power," representing "to the imagination the maximum of man's creative force."

Together, we can achieve even more -- and today's visit will strengthen the deep bonds between us. We share between us 12 million Americans who proudly call Italy their ancestral home. And because of them, America is a richer place -- for their commitment to family and faith, for their zest for life, and for their flair at great cooking.\\\

Let me in closing express my hope that you have a most successful visit, a safe journey, and a delightful time here. Mr. Prime Minister, welcome to Washington.

# # #

Grant/Nappo  
Draft two  
March 1, 1990  
A:Italy

REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY  
PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI OF ITALY  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
MARCH 6, 1990

((Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Andreotti, friends of Italy.))

Barbara and I are pleased to welcome the President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Italy, Giulio Andreotti and his wife, Livia, to the United States and to our home.

Prime Minister Andreotti's public career is rich in achievement, unrivaled in modern Europe. He has served his nation with distinction as statesman and diplomat, and of course, as Prime Minister. But Giulio is also renowned in Europe as a man of letters, humor and integrity. And he's renowned in America as a good and close friend. We are proud and honored to have him as our guest today.

45 years ago, the giants of modern history -- Churchill, Truman, Adenauer and de Gaulle were embarking on the great task of rebuilding Europe, what would later be known as the Marshall Plan. But they had the help of the dedication and vision of another giant, a man who helped forge the strong Atlantic community we have today -- Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi of Italy.

I mentioned that Giulio Andreotti is a renowned author. Well, he wrote a book about De Gasperi, and it is in the tradition of his subject that Prime Minister Andreotti leads

Italy today. Like his predecessor, Giulio is a leader who fights for freedom, peace and democracy in an evolving Europe.

This week's visit by the Prime Minister bears witness to Italy's continued leadership amidst the swift-moving stream of events in Europe; and to America's steadfast partnership with Italy and Europe through it all.

Like Presidents Nixon and Ford did before me, I look forward to exchanging views with the Prime Minister -- this time, on the dramatic developments in Europe -- East and West. Over the past two decades, we've seen Italy's role in world affairs grow under Giulio Andreotti's leadership, both as Foreign Minister and Prime Minister.

And during that time, the United States and Italy have been the firmest of allies. Our dialogue is constant, substantive and productive. We are true partners in the Atlantic Alliance, which serves as the foundation for stability and solidarity among our nations. We both recognize that NATO needs to adapt constructively to new challenges, and that a revitalized Alliance is the key to maintaining a vigorous trans-Atlantic dialogue on important issues like arms control, free trade, and fighting the war on drugs.

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1992. And Italy will have the opportunity to lead other nations in the battle against organized crime and narcotics trafficking, a fight in which our two nations remain strong, determined and united.

Americans have always held a special place in their hearts for Italy. It was the American novelist Henry James who once wrote: "We go to Italy, to gaze upon certain of the highest achievements of human power," representing "to the imagination the maximum of man's creative force." Together, we can achieve even more -- and today's visit will strengthen the deep bonds between us. We share between us 12 million Americans who look back with pride to Italy as their ancestral home. And because of them, America is a richer place -- because of their commitment to family and faith, for their zest for life.\\\

Let me, in closing, express my hope that you have a most successful visit, a safe journey, and a delightful time here. Mr. Prime Minister, welcome to Washington.

# # #

Grant/Nappo  
Draft one  
February 27, 1990  
A:italydin

REMARKS: STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF  
PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI OF ITALY  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
MARCH 6, 1990

((Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Andreotti, distinguished guests,  
friends of Italy.))

Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome you to the White House tonight to honor the President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Italy, Giulio Andreotti.

We'd also like to thank Miss Roberta Peters, who is approaching the 40th anniversary of her career debut -- which took place at the Metropolitan Opera. After performing with the Met for 35 years as a leading soprano, she continues to thrill audiences today as an internationally acclaimed artist, traveling the world as one of America's greatest divas.

Having such a world-famous opera star here reminds me of the time the great Italian tenor, Enrico Caruso, was asked by a group of American reporters what he thought of Babe Ruth. Caruso, ever polite, replied that he didn't know because unfortunately, he had never heard her sing.\\\

One American writer called Italy the "land of the immortal gods." I doubt he literally meant Apollo, Venus, and Minerva -- but rather that Italy is the home of such eternal ideals as art, love and wisdom; the immortal genius of DaVinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael; the timeless architecture of Piazza San Marco in

Venice; the classic strains heard in the air at La Scala in Milan; and the spiritual home of millions on Earth -- St. Peter's in Rome. Truly, Italy is a land of immortals.\\\

Giulio, you have served Italy well. Your rich career of public service is unrivaled in modern European history. Beginning nearly 45 years ago, when you were elected the assembly which formed Italy's constitution, your people have now elected you Prime Minister six times.

Giulio, you are one of America's oldest and closest friends. You know our country well. We are proud and honored to be with you, and you have the deep respect of every here tonight. And tomorrow, when you address a joint session of the United States Congress, I know you will again sense the deep admiration America holds for you and the proud nation of Italy.

Last October, Barbara and I were pleased to welcome to the White House the distinguished President of Italy, my friend Francesco Cossiga. In the time we spent together, we agreed on the key role Italy plays in the new emerging Europe. Freedom is finding new life among millions of people the world over, and together our two nations applaud the vibrant human spirit of the men and women seeking peaceful change from Eastern Europe to Central America.

In my discussions with Prime Minister Andreotti today, and over the past months, we have shared the excitement of these remarkable changes. Giulio, you are a man of integrity and

foresight, and I can think of no time in modern history when wisdom and perspective like yours could be more valuable.

We discussed the ramifications of a unified Germany, and how to accommodate the needs of nations in Eastern Europe, opening their doors to new opportunities. We agree that the United States must be closely involved in this exciting process unfolding on the European continent, where our roots run deep.

They say that "all roads lead to Rome," and so Italy was my first stop on my first visit to Europe as President, en route ten months ago to the important NATO summit, which set the tone for important arms reduction proposals now even closer to fruition. The Prime Minister and I also agree that a vigorous and adaptable NATO is vital to guarantee our collective security in new, challenging times.

We have much to look forward to: This summer, we will meet again at the Houston Economic Summit. Then, beginning in July, Italy becomes chairman of the European Community -- and our two governments will work together to deal with an evolving Europe in creative and productive ways. Further down the road, we approach the single market of 1992 together. But most important of all, there is perhaps toughest issue between our two nations, a meeting which will take place this summer in Italy. Our side has already made bold advances against other nations involved, but we must be allowed to compete on a level playing field. That's right, I'm talking about the 1990 World Cup in Soccer.\\\

Mr. Prime Minister, our discussions today reinforce my deep admiration for you, and for your nation. The great Roman statesman Cicero, once wrote, "When good men of like character are joined in friendship, there we find the noblest and the strongest union." To our noble and strong union, and to you and the citizens of the Republic of Italy, I ask our guests to join me in a salute.

# # #

Grant/Nappo  
Draft two  
March 1, 1990  
A:italydin

REMARKS: STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF  
PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI OF ITALY  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
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One American writer called Italy the "land of the immortal gods." Not just the land of mythology, but the home of such eternal ideals as beauty, love and wisdom; the immortal genius of DaVinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael; the timeless architecture of Piazza San Marco in Venice; the classic strains heard in the air

at La Scala in Milan; and the spiritual home of millions on Earth -- St. Peter's in Rome. As American historian Will Durant said, "Rome is the mother of us all." \\\

And it is in this great national tradition that Giulio has served with such distinction. Your career of public service is unrivaled in modern European history. It began nearly 45 years ago, when you were elected to the assembly that drafted the Italian constitution. And now your people have now elected you Prime Minister six times.

Giulio, you are one of America's closest friends. You know our country well. We are proud and honored to be with you. And tomorrow, when you address a Joint Session of the United States Congress, I know you will again sense the deep admiration America holds for you and the great nation of Italy.

Last October, Barbara and I were pleased to welcome to the White House the distinguished President of Italy, my friend Francesco Cossiga. We certainly agree on the key role Italy plays in the new emerging Europe. Freedom is finding new life among millions of people the world over, and together our two nations applaud the vibrant human spirit of the men and women seeking peaceful change from Central Europe to Central America.

In my discussions with Prime Minister Andreotti today, and over the past months, we have shared the excitement of these remarkable changes. Giulio, I can think of no time in modern history when wisdom and perspective like yours was needed more.

We discussed the ramifications of a unified Germany, and how to accommodate the needs of nations in Eastern Europe and to open their doors to new opportunities. We agreed that the United States must be closely involved in this exciting process unfolding on the European continent, where our roots run deep.

They say that "all roads lead to Rome," and so Italy was my first stop on my first visit to Europe as President, en route ten months ago to the important NATO summit. Together, we set the tone for critical arms reduction proposals, now even closer to fulfillment. The Prime Minister and I also agree that a vigorous and adaptable NATO is vital to guarantee our collective security in new, challenging times.

We have much to look forward to: This summer, we will meet again at the Houston Economic Summit. Then, beginning in July, Italy becomes chairman of the European Community -- and our two governments will work together to deal with an evolving Europe in creative and productive ways. Further down the road, we approach the single market of 1992 together. But most important of all, there is perhaps toughest issue between our two nations, a meeting which will take place this summer in Italy. Our side has already made bold advances against other nations involved, but we must be allowed to compete on a level playing field.\\ That's right, I'm talking about the 1990 World Cup in Soccer.\\\

Mr. Prime Minister, our discussions today reinforce my deep admiration for you and your nation. The great Roman statesman Cicero, once wrote: "When good men of like character are joined

in friendship, there we find the noblest and the strongest union." To our noble and strong union, and to you and the citizens of the Republic of Italy, I ask our guests to join me in a salute.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

-GIULIO [JEW-LEE-O]

-ANDREOTTI [AHN-DRAY-OHT-EE]

ALCIDE [AL-CHEE-DAI]

DE [DE]

GASPARI [GAW-SPARE-REE]

6 If any set of priorities were established to decide where we owe most of our moral duty, country and parents would be listed first. It is they that have laid us under the heaviest obligations. Next in line would be our children and the rest of the family, because they look to us alone for support and do not have any other protection. Lastly we must list our kinsmen. We live with them on good terms and their lot is pretty much cast with ours.

Cicero, *De Officiis*, I, 17

7 We are obligated to respect, defend, and maintain the common bonds of union and fellowship that exist among all members of the human race.

Cicero, *De Officiis*, I, 41

8 Arriving there, he [Mercury] found the Trojan prince

New ramparts raising for the town's defense.

A purple scarf, with gold embroider'd o'er,

(Queen Dido's gift,) about his waist he wore;

A sword, with glitt'ring gems diversified,

For ornament, not use, hung idly by his side.

Then thus, with winged words, the god began,

Resuming his own shape: "Degenerate man,

Thou woman's property, what mak'st thou here,

These foreign walls and Tyrian tow'rs to rear,

Forgetful of thy own? All-pow'rful Jove,

Who sways the world below and heav'n above,

Has sent me down with this severe command:

What means thy ling'ring in the Libyan land?

If glory cannot move a mind so mean,

Nor future praise from flitting pleasure wean,

Regard the fortunes of thy rising heir:

The promis'd crown let young Ascanius wear,

To whom th' Ausonian scepter, and the state

Of Rome's imperial name is ow'd by fate."

Virgil, *Aeneid*, IV

9 Remember that you are an actor in a drama of such sort as the Author chooses—if short, then in a short one; if long, then in a long one. If it be his pleasure that you should enact a poor man, or a cripple, or a ruler, or a private citizen, see that you act it well. For this is your business—to act well the given part, but to choose it belongs to another.

Epictetus, *Encheiridion*, XVII

10 I do my duty: other things trouble me not; for they are either things without life, or things without reason, or things that have rambled and know not the way.

Marcus Aurelius, *Meditations*, VI, 22

11 It is thy duty to order thy life well in every single act; and if every act does its duty, as far as is possible, be content; and no one is able to hinder thee so that each act shall not do its duty.—But something external will stand in the way.—Noth-

ing will stand in the way of thy acting justly and soberly and considerately.—But perhaps some other active power will be hindered.—Well, but by acquiescing in the hindrance and by being content to transfer thy efforts to that which is allowed, another opportunity of action is immediately put before thee in place of that which was hindered, and one which will adapt itself to this ordering of which we are speaking.

Marcus Aurelius, *Meditations*, VIII, 32

12 No man has a right to lead such a life of contemplation as to forget in his own ease the service due to his neighbour; nor has any man a right to be so immersed in active life as to neglect the contemplation of God.

Augustine, *City of God*, XIX, 19

13 Since you cannot do good to all, you are to pay special regard to those who, by the accidents of time, or place, or circumstance, are brought into closer connection with you.

Augustine, *Christian Doctrine*, I, 28

14 A precept implies the notion of duty. But it is easy for a man, especially for a believer, to understand that, of necessity, he owes certain duties to God and to his neighbour. But that in matters which regard himself and not another, man has only a duty certain duties to himself, it is not so evident. At first glance, it seems that everyone is free in matters that concern himself. And therefore the precepts which prohibit disorders of a man with regard to himself reach the people through the instruction of men who are versed in such matters.

Aquinas, *Summa Theologica*, I-II, 100, 5

15 It is our duty to hate, in the sinner, his being a sinner, and to love in him, his being a man capable of bliss. And this is to love him truly, out of charity, for God's sake.

Aquinas, *Summa Theologica*, II-II, 25, 6

16 We cannot be bound beyond our powers and means. For this reason—that we have no power to effect and accomplish, that there is nothing really in our power but will—all man's rules of duty are necessarily founded and established in our will.

Montaigne, *Essays*, I, 7,

That Intention Is Judge

17 The knowledge of his duty should not be left to each man's judgment; it should be prescribed to him, not left to the choice of his reason. Otherwise, judging by the imbecility and infinite variety of our reasons and opinions, we would finally forge for ourselves duties that would set us to eating one another.

Montaigne, *Essays*, II, 12,  
Apology for Raymond Sebond

therefore all slaves of the  
may enjoy freedom. *Ibid.*

no basis for an argument,  
ff. *Pro Flacco.*

position for wealth; for there  
characteristic of narrowness  
soul as the love of riches;  
thing more honorable or  
preference to money.

*De Officiis, bk. 1.*

the highest character and  
here generally exists in—  
honor, command, power  
*Ibid.*

are corrupted by our wor-  
*Ibid., bk. 2.*

escaped and again regained  
things than freedom never  
*Ibid.*

press so strong that money  
*In Verrem.*

riches, some good health,  
public honors, and many  
al pleasures. . . . Again,  
to place the "chief good"  
it is really a noble view;  
it is the parent and pre-  
ship and without virtue,  
exist at all.  
*Copyright, Loeb Class-*

is there, in the name of  
no would wish to be sur-  
mitted wealth and to  
material blessing, on con-  
no one and that no one  
lead is the life of tyrants  
which there can be no  
no trust in the continu-  
where every act arouses

suspicion and anxiety and where friendship  
has no place.

*Ibid.*

Can anyone love either the man whom  
he fears, or the man by whom he believes  
himself to be feared? Yet tyrants are courted  
under a pretence of affection, but only for  
a season. For when by chance they have  
fallen from power, as they generally do,  
then it is known how poor they were in  
friends.

*Ibid.*

Wise men are instructed by reason; men  
of less understanding, by experience; the  
most ignorant, by necessity; the beasts by  
nature.

Taxes are the sinews of the State.

Freedom is participation in power.

I prefer the most unfair peace to the most  
righteous war. (Also translated: I prefer the  
most unjust peace to the justest war that  
was ever waged.)

*Letters to Atticus.*

The consensus of opinion among all na-  
tions, on whatever matter, may be taken  
for the law of nature.

*Tusculanae disputationes.*

I would rather be wrong with Plato than  
right with such men as these.

*Ibid.*

Reason is the mistress and queen of all  
things.

*Ibid.*

*Vivere est cogitare.* (To think is to live.)

*Ibid.*

In the common people there is no wis-  
dom, no penetration, no power of judgment.

*Pro Planchio.*

Our minds possess by nature an insatiable  
desire to know the truth.

Extreme justice is extreme injustice.

Malice is pleasure derived from another's  
evil which brings no advantage to oneself.

A happy life consists in tranquility of  
mind.

Let the soldier yield to the civilian.  
*Orationes Philippicae, V, c. 60 B.C.*

The shows of war are infinite money.  
*Ibid.*

Only in states in which the power of the  
people is supreme has liberty any abode.

*De republica, 1, c. 50 B.C.*

(Freedom is) the power to live as you  
will. Who then lives as he wills?

*Paradoxa Stoicorum, quoted by Adler,  
The Idea of Freedom, p. 253.*

All wicked men are slaves. *Ibid.*

Superstition is a senseless fear of God.

*De natura deorum, 45 B.C.*

We were born to unite with our fellow-  
men, and to join in community with the  
human race.

*De finibus, IV, c. 50 B.C.*

Tom C. Clark

(b. 1899)

U.S. Supreme Court justice

That books, newspapers, and magazines  
are published and sold for profit does not  
prevent them from being a form of expres-  
sion whose liberty is safeguarded by the  
First Amendment. We fail to see why  
operation for profit should have any differ-  
ent effect in the case of motion pictures.

*Majority opinion, Burstyn v. Wilson,  
343 U.S. 495 (1952). "The Miracle"  
Case.*

. . . from the standpoint of freedom of  
speech and the press, it is enough to point  
out that the state has no legitimate interest  
in protecting any or all religions from views  
distasteful to them which is sufficient to  
justify prior restraints upon the expression  
of those views. It is not the business of gov-



*Giulio Andreotti was born in Rome on 14 January 1919. He has always lived in the capital, and graduated in Law at the University of Rome in 1941, specializing in canon law.*

*At a very early age he began a career as a journalist. He started to make a name for himself in the Federation of Catholic University Students (FUCI), whose assistant priest was Mons. Montini, the future Pope Paul VI, and was appointed as editor of «Azione Fucina» by Aldo Moro. When Moro resigned as Chairman of FUCI, Andreotti was chosen by Pope Pius XII to take over the position. During this time he also took part, together with Alcide De Gasperi and Guido Gonella, in the foundation of the Christian Democratic Party.*

*After the liberation of Rome he became a national delegate of the youth sections of the Christian Democratic Party, and in 1945 was a member of the National Council.*

*He was a Deputy in the Constituent Assembly in 1946, and since that time has always re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the constituency of Rome-Latina-Viterbo-Frosinone, where he was elected for the twelfth time in 1987 with 329,599 preferential votes.*

*He was Under-Secretary of State at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the fourth to the eighth De Gasperi governments from 1947 to 1953, and held the same position until January 1954 in the Pella government.*

*He has subsequently held many governmental offices: he was Minister of the Interior in the first Fanfani cabinet (1954); Finance Minister in the Segni (1955-57) and Zoli (1957-58) governments; Minister of the Treasury in the second Fanfani government (1958-59); Minister of Defence in the second Segni cabinet (1959-60), in the Tambroni government (1960), in the third and fourth Fanfani government (1960-62 and 1962-63), in the first Leone government (1963), in the first and second Moro governments (1963-64 and 1964-66), and in the fifth Rumor government (1974-76); Minister of Industry in the third Moro government (1966-68) and in the second Leone government (1968); Minister of the Budget in the fourth and fifth Moro governments (1974-76); he was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first and second Craxi governments (14 August 1983 to 3 March 1987), and maintained the office in the sixth Fanfani government (18 April 1987), in the Gorla government (29 July 1987), and in the De Mita government (13 April 1988).*

*He was President of the Council of Ministers from February 1972 to June 1973 and from July 1976 to March 1979, and in this capacity he attended the Summits of the Industrialized Countries in London (1977), Bonn (1978), and Tokyo (1979).*

*On 30 July 1989, Parliament passed a vote of confidence for the sixth Andreotti government, which is still in office.*

*Andreotti was Leader of the Christian Democratic Deputies from December 1968 to February 1972 (when he was called to lead his first government). For the eighth legislature he chaired the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and since then has been Chairman of the Italian Group in the Interparliamentary Union.*

*Andreotti has also written numerous books, including a biography of De Gasperi (1965) — followed by «De Gasperi visto da vicino» [«De Gasperi Seen From Close Range»] (1986) — «La sciarada di Papa Mastai» [«The Charade of Pope Mastai»] (1967), «Ore 13: il ministro deve morire» [«13.00 hours: the Minister*

*Must Die»* (1975), «*Ad ogni morte di papa*» [«*Once in a Blue Moon*», literally «*At Every Death of a Pope*»] (1980), «*Il diario 1976-79*» [«*Diary from 1976-79*»] (1981), three volumes of profiles entitled «*Visti da vicino*» [«*Seen From Close Range*»], «*Onorevole, stia zitto*» [«*Shut Up, Right Honourable...*»] (1987), and «*L'URSS visto da vicino*» [«*The URSS From Close Range*»] (1988). «*Gli USA visti da vicino*» [«*The USA Seen From Close Range*»] is forthcoming. He won the *Premio Bancarella* in 1985.

*Andreotti* has many cultural interests: he was Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 1964 Rome Olympic Games, and from 1960 he has been President of the *Centro di Studi Ciceroniani*.

He founded and edited the political journal «*Concretezza*» (1955-1976).

He has received honorary degrees (*honoris causa*) from the Paris Sorbonne, the Loyola University of Chicago, the Copernican University of Torun (Poland), Notre Dame University of South Bend (Indiana), the University of La Plata (Argentina), the University of Salamanca (Spain), Saint John's University of New York, and the University of Warsaw.

He has been married since 1945 to *Livia Danese*, and has four children.

de Gaulle resigned Jan 1946

Reardon 1958 - 1969

Churchill Prime Minister 1940 - July 1945  
1951-55

Adenauer 1949 - 63

Marshall Plan June 5, 1947

(Ad. to Greece & Turkey  
May 1947)

Marshall Plan

ment" of the Communists in Greece and "close cooperation between Turkey and the Western world."

18 JULY. President Truman signed an agreement naming the U.S. administering authority, within the UN Trusteeship System, of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (p. 629).

JULY. CONTAINMENT policy concept articulated in "The Sources of Soviet Conduct," an article by "X" (George F. Kennan, 1904- ) in the quarterly *Foreign Affairs*. Representing the newly formulated position of the U.S. government, the article stated: "It is clear that the main element of any United States policy towards the Soviet Union must be that of a long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies. . . . Soviet pressure against the free institutions of the Western world is something that can be contained by the adroit and vigilant application of counter-force at a series of constantly shifting geographical and political points."

2 SEPT. THE INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE, signed in Rio de Janeiro by representatives of the U.S. and the states of Latin America, was the realization of a recommendation included in the Act of Chapultepec (p. 449). The first postwar defense system entered into by the U.S., it provides that "an armed attack by any State shall be considered as an attack against all American states." The treaty set up no machinery to implement its obligations but is complementary to the Charter of Bogotá (30 Apr. 1948), creating an organization of 21 American republics (p. 470).

## 1948

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM. From V-E Day to the spring of 1947 the U.S. provided Europe with

over \$11 billion in the form of UNRRA aid, loans, etc. Opposition to UNRRA arose from the fact that the bulk of its relief supplies were distributed in Eastern Europe (ex-enemy countries were outside its functions; liberated countries in Western Europe had refused UNRRA assistance). A post-UNRRA Relief Bill (31 May 1947) appropriated \$350 million relief for Austria, Greece, Italy, Hungary, and Poland.

On 8 May 1947, Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson speaking at Cleveland, Miss., revealed a "prologue to the Marshall Plan," outlining the rationale for U.S. participation in a European recovery program. The Marshall Plan was launched when, in an address at Harvard on 5 June, Secretary of State George E. Marshall proposed that the Europeans take the initiative in jointly drawing up a comprehensive recovery program for which U.S. support would then be provided. Marshall declared that U.S. policy was directed "not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose would be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist." Key participants in the formulation of the basic proposal included, in addition to Marshall and Acheson, Will L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Charles E. Bohlen, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State; George F. Kennan, director of the Department of State Policy Planning Staff.

The foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union met at Paris (27 June-2 July 1947) to consider Marshall's proposal of U.S. economic aid. On 2 July Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov walked out of the preliminary meeting, charging that the Marshall Plan was an "imperialist" plot for the

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in ministers of Great Britain, the Soviet Union met at Moscow (2-7 July 1947) to consider a proposal of U.S. economic aid. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was kicked out of the preliminary meeting, arguing that the Marshall Plan was an "imperialist" plot for the

enslavement of Europe. Great Britain and France invited 22 nations to join a Committee for European Economic Cooperation to draft plans for reconstruction.

The U.S.S.R. and its satellites did not attend the Marshall Plan Conference, which convened 12 July in Paris. Representatives of the 16 European nations which participated set up a Committee for European Economic Cooperation, which drew up a master plan for European reconstruction based on massive U.S. financial assistance. Its report (22 Sept.) estimated dollar aid needed for the next 4 years between \$16.4 and \$22.4 billion.

On basis of reports of the Krug Committee (9 Oct.), the House Select Committee on Foreign Aid (Herter Committee, 10 Oct.), the Nourse Committee (28 Oct.), and the Harriman Committee

(7 Nov.), a special session of Congress convened 17 Dec. to deal with aid to Europe as well as inflation, and enacted the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 providing interim relief for France, Italy, and Austria (\$540 million), part to go to China. On 19 Dec. President Truman submitted to Congress a European Recovery Program which called for \$17 billion in U.S. grants and loans over a 4-year period. Congress authorized the program 2 Apr. 1948 and Paul G. Hoffman (1891-1974) was confirmed (7 Apr.) as administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) which, independent of the State Department, ran the program. Inaugurated in mid-1948 with a virtually unmatched degree of bipartisan public support, the European Recovery Program, unlike earlier and subsequent aid programs, achieved its objectives at less cost and in less time than anticipated.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY AID PROGRAMS: 1946-1973  
[In millions of dollars. For years ending June 30]  
(Source: Statistical Abstract, 1974)

Year	Total Economic and Military Aid <sup>1</sup>	ECONOMIC AID			MILITARY AID		
		Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
1946-1973, total	163,694	101,520	34,313	67,207	62,175	3,698	58,477
1946-1952	34,670	31,186	8,519	22,668	3,483	—	3,483
1953-1961	47,411	24,054	5,850	18,203	23,358	165	23,193
1962	7,157	4,469	2,128	2,341	2,688	151	2,537
1963	7,234	4,372	2,124	2,248	2,862	123	2,739
1964	5,253	4,076	2,036	2,040	1,177	75	1,102
1965	5,373	4,121	2,059	2,063	1,251	110	1,141
1966	7,074	4,784	2,238	2,546	2,290	317	1,973
1967	6,883	3,942	1,662	2,281	2,941	323	2,618
1968	6,920	4,103	1,835	2,267	2,817	263	2,554
1969	6,772	3,524	1,340	2,185	3,248	281	2,968
1970	6,647	3,676	1,389	2,288	2,971	70	2,901
1971	7,705	3,442	1,299	2,143	4,263	743	3,520
1972	8,538	3,941	1,639	2,301	4,597	550	4,047
1973	8,363	4,118	1,391	2,726	4,245	550	3,695

— Represents zero.

<sup>1</sup> The figures for Economic Aid shown in this table represents total U.S. Economic Aid—not just the Aid under the Foreign Assistance Act.

17 MAR. BRUSSELS TREATY of collective self-defense signed by Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The treaty provided that if one of the signatories were attacked in

Europe the other parties would come to its aid with "all military and other aid and assistance in their power." The signatories of the Brussels Pact hoped that their alliance would attract U.S. back-

## EMERGING AS A WORLD POWER 1946-

7 APRIL 1947

**National** Striking telephone workers achieve wage hikes after a strike of only several weeks, an increase of \$4.79 per week.

12 APRIL 1947

**International** The United Nations allows the United States trusteeship of Pacific Islands previously under mandate to Japan.

18 APRIL 1947

**Regional** The death toll reaches 500 as a result of a ship explosion at Texas City, Texas. Much of the city lies in ruins.

15 MAY 1947

**National** The Truman Doctrine aid program approved by Congress assures U.S. support for Greece and Turkey, and promises to prevent the spread of Communism.

22 MAY 1947

**International** President Truman signs a bill to aid Greece and Turkey.

31 MAY 1947

**International** President Truman allocates \$350 million in relief for foreign countries devastated by recent war.

5 JUNE 1947

**International** At the Harvard commencement Secretary of State Marshall proposes a plan for European economic aid.

11 JUNE 1947

**National** In an action that elicits a sigh of relief from homemakers across the nation, sugar rationing ends after some five years.

17 JUNE 1947

**International** The first airline to offer a round-the-world service to its passengers, Pan American Airways, offers a flight fare of \$1700.

23 JUNE 1947

**National** The Taft-Hartley Act is passed by the United States Congress despite a veto by President Truman three days earlier. This act bans the closed shop, permits employer lawsuits against unions for broken contracts or damages incurred during strikes, and establishes a Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

7 JULY 1947

**National** The Hoover Commission to study the organization of the executive branch of the Federal government is established with former President Herbert Hoover as chairman.

12 JULY-22 SEPTEMBER 1947

**International** A 16-nation conference is held in

Paris to plan the United States-proposed Marshall Plan for economic aid to Europe. The Soviet Union and Communist-bloc nations decline to be involved.

18 JULY 1947

**National** The Presidential Succession Act passes Congress, revising the law of 1886 and making the Speaker of the House next in line of succession after the president and vice-president.

26 JULY 1947

**National** The National Security Act designates a National Military Establishment of all military services, administered by a secretary of defense, who receives Cabinet level status.

2 SEPTEMBER 1947

**International** President Truman flies to Petropolis, Brazil, and signs a hemispheric mutual defense pact at the Inter-American Defense Conference.

17 SEPTEMBER 1947

**National** James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, is sworn in as the first secretary of defense.

**International** The United States refers the issue of Korean independence to the United Nations, which passes a resolution to seek free elections in Korea.

19 SEPTEMBER 1947

**International** After a trip to China, General Albert C. Wedemeyer submits a report to President Truman concerning the possibility of a five-year United States military aid program.

5 OCTOBER 1947

**Life/Customs** Television is used for the first time by a president as a medium with which to communicate with the nation; Truman speaks on the world food crisis.

9 OCTOBER 1947

**International** President Truman supports a United Nations proposal for autonomous Jewish and Arab states in Palestine.

18 OCTOBER 1947

**National** The House Un-American Activities Committee opens an investigation into Communist influence in the American movie industry.

19 OCTOBER 1947

**Aviation** Supersonic speed is achieved for the first time by United States Air Force Captain Charles Yeager in an X-1 research plane built by Bell Aircraft.

24 OCTOBER 1947

**National** Senator Robert A. Taft announces he is a candidate for the GOP Presidential nomination in 1948.

25 OCTOBER 1947

**Regional** President Truman declares Maine a disas-

Truman re: Marshall Plan

[191] Sept. 25

Public Papers of the Presidents

action on our part will do two things. We will save on our family budget and we will help others who are in desperate need. I am confident that the American people, realizing the extreme seriousness of the situation, will fully cooperate."

Here is a list of the committee:

Charles Luckman, President of Lever Brothers, Cambridge, Mass., is chairman. These other people have been asked to serve. Mr. Luckman has accepted, and the others, I am sure, will accept as soon as the word reaches them.

Mrs. J. L. Blair-Buck, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Richmond, Va.

Harry A. Bullis, President, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chester C. Davis, President, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, Washington, D.C.

Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, National Urban League of New York City.

William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.

James S. Knowlson, Chairman of the Board and President, Stewart-Warner Corporation of Chicago.

Herbert H. Lehman, Lehman Brothers, New York.

G. R. LeSavage, National Restaurant Advisory Committee of New York City.

John A. Logan, President, National Association of Food Chains, Washington.

John Holmes, President of Swift and Company, Chicago.

James H. McGraw, Jr., McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., New York.

Eugene Meyer, Washington Post, Washington, D.C.

Justin Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters, Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Philip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Dr. William I. Myers, Dean of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago.

James G. Patton, President, Farmers Union, Denver.

T. S. Repplier, President, Advertising Council, Washington.

Quentin Reynolds, President, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, West Springfield, Mass.

Spyros Skouras, President, 20th Century Fox Film Corporation, New York.

A. E. Staley, Jr., President, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.

Miss Anna Lord Strauss, President, League of Women Voters, Washington.

Paul S. Willis, Executive Secretary, Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., New York.

And Harry W. Zinsmaster, Chairman, American Bakers Association, Duluth, Minn.

[4.] [Reading]. "The Secretary of State has transmitted to me the official report of the Committee of European Economic Cooperation"—that's it right there [*indicating on his desk*] for anybody who wants to read it—"prepared by the representatives of the 16 nations who have been meeting in Paris since early July.<sup>1</sup> At my request, Secretary Marshall is sending a message to the Chairman of the Committee, Foreign Minister Bevin, acknowledging receipt of the report by the United States Government.

"As the document itself states, it is an 'initial report,' and is subject to review and revision. Nonetheless, it reflects an unprecedented effort at economic cooperation by the 16 countries participating in the Paris Conference. In the light of the political

<sup>1</sup>The report dated September 21, 1947, is printed in two volumes "General Report," 138 pp., and "Technical Reports," 552 pp. (Government Printing Office).

and the economic instability in Europe. It is an important and encouraging fact that these nations had the initiative and the determination to meet together and produce this report.

The problem to which this report is addressed not only underlies the political and economic well-being of Europe but is also of very importance to a stable peace in the world. The people of the United States recognize, as do the people of the European nations, that the earliest practicable achievement of economic health, and consequent political stability in Europe, is of utmost importance for the peace and well-being of the world.

I note that the program presented in the report is based on the 4 following lines of action by the 16 European nations: (1) a strong productive effort on their part; (2) creation of internal financial stability; (3) maximum cooperation among the participating countries; and (4) a solution to the trading deficit with the American Continent, particularly by exports. These are sound principles and will appeal to the commonsense of the American people. Their effective translation into practice is vital both to European recovery and to worldwide economic health.

While the 16-nation committee has been meeting in Paris, the United States Government has been proceeding with complementary studies on this side of the Atlantic.

Last June I appointed three committees to study the relationship between aid which may be extended to foreign countries and the interests of our domestic economy. One of these, headed by the Secretary of the Interior, has been making a study of the state of our natural resources. Another of these studies, relating to the impact on our national economy of aid to other countries, is being conducted by the Council of Economic Advisors. The third group, a nonpartisan

committee of distinguished citizens under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Commerce, was requested to determine the character and quantities of United States resources available for assistance to foreign countries and to advise the President on the limits within which the United States may safely and wisely plan to extend such assistance."

Each one of these agencies will receive a copy of the European Report.

"Other agencies of the executive branch of the Government have also been considering the role which should be played by the United States in European recovery.

"The great interest of the Congress in this subject has been demonstrated by the number of its Members whom it has sent abroad to study prevailing conditions at first hand.

"We shall need to consult with representatives of the European Committee to obtain clarification and amplification of the initial report and to obtain further information, as it becomes available, as to the specific measures to be adopted by the participating countries in carrying out the principles set forth in the report.

"I am requesting the special committees which I appointed and other Government agencies to appraise the information received from the European Committee in the light of the studies they have conducted. The results of this appraisal will be made available to the appropriate congressional committees.

"On the basis of these studies, which will go forward without delay, the facts will be presented and recommendations will be formulated so that the American people through their representatives in Congress can determine to what extent and in what manner the resources of the United States may be brought to the support of the renewed European efforts to achieve sustained economic recovery. When the American people

are satisfied as to the scope of the necessary program and the sufficiency of measures of self-help and mutual help being taken by the European countries, and when we can determine what resources we should and can wisely make available, I am sure that we shall respond as quickly as possible.

"Meanwhile, certain problems have arisen in connection with the economic situation in Europe that are of such an urgent nature that their solution cannot await the careful study required for the overall decisions which will be based on the reports. These problems are of an emergency nature which demand immediate attention.

"It is for this reason that I have requested a group of congressional leaders to meet with me on Monday, September 29th, to discuss plans for determining the action to be taken by the United States to aid in preserving the stability and promoting the recovery of the nations which participated in the Paris Conference."

I am sorry that those things have to be so long, and that they had to be read, too, but they had to be specifically—state specifically what is meant. Those statements tell exactly what they mean, and the copies I have got show.

Now if you want to ask any questions, I will try to answer them.

[5.] Q. Mr. President, on your food statement, do we understand it correctly that you are asking the American people to eat less for the time being?

THE PRESIDENT. I am asking the American people to waste less for the time being. I was informed by one of the biggest restaurant men in the United States, just the other night, that one slice of bread would meet this wheat shortage.

Q. Mr. President, have you had any special offer of cooperation from the baking industry?

THE PRESIDENT. We expect to get it. They have promised it.

Q. Mr. President, is there any prospect of a return to so-called gray bread?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know. That is what I have called this committee in for, to find out just how we stand to meet the situation.

Q. Is there any prospect of a return to rationing or price control?

THE PRESIDENT. Well now, you had better ask the Congress that. I can't answer that question.

[6.] Q. Does this plan of yours—what you said there—does that throw out the window a special or extra session of Congress, or reconvening of Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. The question was whether this threw out the possibility of an extra session of Congress. The meeting with the congressional leaders on Monday morning is to discuss the situation. Then I will make the announcement after we have had the conversations with them.

[7.] Q. Mr. President, you said one slice of bread would lick the wheat problem. Do you mean if everyone in the country would eat one slice less?

THE PRESIDENT. If they would save the bread that they throw away—this is what this restaurant man told me—we would have, I think, 70 million more bushels of wheat available for food.

Q. 70 million, did you say?

THE PRESIDENT. That's what the head of the packing mill industry told me, also.

Q. 17 or 70?

THE PRESIDENT. 70.

[8.] Q. Mr. President, does this stop-gap relief you are talking about fall in the same category as more permanent relief?

THE PRESIDENT. No it does not.

Q. In other words, you might conceivably

Churchill

er, b. Hartford, Conn.; known for *American Falls, Niagara* (in Corcoran, D.C.) and Andean views.

**Derick Stuart.** 1842-1924. American painter, b. Grand Rapids, Mich.; animal studies.

**Richard.** 1784-1873. British military leader in the Greek service; b. in Antage; disowned by Society of Friends as soldier at age of 16; advocated Ionian Islands, in report to Congress; fought in service of King Ferdinand (1827) engaged in expelling Turks; Greek general (1854).

**William Church (1815-1890),** clergyman, Oxon. (1836); fellow of Oriel College; one of originators of *The Saturday Men of Letters* series; dean of

**Richard.** 1893- . English writer. Works of verse include *Flood of Life* (1919), *Philip* (1923), *Twelve Noon* (1928), *Mary Shelley* (1928), *The Porch* (1937), *The Stronghold* (1939).

**Sam.** American inventor of an early type (casting and composing automatically by hand), which he patented in

**Sam Conant.** 1836-1917. American N.Y.; served in Civil War; founded Francis P., of the *Army and Navy*

**Arch(h)il, Charles.** 1731-1764. Son of a Westminster curate. Originator of fame with his *Rosciad* (anonymous satire on London actors and actresses, 1761), a ruthless attack upon his participation, defended his way of life in

gave up church offices (1763); books, and assistant editor of *North* for invective in contributions to

rhymed satires on authors and fever on visit to Wilkes in author of *The Ghost* (1763), ridiculing account of the Cock Lane ghost

*Wine* (1763), attacking Lord Bute; *Whellist* (1763), assailing an unsuccessful, *The Candidate* (1764), "er" (Lord Sandwich, an archer)

**1st Duke of Marlborough** (1650-1722). English military "Corporal John." Son of Sir William impoverished Royalist. Studied at

page to duke of York (1665) of Cleveland; assisted in advancement of *Arabella* (1648-1730), mistress of James II). Attracted attention

saved life of duke of Monmouth; as reward for successful execution of IV, created (1685) Baron Churchill

Monmouth's rebellion in western of first to send overtures to William of Orange with royal councilor and earl of Marlborough, somewhat in distrust, to

čnd, silěnt, makēr; ice, ỹl, charčrn, ūp, circčs, ū = u in Fr. mes

*Handa* (1689), in Ireland (1690); imprisoned on charge of plotting (1692); carried on negotiations for King James II; restored to command (1698).

**Queen Anne,** commander in chief over armies of England and Holland in War of Spanish Succession; driven by jealousy among allies and difference of aims; exploits of Spanish Gelderland (1702); created Marquis of Marlborough (for later dukes, see SPENCER)

Virtually regent in England, controlling prime minister Godolphin, as his wife (see below) controlled the government. Had to abandon attack on Antwerp (1703) because of Dutch incapacity; thwarted French in attacking Bavarians by bloody victory of Blenheim (1704); rewarded with manor of Woodstock; held in

by jealousies (1705); routed French at Ramillies (1706); involved in quarrel of Whigs and Tories; defeated French at Oudenarde (1708), keeping France from allegiance to French; captured Lille and

Malplaquet (1709); took Mons and other towns, obtaining Treaty of Utrecht (1713). Unsettled by political intrigue at home and dismissal of Marlborough and Sunderland, and by duchess of Marlborough's alienation of Queen Anne and defection of the duke; following dismissal of duchess, dismissed from office on charge of embezzlement of public money (1711); on accession of George I returned to his military post (1714); died of apoplexy.

**Jennings (1660-1744), Sarah, nee** daughter of Marlborough; often alluded to as A-tos'sa (1678). Became (before 1676) trusted friend of Princess Anne; the two companions adopting, soon after Anne's accession, the nicknames Mrs. Morley (Anne) and Mrs. Jennings; helped Anne to escape (1688); gained ascendancy over her on her accession as queen; as mistress of the king and keeper of privy purse, controlled Whig ministries; dispensed offices at will, deducted pension for herself; finally by imperious and tactless behavior alienated Queen Anne; succeeded (1711) by her cousin Abigail Hill (1711); lived in retirement and left large fortune.

**Churchill, Randolph Henry Spencer.** Known as Lord Randolph Churchill. 1849-1895. British statesman. Second son of 7th duke of Marlborough (see under Marlborough family); m. (1874) Jennie Jerome of New York; As M.P. (from 1874) led a group (nicknamed the "Fourth Party") in fearless, aggressive Toryism; assailed both Gladstone and Conservative front bench; supported government in Egyptian imbroglio; favored

in Irish affairs; developed a progressive conservatism, called Tory democracy, in challenge to Liberalism; part in reform; promoter and first member of National League; secretary of state for India (1885-86); succeeded John Bright's seat (1885); chancellor of exchequer and leader of House of Commons (1886); resigned (Dec., 1886) in resistance to demands of army and navy upon exchequer; traveled for health and described travels in *Men, Mines, and Animals in South Africa* (1892); returned to parliament (1892) and attacked Gladstone's second Irish home-rule bill.

**Churchill, William.** 1859-1920. American ethnologist, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.; studied and wrote on Polynesian customs and languages.

**Churchill, Winston.** 1871-1947. American novelist, b. St. Louis. Grad. U.S.N.A., Annapolis (1894); on editorial staff, *Army and Navy Journal* (1894) and *Cosmopolitan Magazine* (1895); resident in Cornish, N.H.;

prominent in New Hampshire politics (from 1906). Esp. known for his historical novels, including *Richard Carvel* (1899), *The Crisis* (1901), *The Crossing* (1904), *Coniston* (1906), *Mr. Crewe's Career* (1908), *A Modern Chronicle* (1910), *The Inside of the Cup* (1913), *A Far Country* (1915), *The Dwelling Place of Light* (1917).

**Churchill, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer.** 1874- . British statesman and author; elder son of Lord Randolph Churchill. Educ. Harrow and Sandhurst; served in Cuba with Spanish forces (1895), in India (1897), in Sudan (1898), present at Khartoum (1898); as war correspondent, captured by Boers but escaped (1899), and engaged in battles up to capture of Pretoria. M.P. (1901); joined free traders in opposition to Chamberlain's tariff proposals; undersecretary (1905-08) for colonies under Campbell-Bannerman, whose policy of self-government for Transvaal and Orange River Colony he advanced with skill and vigor. Entered cabinet as president of Board of Trade (1908-10); as home secretary (1910-11), carried Trade Boards Act providing organization of unorganized trades; first lord of admiralty (1911-15); advocate of accelerated naval program; given task of creating naval war staff for co-ordination of strategy with war office; as leader of minority in strategy, directed Antwerp expedition and Dardanelles campaign, after failure of which he was succeeded by Balfour (1915). Served in France as colonel (1916); minister of munitions (1917); secretary for war and air minister (1918-21); in colonial office (1921-22); as chancellor of exchequer (1924-29) accomplished adjustment of war-debt questions, duties on industry, and national finance. First lord of admiralty in Neville Chamberlain's government (Sept. 3, 1939) upon entry into war against Germany. Prime minister (May 10, 1940) after debacle in Norway. Met at sea with President Roosevelt (Aug., 1941) to draw up the joint statement of American-British international policy known as the Atlantic Charter. Visited U.S. (Dec., 1941); addressed a joint session of Congress. Conferred on war strategy and international affairs with President Roosevelt at Washington (June, 1942 and May, 1943), Casablanca, Morocco (Jan., 1943), and Quebec (Aug., 1943 and Sept., 1944), with Roosevelt and Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo (Nov., 1943), with Roosevelt and Stalin at Tehran (Dec., 1943) and again at Yalta, Crimea (Feb., 1945), with Truman and Stalin at Potsdam (July, 1945). Resigned as prime minister (July, 1945) after Labor victory in elections; again prime minister (from Oct. 1951). Author of *Lord Randolph Churchill* (1906), *My African Journey* (1908), *Liberalism and the Social Problem* (1909), *The World Crisis* (4 vols., 1923-29; rev. ed. in 1 vol., 1942), *Marlborough, his Life and Times* (6 vols., 1933-38), selected speeches, as in *While England Slept* (1938), *Step by Step* (1939), *Into Battle* (1941), *The Unrelenting Struggle* (1942), *The End of the Beginning* (1943).

**Churchyard** (chŭrch'ĕrd), Thomas. 1520?-1604. English soldier of fortune and writer. Fought in Scotland, Ireland, Low Countries, in service of England, the emperor, and the prince of Orange. Gave offense to Queen Elizabeth in *Churchyard's Choice* (1579) and fled to Scotland for three years. Author of poems *Shore's Wife* (1563; in *Mirror for Magistrates*) and *The Worthines of Wales* (1587), and of autobiographical pieces.

**Chur'ri-gue'ra** (chōō'rĕ-gā'rā), José. 1650-1723. Spanish architect; created baroque style, now called *churrigueresque*, long dominant in Spain.

**Chu Teh** (jōō' dŭ'). 1886- . Chinese Communist leader, b. in Szechwan of a wealthy family; studied at Göttingen and (1925) Moscow; joined Communists (1927); elected (1931) commander in chief of Chinese

čnd, silěnt, makēr; ice, ỹl, charčrn, ūp, circčs, ū = u in Fr. mes  
For explanation of abbreviations, etc., see the page immediately preceding the main vocabulary.

## WER 1946-

s that the United States expand the war against communist China.

**PRIL 1951**  
**National** The Office of Price Stabilization fixes on beef.

**Y 1951**  
**National** The Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees meet to consider General MacArthur's address to Congress.

**Y 1951**  
**National** American Telephone and Telegraph announces that it has over 1,000,000 stockholders, a majority United States corporation.

**Y 1951**  
**National** The United States Supreme Court rules, in *Young v. United States*, that the Smith Act (passed in 1940 dealing with Communists in government) is unconstitutional. In another ruling, *Garner v. Los Angeles*, justices uphold a state's right to require job applicants to sign non-Communist affidavits.

**Y 1951**  
**National** The military draft is extended to July 1, 1951. Congress lengthens military service to 2 full years, lowers the draft age to 18½.

**Y 1951**  
**National** The United States takes part in truce negotiations between the United Nations and the Communists.

**Y 1951**  
**National** A flood covers more than 1,000,000 acres in Oklahoma, Missouri and Illinois when the Missouri River overflows. Flood waters rise over a period of 2 weeks, causing over \$1,000,000,000 in damage.

**Y 1951**  
**National** President Truman cancels tariff concessions to Soviet-bloc nations.

**Y 1951**  
**National** The United States and the Philippines reach an agreement between the two nations until 1953.

**Y 1951**  
**National** The Tripartite Agreement by the United States, Australia and New Zealand provides for a defense, in anticipation of signing of the Pacific Security Treaty.

**Y 1951**  
**National** In San Francisco, California, 49 nations sign the Japanese Peace Treaty recognizing Japanese sovereignty. The United States and the United States can maintain mili-

tary forces in Japanese territory.

**10 OCTOBER 1951**  
**National** President Truman signs the Mutual Security Act, \$7,000,000,000 in aid to foreign countries. At Englewood, New Jersey, the first transcontinental dial telephone service goes into effect.

**20 DECEMBER 1951**  
**Science** In Idaho, at the United States Reactor Testing Station, researchers generate electricity from nuclear fuel.

**24 DECEMBER 1951**  
**Arts/Culture** Gian-Carlo Menotti's opera *Amahl and the Night Visitors* is broadcast by National Broadcasting Corporation, having been commissioned by the network.

**OTHER EVENTS OF 1951**  
**Science** For their discovery of plutonium, Edwin McMillan and Glenn Seaborg win the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

**5 JANUARY 1952**  
**International** Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, back in office since 1951, and United States President Harry S. Truman begin several days of meetings in the nation's capital. Churchill hopes to "re-establish the close and intimate relationship that he had with President Roosevelt in wartime and to seek a common policy and approach on the grave problems facing the Western Alliance."

**7 JANUARY 1952**  
**National** General Dwight D. Eisenhower makes known his willingness to accept a draft for the Republican Presidential nomination.

**8 JANUARY 1952**  
**International** President Truman and Britain's Churchill wind up their conference in Washington. They issue a statement concerning the United States airbases in Britain. The United States agrees not to launch an atomic attack on Communist Europe without the consent of Britain.

**24 JANUARY 1952**  
**International** United Nations negotiators in Tokyo announce that Korean truce talks have stalled.

**18 FEBRUARY 1952**  
**Regional** Storms off the coast of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, wreck two tankers, the *Fort Mercer* and the *Pendleton*, resulting in the deaths of 14 men.

**20 FEBRUARY 1952**  
**International** In a statement at the opening of the North Atlantic Council meeting in Lisbon, United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson points out the focus and function of the organization. He reminds NATO members of the defensive, rather than offen-

## MARCH 18, 1952

sive, nature of the alliance, and rejects the idea of preventive warfare.

**2 MARCH 1952**  
**National** The United States Supreme Court rules that persons termed subversives may be barred from teaching in public schools.

**18 MARCH 1952**  
**National** Senator William Benton of Connecticut at-

### LILLIAN HELLMAN, 1905-

By the time her third play, *The Little Foxes*, appeared in 1939, Lillian Hellman had been hailed as one of America's foremost playwrights and by far its leading female dramatist. A writer of biting social commentary, Hellman expressed her emotions, which were often explosive, and her political views with burning conviction.

Raised in New Orleans, Louisiana, Hellman experienced the flavor of both wealth and poverty. Traveling north to school, she attended New York University and Columbia University. Hellman worked for publishers in New York City between 1924 and 1934 when her first play, *The Children's Hour*, was produced. It was during this time that she became associated with Dashiell Hammett, the author with whom she had a close personal relationship for over 30 years.

Lillian Hellman, outspoken and often obstinate, aligned herself early with left-wing politics. In the 1930s she went to Spain during the Civil War, relishing her experiences as a radical while candidly admitting her deficiencies as a revolutionary. Nevertheless, Hellman's contacts with leftist politics and her association with those more strongly committed to the Left were to bring her a great deal of hardship in later years. In 1944 she travelled to the Soviet Union to produce her plays, writing later of her gut-level fear and her exhilaration in viewing the war from the Russian front.

Lillian Hellman's fame as a dramatist receded in the early 1950s to be replaced by notoriety when she testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee concerning her possible connection to Communism in Hollywood screenwriting circles. Her adamant refusal to comply with the Committee's requests nearly cost her her personal freedom. Unlike many others, Hellman was not convicted nor was she imprisoned; her close friend and mentor, Dashiell Hammett, spent several years in jail for his refusal to answer questions put before him by HUAC. During this most painful period, Hellman's strength of character gained her the respect of many; it also reduced her fortune, causing her to sell the farm in upstate New York that she and Hammett had shared together, a sale to which she later referred with a poignant yet resigned wistfulness.

Writing during a time when many women encountered gender discrimination, Lillian Hellman attained acceptance for her work by the public and critics alike. That she seized the opportunity to defend free speech during a time of grotesque political inquiry—and that many respected and accepted her after she did so—further enabled Lillian Hellman to prove that she was resilient yet unbending, sensitive but tough. This was perhaps the secret of her success, and this was confirmed by the wide public she reached with her autobiographical writings in her later years.

# CHRONOLOGY

9 JANUARY 1946

**Labor** Demanding an hourly wage increase of 5-7 cents, some 7700 Western Electric telephone mechanics go out on strike in 44 states.

10 JANUARY 1946

**International** The first General Assembly of the United Nations meets in London, England, with the United States delegation headed by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

15 JANUARY 1946

**Labor** Demanding an increase in daily pay of \$2, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers go out on strike in 16 states.

20 JANUARY 1946

**National** By executive order, President Truman establishes the Central Intelligence Group, the precursor of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

21 JANUARY 1946

**Labor** The United Steelworkers Union closes down the country's steel mills over a wage disagreement. A pattern is clear: American labor, having held back demands because of the war, wants its share of the new prosperity.

24 JANUARY 1946

**International** In view of the effect of the atomic bombs dropped on Japan and the potential for destruction in atomic research, the United Nations establishes the international Atomic Energy Commission with the goal of restricting atomic energy to peaceful uses.

25 JANUARY 1946

**National** The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor elects John L. Lewis as vice president as a sign that Lewis's United Mine Workers are returning to the A.F. of L. control.

20 FEBRUARY 1946

**National** The Employment Act of 1946 creates a Council of Economic Advisors and provides for an annual national economic report.

21 FEBRUARY 1946

**National** President Truman establishes the Office of Economic Stabilization to deal with conversion to a peacetime economy. Chester Bowles is named director.

5 MARCH 1946

**International** Former Prime Minister Churchill speaks at Fulton, Missouri, at Westminster College. In

his address he cautions that "from Stettin in the Baltic, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent allowing 'police governments' to rule Eastern Europe."

13 MARCH 1946

**National** 175,000 United Auto Workers strikers end their successful 113-day walkout against General Motors Corporation.

1 APRIL 1946

**National** United Mine Workers, some 400,000 strong, go out on strike demanding wage increases and a health and welfare plan.

25 APRIL 1946

**International** Big Four foreign ministers begin to draw up peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Finland.

29 APRIL 1946

**National** In a report from the Department of Agriculture, Americans learn that farm prices are at record highs. Farmers are receiving more money for their goods than they have since July 1920.

23 MAY 1946

**National** The Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers Brotherhoods strike, causing national transportation to grind to a halt.

30 MAY 1946

**National** United Mine Workers end their strike after 59 days with a negotiated agreement providing wage increases and a welfare-retirement fund paid by the companies.

3 JUNE 1946

**National** The United States Supreme Court, in *Morgan v. Commonwealth*, rules that buses must allow seating without regard to race on vehicles in interstate commerce.

14 JUNE 1946

**International** Bernard Baruch submits a proposed United States plan at the United Nations for control of atomic energy.

21 JUNE 1946

**National** President Truman names Frederick Moore Vinson Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

30 JUNE 1946

**International** The United States joins the United

with *Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune*, controversy in 1902 with the dreamlike opera *Pelléas et Mélisande*, and sensuous beauty in 1905 with the tone poem *La Mer*. Moving away from impressionism, he wrote *Jeux* (1912) for the Ballet Russe and *Etudes* (1915), which explored fresh pianistic harmonies and colors. □ See biography by Edward Lockspeiser (2 vols., 1962–65), and studies by Maurice Dumesnil (1979) and Robert Orledge (1983).

**DEBYE, PETER JOSEPH WILHELM** (1884–1966), Dutch-born physical chemist. Trained in Munich (Ph.D. 1910), Debye taught at the universities of Zurich, Utrecht, Göttingen, and Leipzig before moving to Berlin as professor of theoretical physics and head of the new Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics (1934–40), which he named the Max Planck Institute. He won the 1936 Nobel Prize for Chemistry for his work on X-ray diffraction and his investigations of dipole movements—the measurement of positive and negative electric charges within molecules. Refusing to assume German citizenship after the outbreak of World War II, Debye emigrated to the United States, where he taught chemistry at Cornell University (1940–50).

**DE DUVE, CHRISTIAN RENÉ** (1917– ), British-born Belgian biologist. A pioneer in the field of cell biology, de Duve headed research laboratories at the University of Louvain, the Nobel Institute (Stockholm), Washington University (St. Louis), and the Rockefeller University (New York; from 1962). He utilized the electron microscope in his research and discovered lysosomes, the cell components that, he said, act like “stomachs of the cell” by breaking down food particles for cellular digestion. He shared the 1974 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine with Albert Claude and George Palade. In 1975 he was named president of the International Institute of Cellular and Molecular Pathology in Brussels.

**DEE, RUBY** (Ruby Ann Wallace; 1924– ), U.S. actress. A black raised in New York City's Harlem, Ruby Dee studied French and Spanish at Hunter College, then during World War II trained with other “apprentices” including Harry Belafonte and Sidney Poitier at the American Negro Theater. She received favorable reviews for her first Broadway role in *Jeb* (1946), which also featured Ossie Davis (the play closed after a week). Dee won recognition in Davis' *Purlie Victorious* (1961), establishing herself as one of the few black character actresses performing on the American stage. Her 1970 performance with James Earl Jones in *Boesman and Lena*—a commentary on apartheid in South Africa—stunned critics. Dee also performed in television, winning a 1968 Emmy Award for the documentary *Now Is the Time*, and in motion pictures. She and husband Ossie Davis (married in 1948) were active in civil-rights and other political movements.

**DE FOREST, LEE** (1873–1961), U.S. inventor. A Yale graduate (Ph.D. 1899), De Forest was a solitary and individualistic inventor who held more than 300 patents and made and lost four fortunes. He developed (1906) the triode electron tube, the precursor of the modern radio tube and one of the most influential inventions of the century. The audion, as he called the device, spurred

growth in the fields of electronics and communications because of its potential for generating, detecting, and amplifying radio waves. Selling his rights to the audion, he later designed a movie-sound system and contributed to the development of the phonograph, telephone, television, radar, and diathermy. □ See his autobiography, *Father of Radio* (1950), and Israel E. Levine, *Electronics Pioneer* (1964).

**DE GASPERI, ALCIDE** (1881–1954), Italian political leader. A leader of the Italian irredentist movement in his native Trentino, then part of Austria, de Gasperi served in the Austrian parliament (1911–16) and later in the Italian parliament (1921–24) after Trentino was united with Italy. A founder of the Italian Popular party, a Roman Catholic political organization, he was arrested by the fascists (1926) and served 16 months in prison. After his release he served as Vatican librarian, and during World War II he was a leader of the underground resistance and helped organize the center-right Christian Democratic party, which became the dominant party in postwar Italy. De Gasperi served as premier from 1945 to 1953, during which time he instituted land reforms and promoted economic growth. He ousted the communists and left-socialists from the central government, sought close ties with the United States, led Italy into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and championed European integration.

**DE GAULLE, CHARLES ANDRÉ JOSEPH MARIE** (1890–1970), French military and political leader. De Gaulle's father, a Lille schoolteacher who raised his sons to work for the restoration of French glory, sent Charles to the national military academy of St. Cyr; he graduated in 1912. He served in the infantry during World War I and was captured by the Germans during the battle of Verdun. A lecturer at the Staff College during the interwar period, he lobbied for a mobile defense strategy based on the tank and became unpopular with the military establishment for his criticism of France's existing reliance on static fortifications. Promoted to brigadier general and undersecretary of war just before the fall of France (1940), he refused to capitulate to the Germans and fled to London. There, he announced the loss of a battle, not the war, and constituted himself leader of the Free French Resistance. In 1944 he was chosen to head the provisional government of liberated France, but he resigned in 1946 out of autocratic disdain for parliamentary politics. The 1958 coup d'état in Algeria and the threat of civil war brought the general out of retirement to create a Fifth French Republic with himself as a strong president. During the next 11 years Pres. de Gaulle supported independence for Algeria and other French African colonies, pulled the French military out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization command, developed a French nuclear strike capacity, and opposed British entry into the Common Market. Although economic conditions generally improved, education and social welfare programs were neglected and widespread student and worker protests took place in 1968. De Gaulle resigned in 1969 over the failure of a referendum on constitutional reform. □ See his *War Memoirs* (5 vols., Eng. trans. 1955–60) and *Memoirs of Hope* (Eng. trans. 1971), and biographies by Brian Cro-

zier (1983)

**DE HAVILLAND, BEATRICE** (1897–1989), American actress. She flew biplane, fought in World War I, and received three

**DE KROON, HENDRIK** (1896–1986), Dutch painter. He painted that which was common to the human condition. Although the man was emphatically human in his series of paintings, Koortjening (1986)

**DE LAUNAY, JEAN** (1890–1970), French writer. He was a carefree devotee of golf and polo, and poet to evolve writing. His best-known work is *The Lilies of the Field* (1921) and *The Lilies of the Field* (1921).

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preference to the static theories of the time, exemplified in reliance on the Maginot Line, which, running along the German and part of the Belgian frontier, was intended to protect France against German attack. He also wrote a memorandum in which he tried, even as late as January 1940, to convert politicians to his way of thinking. His views made him unpopular with his military superiors, and, in 1938, the question of his right to publish under his own signature a historical study of the French Army, *La France et son armée (France and Her Army)*, 1945) led to a dispute with Marshal Pétain.

**World War II.** At the outbreak of World War II he was in command of a brigade of tanks attached to the French 5th Army. In May 1940, having been made a temporary brigadier general in the 4th Armoured Division—the rank that he retained for the rest of his life—he was twice given the opportunity to apply his theories on tank warfare, as far as that was possible with the inadequate material available at the time. As a result, he was mentioned by Gen. Maxime Weygand, the commander-in-chief, in a dispatch of June 2, as “an admirable, energetic, and courageous leader.” On June 6, he entered the government of Paul Reynaud as undersecretary of state for defense and war, and undertook several missions to England to explore the possibilities of continuing the war. When the Reynaud government was replaced by that of Marshal Pétain, who intended to seek an armistice with the Germans, de Gaulle left for England. On June 18, he broadcast from London his first appeal to his compatriots to continue the war under his leadership.

Contrary to popular legend, this appeal did not include the famous phrase: “France has lost a battle; she has not lost the war.” That phrase appeared on posters in England. But the emphasis was the same: the war could be won, France was not alone, General de Gaulle would lead French resistance from London. On August 2, 1940, a French military court tried him and sentenced him in absentia to death, deprivation of military rank, and confiscation of property.

De Gaulle entered on his wartime career as a political leader with tremendous liabilities. He had only a handful of haphazardly recruited political supporters and volunteers for what were to become the Free French Forces. He had no political status and was virtually unknown both in England and in France. What assets he had were wholly personal: his absolute belief in his own mission, his conviction that he possessed the qualities of leadership he had described in his writings, his total devotion to France, and the strength of character (or obstinacy, as it often appeared to the British) to fight for French interests as he saw them with all the resources at his disposal, however puny they might be. His impact on his hosts was unforgettablely described by Sir Winston Churchill in *Their Finest Hour*:

He had to be rude to the British to prove to French eyes that he was not a British puppet. He certainly carried out this policy with perseverance. He even one day explained this technique to me, and I fully comprehended the extraordinary difficulties of his problem. I have always admired his massive strength.

His liabilities in the eyes of his own countrymen were increased by the fact that, to the politicians of the left, a career officer who was a practicing Catholic was not an immediately acceptable political leader, while to those on the right he was a rebel against Philippe Pétain, a national hero and then France's only field marshal. Gradually, however, the course of the war, the broadcasts from London, the action of the Free French Forces, and the contacts of resistance groups in France either with his own organization or with those of the British secret services brought national recognition of his leadership. But full recognition by his allies came only after the liberation of Paris and the demonstration beyond all doubt of the French nation's acceptance of him.

Meanwhile, in London, de Gaulle's relations with the British government were never easy and de Gaulle often added to the strain, at times through his own misjudgment or touchiness. In 1943 he moved his headquarters to Algiers, where he became president of the French

Committee of National Liberation—the central organization guiding the Free French war effort—at first jointly with Gen. Henri Giraud. De Gaulle's successful campaign to edge Giraud out gave the world proof of his skill in political manoeuvre. On Sept 9, 1944, he and his shadow government—the Committee of National Liberation—returned from Algiers to Paris. He headed two successive provisional governments but, on January 20, 1946, abruptly resigned apparently owing to irritation with the political parties forming the left-wing tripartite coalition government.

From then until 1958 he remained an opponent of what became, in November 1946, the Fourth French Republic. He campaigned against the new constitution, which he disapproved of as being likely to lead to a repetition of the political and governmental inadequacies of the Third Republic, which in part had led to France's capitulation to Germany in 1940. In April 1947, he formed the *Rassemblement du Peuple Français (RPF)*, a mass movement that grew rapidly in strength and that to all intents and purposes became a political party in 1951, when it obtained 120 seats in the National Assembly in the elections of that year. The movement expressed de Gaulle's hostility to the constitution, to the party system, and, in particular, to the French Communists, whom he described as *les séparatistes* because of their unswerving loyalty to Moscow directives. He became dissatisfied with the parliamentary group, however, and in 1953 severed his connection with the parliamentary organization. In 1955 the RPF organization in the country was disbanded.

From 1955 to 1958, the General himself made no public appearances but retired to his home in Colombey-les-Églises, where he continued to write his memoirs. Between 1954 and 1969, three volumes were published, dealing with the years from 1940 to 1946 (*L'Appel*, 1940–42; *L'Unité*, 1942–44; and *Le Salut*, 1944–46; English translations: *The Call to Honour*, 1955; *Unity*, 1959; *Salvation*, 1960). The last was completed only after his return to power in 1958, and it is possible, therefore, that the reasons there given for his retirement in 1946 owe something to hindsight. “In the prevailing state of affairs, I decided to go, because the disease was too advanced to be cured before the inevitable upheaval.” At what precise point of time he began to feel that he might be called on to take up his mission again is a question on which accounts differ. The concluding words of the third volume of the memoirs describe his feelings during this period in the political wilderness but give no hint:

An old man, worn out by all that he has gone through, remote from events, feeling the cold approach of eternity, but never tired of looking for the gleam of hope among the shadows.

**Postwar return to public life.** His compatriots were deeply divided on the question of his return. The reasons for their hesitations belong to the political history of the period. But, to those who know them, these reasons help to justify the view that the opportunity that presented itself in May 1958 (when the insurrection that had broken out in Algiers threatened to bring civil war to France) must have entailed for de Gaulle the most carefully balanced calculation of a life that had had its share of political gambles. He was cautious, for it was by no means certain that the French Parliament would accept his return on any conditions that he could accept. He affirmed his determination not to come to power by other than legal means, and there was never any evidence of his association with insurgent plans to bring him back. It was in any case inconsistent with his conception of leadership either to risk becoming an instrument of sedition or to risk political failure. On the other hand, his carefully worded statements (on May 15, 19, and 27) certainly helped the insurgents. On June 1, three days after President René Coty threatened to resign unless de Gaulle's return to power was accepted, he presented himself before the National Assembly as a prime minister designate and on the following day attended the session (having been duly “invested” as prime minister) and was authorized to reform the constitution and accorded the special powers that he demanded.

Memoirs

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Harry S. Truman, 1948

Apr. 22 [84]

in the wake of hostilities.

Largely because of these considerations I am consenting to your release from the duties of Secretary of Commerce. The superb direction which you have given to the affairs of that office during a year and a half is sufficient guarantee of the results which you would achieve if it were possible for you to continue in the Cabinet.

The European Recovery Program must

succeed. I know that you will bear your part.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

[Honorable W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Mr. Harriman served as Secretary of Commerce from September 28, 1946, through April 22, 1948. His letter of resignation, dated April 22, was released with the President's reply.

## 84 The President's News Conference of April 22, 1948

THE PRESIDENT. Well, ladies and gentlemen, you have had all the announcements up to date. I haven't any announcements to make to you, so if you have any questions I will try to answer them.

[1.] Q. Mr. President, U.S. Steel today denied a wage increase to its employees, and at the same time announced a decrease in consumer goods approximating 25 million, Mr. Fairless stating that both acts would work against inflation. Do you have any comment?

THE PRESIDENT. I have no comment, for I learned it just about the same time you did.

[2.] Q. Mr. President, out in Ohio there is a hot primary fight for Governor, Ray Miller against Frank Lausche. Charles Sawyer is honorary chairman of the Miller forces. The Lausche people claim that this puts you on the side of Miller. Is that right?

THE PRESIDENT. That has nothing to do with Ohio politics. I appointed Mr. Sawyer because I thought he was the man best fitted for the place. Cabinet appointments are my individual business.

[3.] Q. Mr. President, could you comment on the results of the Italian election?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have a short state-

ment here on the Italian election which I will read to you.

"Free peoples everywhere will be encouraged by the outcome of the recent Italian election. The results demonstrate once again the vitality of Italian democracy and the determination of the Italian people to maintain their freedom and their liberties."

That's all I have to say.

Q. Has that been mimeographed?

THE PRESIDENT. No, it hasn't.

[4.] Q. Mr. President, on the same day of the Italian elections, General de Gaulle issued a statement at Marseilles as a rallying call for de Gaulleists. Any comment to make upon that?

THE PRESIDENT. No comment.

[5.] Q. Mr. President, about your trip to California, is that going to be part of a larger trip, will you make a swing across the country?

THE PRESIDENT. Not that I know of. The University of California some time back invited me to make their address at commencement, and I told them I didn't know whether I could or not, they could invite me if they chose and I would come if I could. That is the only way I make engagements,

1948

...a seasonally adjusted basis, 4.5 billion below the level of the first half of 1949. This chiefly lags in expenditures for aid defense programs, and increased outlays for farm price developments in the constant statement of Federal fiscal have been paralleled by developmental budget.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

...and the complete report are included in the Midyear Economic Report of the President presented to the Congress July 26, 1950\* (Printing Office, 1950, 160 pp.). As charts have been omitted.

...My comment is my message.

...President, may I ask a couple of questions about Missouri?

...r. Sure.

...going to the Allison<sup>2</sup> rally on Monday?

...r. No.

...He wanted to know if I would be at the Allison rally in St. Louis, Missouri, I am not.

...and the other one has to do with the veterans hospital in St. Louis. You have been asked to design a memorial to Jack Cochran. How do you do so?

...r. I hope that can be done.

\*Emery W. Allison of Missouri, Democratic nomination for the State.

I was very fond of Jack Cochran. He was a very great friend of the veterans.<sup>3</sup>

Q. Mr. President, there are two ways it might be done, by legislative action or by your action. My question is directed to you, yours?

THE PRESIDENT. I will consult General Gray on the subject, and then I will answer your question.<sup>4</sup>

[4.] Q. Mr. President, can you comment on recent statements by Churchill and De Gaulle to the effect that Europe is in mortal peril of aggression?

Q. Can't hear you!

THE PRESIDENT. He wanted to know if I would comment on statements by Mr. Churchill and General de Gaulle that Europe is in mortal fear of aggression. I have no comment.

[5.] Q. Mr. President, I hate to pursue this Baruch thing further, but I take it by your answer that you made, that you have outlined your proposals to meet the Korean situation as of now?

THE PRESIDENT. I have, and I think they are the right ones, or I wouldn't have done it.

Q. Yes, sir.

[6.] Q. Mr. President, there are rumors all around town, including the Capitol, that you are going to ask for price and wage control by Labor Day, and that the ration books are already being printed?

THE PRESIDENT. They know more about it than I do. I have never heard of that.

Q. It was asked of Mr. Symington, and he said it was news to him.

THE PRESIDENT. That's right, and he is in control of the matter.<sup>5</sup>

[7.] Q. Mr. President, do you expect any

<sup>3</sup>John J. Cochran, former Representative from Missouri.

<sup>4</sup>Carl R. Gray, Jr., Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

<sup>5</sup>W. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

further delay in the transition to civil government on Guam?

THE PRESIDENT. There has been a 30-day delay on account of the fact that the Interior Department was not ready to assume control. We are going to try to get civil government on Guam as promptly as we possibly can.

[8.] Q. Mr. President, there is some legislation on the Hill to deal with aliens and subversives. I wonder if you would discuss your ideas of legislation in relation to your warning about sabotage and espionage last week?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we want to be very careful in times like these that we don't get in the alien and sedition mood of 1798. The Bill of Rights is still a part of the Constitution of the United States, and a most important part. That doesn't mean that we are going to overlook any operation to see that traitors and saboteurs are properly taken care of.

[9.] Q. Mr. President, your message to Congress and your Economic Message yesterday mention the possibility of price control. At what phase in the mobilization efforts, sir, would you consider wage controls might be necessary?

THE PRESIDENT. Whenever it is necessary for price controls and wage controls, and manpower allocations, why the step will be taken altogether.

Q. Do you think that it will be necessary?

THE PRESIDENT. I do not.

Q. Mr. President, if you should ask for price controls and rationing, will that be along with an excess profits tax?

THE PRESIDENT. The tax situation is one that should be worked out on a basis of equity for all concerned. It is a very controversial subject, particularly what you call excess profits taxes. The reason I asked for a direct levy on incomes and corporations, I think that can be done promptly. And then after the election is over this fall, it will give

The Sheba  
Ridge

shelf beyond the Kuria Muria Islands to the north and the island of Socotra to the south, covering an area of some 205,000 square miles (530,000 square kilometres). Its total length, measured from east-northeast to west-southwest, is 920 miles, and its mean width, measured from north-northeast to south-southwest is 300 miles.

**Submarine relief.** The dominant relief feature is the Sheba Ridge, an extension of the ridge system of the Indian Ocean, which extends along the middle of the gulf. The rough topography of the ridge includes a well-defined median valley that is continually offset by faults running approximately northeast to southwest. The largest of these faults forms the Alula-Fartak Trench, in which is found the gulf's maximum recorded depth of 17,586 feet (5,360 metres). The Sheba Ridge is flanked on both sides by sediment-filled basins that reach depths of 13,000 feet at the mouth of the gulf. To the west, the ridge gives way to a relatively shallow east-west-trending valley known as the Tadjoura Trench.

**Geology.** The main factor in the gulf's geologic formation is the spreading of the sea floor away from the Sheba Ridge axis. The African and Arabian continents split initially along the present continental margins either in the late Eocene Epoch (38,000,000 to 54,000,000 years ago) or else in the Oligocene Epoch (26,000,000 to 38,000,000 years ago). They have since drifted apart in a direction parallel to the gulf's faults.

The gulf is underlain by an oceanic crust, and the Sheba Ridge is characterized by shallow earthquake activity, high heat flow, fresh lavas, and a thin or absent sedimentary cover. The evolution of the gulf is also linked with the geological evolution of the East African Rift Valley and of the Red Sea.

**Bottom deposits.** Sediment thicknesses increase away from the Sheba Ridge toward the continental shelf, especially in the region south of the Wādī Ḥaḍramawt (a seasonal river that drains into the gulf from the Arabian Peninsula), where a thickness of about one mile is found. Brown, green, and gray muds—characteristic of materials originating on land—predominate near the coasts. The basins are filled mainly with material from the coastal margins, eroded by turbid water currents, while sediments formed in deep water far from land predominate on the Sheba Ridge. A slight amount of wind-blown material is also present.

**Currents, temperature, and salinity.** The intensive exchange of water between the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, and the Arabian Sea, as well as strong evaporation and monsoon (rain-bearing) winds that constitute part of the air flow, all assist in the formation of a complex water structure. The surface layer is highly saline, and eddies complicate its flow pattern. During the northeast monsoon from November to March, the surface temperature is fairly uniform—between 77° and 82° F (25° and 28° C). During the stronger southwest monsoon from May to September, however, horizontal temperature gradients develop, with temperatures ranging from 77° to 88° F (25° to 31° C). In the subsurface layer, at depths of from 300 to 2,000 feet, slightly less saline water flows from the Arabian Sea and passes into the Red Sea through the straits of Bab el-Mandeb. This flow is reversed below 2,500 feet in a highly saline layer that originates in the Red Sea. A low temperature and salinity layer occurs at depths of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet down to the bottom in the east but only in the depressions to the west.

**Marine life.** Marine life is rich in both the quantity and the variety of its species. Seasonally variable upwelling of waters in the coastal zone provides the surface layer with a considerable supply of nutrient elements, which produce an abundant growth of plankton. Sardines and mackerel abound in these areas of upwelling. The main open-sea fish are dolphin, tuna, billfish, and sharks. Whales are frequently sighted. The gulf provides a breeding ground for sea turtles, and rock lobster are abundant.

**Fisheries.** Despite a lack of large-scale commercial fishing facilities, the coastline supports many isolated fishing towns and villages. Local fishing takes place close to the shore; sardines, tuna, kingfish, and mackerel make

up the bulk of the annual catches. Crayfish and sharks are also fished locally, while survey ships have occasionally pulled in exceptional catches of fish.

**Prospects for the future.** Future development of the gulf is difficult to predict because it has been little studied. Except for the fisheries, little is known of its resources. Full development of the fishing industry is contingent upon a better understanding of the considerable seasonal, annual, and regional variations in the movements of fish populations.

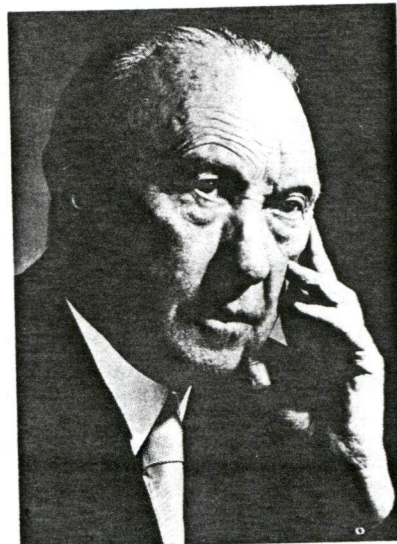
**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** The morphology, geology, and geophysics of the gulf and its surrounding areas are comprehensively covered in various articles in the *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, Series A, vol. 267, no. 1181 (1970), which also contains up-to-date bathymetric and magnetic charts of the gulf itself. The hydrological structure of the water mass is described by V.A. KHIMITSA in *Oceanology*, 8:318-322 (1968); while its physical and chemical properties are covered in the *University of California, Institute of Marine Resources Report, I.M.R. Reference 67-12* (1967). Biology is not covered by any standard text but fishery data is reported in the *Commercial Fisheries Review* (monthly).

(M.T.J.)

## Adenauer, Konrad

First chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Konrad Adenauer presided over the reconstruction of the western part of Germany after World War II. During his tenure of office (1949-63), West Germany regained its sovereignty, re-armed, and won a respected place in the affairs of Europe.

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Adenauer.

Konrad Adenauer was born on January 5, 1876, the son of a Cologne civil servant. He grew up in a Roman Catholic family of simple means in which frugality, fulfillment of duty, and religious dedication were stressed. He studied jurisprudence and political science at the Universities of Freiburg, Munich, and Bonn. In 1906 he was elected to the Cologne City Council and, in 1917, during World War I, was chosen *Oberbürgermeister*, or lord mayor, of the city. From 1920 he served as a member of the *Staatsrat* (the central organ representing the diets of the Prussian provinces) and in 1928 was elected its speaker. Politically, he belonged to the Centre Party, which in Cologne was long the leading political force. The largest part of German Catholicism became politically entrenched in it. The conflict between Bismarck and the Vatican had caused the state and German Catholicism to become critically and widely separated. In the Rhineland at that time, Catholicism was submerged in the reservations of the German states, which had come under Prussian rule only in the 19th century.

Such influences and moods were shared with Adenauer, but they do not explain why he never seized on the opportunities offered by the Centre Party to play a forma-

Species of  
fish

tive role in German politics in the Weimar Republic between 1919 and 1933. Nevertheless, under the Weimar Republic Adenauer's career remained confined to local politics; his inner aloofness and his alienation from the leading men of his own party might have contributed to this. During the Nazi regime he was twice imprisoned.

At the end of World War II, Adenauer returned to his birthplace. The Allied military authorities called him back to his old office, but, before he could begin his task of rebuilding the beautiful, old, bomb-shattered city, Adenauer was dismissed by Sir John Barraclough, British military governor of the North Rhine area, who found him politically incompetent. This second fall from power did not cause Adenauer to withdraw from public life. On the contrary, it released him for his real mission.

Even before the end of the war, a new political party was being formed—the German Christian Democratic Union (CDU)—in which Catholics and Protestants buried their long-standing differences to present a common front against Nazism and to promote Christian principles in government. This movement sprang from the insights of many that the old parties of the civil camp were obsolete and were in their death throes and that the Catholics and the Protestants must unite. This was something new for Germany, which for centuries following the Reformation had created a climate in which the two communities encountered each other often polemically or at a respectful distance. Adenauer was now able to play an important role in the formation of the new party, and in 1946 he became its chairman. He had always had a sharp eye for the possibilities and necessities of political tactics. The CDU began expanding in the four zones of the Allied occupation. As the Soviet Union began increasingly to obstruct the Allied Control Council, the Western Allies decided to give their three occupation zones a federal-state organization. Adenauer became president of the *Parlamentarischer Rat* (Parliamentary Council), the task of which was to work out a provisional constitution for the intended Federal Republic. **The first Bundestag elections took place in August 1949.** The CDU won with a narrow majority over the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD), and Adenauer was appointed chancellor.

As a result of his upbringing and education, Adenauer was always opposed to Socialist ideas. He rejected the notion of an egalitarian mass society, arguing that it would not allow legitimate leadership to emerge. His leading political theme was individualism under the rule of law. He was imbued with the conviction that the state must guarantee its citizens optimal room for independent intellectual and economic development, as well as absolute protection under the law. In these views Adenauer reflected the Roman Catholic social teachings of Pope Leo XIII.

The political platform of the CDU, however, went beyond Adenauer's ideas; it advocated some programs of a Socialist nature. In the controversies that resulted from his party's social program, Adenauer restrained himself—both as chairman of the party and as a government official—from interference. Such restraint was not entirely in keeping with his nature and position.

But Konrad Adenauer was not a politician with merely private interests; he was quite pragmatic in his approach. He was willing to compromise on domestic programs with which he philosophically disagreed so that he could promote the unity of the country and give West Germany an important place in the European community.

Indeed, the focus of his interest throughout his career lay in foreign affairs. He viewed the expansion of Communist rule into the heart of Europe as a direct threat to the West and its values. He had no faith in the possibility of peaceful coexistence with the Communist world and felt the need for tough opposition to any aggressive military threats from the Communist bloc. He considered as irreconcilable the principal differences between individualistic rule of law and totalitarian dictatorship and between humanistic-Christian teachings and Communist social regimentation. He therefore became a strong advocate of the politics of containment. He was not, however, an opponent of the relaxation of tensions. Under the cir-

cumstances, he felt that a policy of appeasement was utterly illusory, if not traitorous. Except for the period during which Nikita S. Khrushchev was in power in the Soviet Union, Adenauer believed the Communist bloc to be a direct military threat that could only be held in check by superior deterrent forces. As a result, he energetically supported German contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and its nuclear arsenal, and he would have preferred the development of a European defense community. He saw in its creation one of the most promising instruments for imparting to Europe a new order and character. A prerequisite for this defense community was the reconciliation of Germany with its neighbours, especially France, and Adenauer worked for this with all his strength.

During Adenauer's chancellorship his opponents demanded that Germany be neutralized and placed in a position of non-alignment between the Eastern and Western blocs. But Adenauer and his party won all major elections because they declared that the risks to security in such a policy would be intolerable. Behind this position was a decision made by the CDU and its party leaders to guide Germany out of its historically vulnerable position between East and West by making the nation an intrinsic part of a united Europe.

To the end of his life, Adenauer was reproached, unfairly, for not having seriously desired the reunification of Germany, but he believed that it was impossible to come to terms with the Soviet Union. In addition, he had made his decision to bring German policies into close alignment with those of the West.

In 1963 Adenauer turned over the chancellorship to Ludwig Erhard, who claimed much credit for the "miracle" of Germany's economic recovery after the war.

There were no political reasons for his decision to step down from office; rather, it was his belief that at age 88—after 14 years in national government—he had grown too old to lead the nation. Thereafter, he began to write his memoirs. Nevertheless, he continued as chairman of the CDU until March 1966.

That Adenauer was able to hold his demanding office into the ninth decade of his life bespeaks his excellent physical, mental, and spiritual constitution, his first class staff, and loyal party. Equally important—and in many instances even more important—were the congenial relations he enjoyed with the American and European statesmen, particularly U.S. secretary of state John Foster Dulles and French president Charles de Gaulle. Adenauer's open and undisguised warmth toward these statesmen belies the charge that he was a cold and suspicious individual. He was merely a sober man of great sensibility who despised wishful thinking, which he held to be especially dangerous for Germany. His use of language served him in his political goals, for it was sharpened to be intelligible and convincing to the common man; and its simplicity emphasized his authority.

In his personal life, Adenauer was unpretentious and extremely disciplined. His family was gathered around him, and he was its patriarch. He was married twice and was twice widowed. He ate little, detested smoking, and loved to work in his large garden. He cultivated a deepened appreciation for painting, and several works of old masters adorned the walls of his own home as well as his official residence—the Schaumburg Palace. As a rule, his day began early and ended late, for he required little sleep.

Konrad Adenauer died on April 19, 1967. Among the friends and opponents of the past who visited West Germany to pay a last farewell were the leaders of the United States and France, as well as many other heads of state, including David Ben-Gurion of Israel.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** KONRAD ADENAUER, *Erinnerungen*, 4 vol. (1965–68), his autobiography encompassing the years 1945 to 1963; RUDOLF MORSEY and KONRAD REGEN (eds.), *Adenauer-Studien*, vol. 1 (1971), contributions by four German historians and political scientists on the politics and personality of Adenauer; PAUL WEYMAR, *Konrad Adenauer* (1955), an authorized popular biography that provides the best description of his life.

(Eu.G.)

Chancellor

Personal characteristics

Mayor of Cologne  
Foreign policy

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## 6 ■ ADAMS

(1905–07; 1913; 1918), in which she appeared more than 1,500 times. She left the theater in 1918 but came out of retirement to appear in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* (1931) and *Twelfth Night* (1934). □ See biography by Phyllis Robbins (1956).

**ADAMS, WALTER SYDNEY (1876–1956)**, U.S. astronomer. Associated with Mt. Wilson Observatory in California from its inception in 1904 (director, 1923–46). Adams was known for his spectroscopic analyses. Through these, he ascertained the velocities and distances of thousands of stars, investigated sunspots and interstellar gases, studied the atmospheres of the planets, and contributed to the confirmation of Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity (1925). He helped design and develop the 200-inch telescope that was installed (1947–48) at California's Mt. Palomar Observatory.

**ADDAMS, CHARLES SAMUEL (1912– )**, U.S. cartoonist. Addams began his career as a free-lance cartoonist in 1935 when he sold a cartoon to the *New Yorker*, where his work continued to appear regularly. He was known for his macabre humor, which invoked supernatural characters and events. His endearing group of ghouls, vampires, and goblins inhabiting a dilapidated Victorian mansion later became the subject of a television series popular in the 1960s called "The Addams Family." Addams exhibited in several gallery shows, and his work was brought out in a number of albums, among them *Monster Rally* (1950), *Nightcrawlers* (1957), and *Creature Comforts* (1981).

**ADDISON, CHRISTOPHER, 1st VISCOUNT ADDISON OF STALLINGBOROUGH (1869–1951)**, British physician and political leader. Addison was a professor of anatomy at Sheffield University who was so appalled by social conditions that he ran (successfully) for Parliament as a Liberal in 1910. As minister of reconstruction (1917) and health (1919–21), he helped establish the principle of state responsibility for working-class housing. He joined the Labour party (1922) and held a succession of cabinet positions (after 1929) before taking a seat in the House of Lords (1937; leader, 1945–51), where he was a rare liberal. □ See his *Betrayal of the Slums* (1922), *Practical Socialism* (2 vols., 1926), and biography by R. J. Minney (1958).

**ADE, GEORGE (1866–1944)**, U.S. humorist and dramatist. Born in Indiana, Ade graduated from Purdue University (1887). His clever sketches and colloquial dialogue, which grew out of his column in the *Chicago Record*, poked fun at midwesterners. He wrote many popular books, including *Fables in Slang* (1889), *People You Knew* (1903), *Hand-made Fables* (1920) and *The Old Time Saloon* (1931). He was also the author of several successful Broadway shows such as *The County Chairman* (1903) and *The College Widow* (1904). Ade's selected writings are in *The America of George Ade* (1960). □ See biography by Fred C. Kelly (1947).

**ADENAUER, KONRAD (1876–1967)**, West German chancellor. A lawyer from Cologne, Adenauer became active in Catholic Center party politics and served as lord mayor

of his hometown (1917–33). He was removed from office by the Nazis and lived in retirement during the Nazi era (1933–45). After World War II, as head of the centrist Christian Democratic Union (CDU), which dominated West Germany's first elections in 1949, he maneuvered skillfully to become chancellor. During his 14-year reign, West Germany regained its sovereignty, joined the Common Market, and recovered economic prosperity. A willful, sometimes autocratic leader, "Der Alte" was finally forced into retirement by his own party (1963). □ See his *Memoirs: 1945–53* (Eng. trans. 1966) and biographies by Paul Weymar (Eng. trans. 1957), Charles Wighton (1964), and Terrence Prittie (1971).

**ADLER, ALFRED (1870–1937)**, Austrian psychiatrist. Trained at the University of Vienna (M.D. 1895), Adler was associated with psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud early in his career, but disagreed with his emphasis on sex and broke away (1911) to form a comprehensive theory that stressed the uniqueness of the individual and the vital importance of society in shaping personality. Adler postulated an inherent striving for perfection that may take the form of a striving for superiority to compensate for feelings of inferiority. Adlerian methods of treatment, while including interpretation of early memories and dreams, are flexible and attempt to effect behavioral change by fostering social interaction and positive human relationships. He moved to the United States in 1932. His books included *Neurotic Constitution* (Eng. trans. 1917), *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology* (Eng. trans. 1923), *Understanding Human Nature* (Eng. trans. 1927), and *What Life Should Mean to You* (in English, 1931). □ See studies by Phyllis Bottome (rev. ed. 1957), Manes Sperber (1974), and Josef Rattner (Eng. trans. 1983).

**ADLER, CYRUS (1863–1940)**, U.S. educator. Adler earned the first U.S. doctorate in Semitics (Johns Hopkins University, 1887) and was for 20 years curator of the Smithsonian Institution's Eastern and religious collections (1889–1908). He was an important Jewish lay leader, a founder (1906) and later (1929) president of the American Jewish Committee, and an editor of numerous Jewish reference works. An anti-Zionist, he attended the 1919 Versailles Peace Conference as a spokesman for minority rights. He was president of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning (Philadelphia, 1908–40) and he headed the Jewish Theological Seminary (1916–40). □ See his autobiography, *I Have Considered the Days* (1941), and the biography by Abraham Neuman (1942).

**ADLER, JACOB (1855–1926)**, Russian-born Yiddish-language actor and theatrical manager. Adler left Russia after theatrical performances in Yiddish were banned (1883). He toured Eastern Europe and performed in London and Chicago before settling in New York City (1890) where he was an idol of Yiddish-speaking theater audiences for more than 30 years. A flamboyant personality and forceful actor, he helped inaugurate the "golden age" of Yiddish theater and was a cultural hero of New York's immigrant Jews. His great successes were in *Der Yidisher King Lear*, *The Great Socialist*, and *The Merchant of Venice*. His wife Sara (1858–1953) was one of the most

Truman - De Gasperi  
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I have fought to keep the subject of atomic energy out of partisan politics, to preserve it as a trust for the American people. I shall continue to do so to the full extent of my powers as head of the Executive Branch of our Government despite the opposing efforts of persons, however highly placed, who understand neither the significance of atomic energy nor the meaning of genuine national security in a democratic nation. As always, public opinion will decide the merits of this controversy. It is your responsibility as well as mine to see that public opinion is informed as to the real issues and the merits or demerits of the opposing views. I en-

list your help in order that this objective may be achieved.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to Dr. Harrison S. Brown, University of Chicago, Dr. Philip M. Morse, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. T. R. Hogness, University of Chicago, Dr. J. C. Warner, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Dr. Harold C. Urey, University of Chicago, Dr. George Pegram, Columbia University, and Dr. Charles C. Lauritsen, California Institute of Technology.

For the President's address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, see Item 186.

192 Letter to Premier de Gasperi on Italian Participation in the European Recovery Program. *September 17, 1948*

[ Released September 17, 1948. Dated September 16, 1948 ]

*Dear Mr. President:*

Thank you for the letter you wrote to me after signing the Economic Cooperation Agreement.

Men everywhere participate in and contribute more effectively to an undertaking when the terms and purposes are clearly understood and the commitments are freely undertaken. The great amount of discussion in our respective countries and the large consensus in favor of the Agreement augurs well for its success.

The American people support this program wholeheartedly both for humanitarian and for practical reasons. In a world growing smaller day by day, no nation can profit by isolating itself. Mutual dependence means that your welfare affects our welfare and vice versa. Therefore, for our sake, for your sake, and for the sake of all other like-minded countries, it is our hope that the program in Italy and elsewhere will be crowned with success.

I express my admiration for the will to work shown by the Italian people in their most difficult moments. I admire also the sense of moderation and political maturity shown by your people who have regained so recently the privileges and responsibilities inherent in a liberal democracy.

I am certain that with the broad participation in the Recovery Program of all elements in the Italian nation, with your demonstrated will to work, and with your political maturity, Italy will play a significant constructive part in the European Recovery Program.

With cordial greetings, I am

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

[Honorable Alcide de Gasperi, President, Council Ministers, Rome]

NOTE: Premier de Gasperi's letter, dated July 6, released with the President's reply.

The agreement was signed in Rome on June 10, 1948. The text is printed in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 19, p. 38).

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Wallace's letter available to you for use in such ways as you deem appropriate.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

[The Honorable, The Vice President of the United States, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Mr. Wallace's letter to the President of September 19, 1951, was released by the White House on September 23 together with the related documents referred to. His report to President Roosevelt on his visit to the Far East, dated July 10, 1944, is summarized in the Congressional Record (vol. 96, p. 598).

231 Remarks of Welcome at Union Station Plaza to Prime Minister De Gasperi of Italy. *September 24, 1951*

*Mr. Prime Minister:*

It is a very great pleasure to welcome you to the United States of America. I hope you will have a most pleasant visit while you are here, and I know there are a great many things of importance about which we want to talk. You have plenty of opportunity to

do that.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:15 a.m. Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi responded as follows:

"I thank you, Mr. President, for your cordial welcome. I am certain we will discuss matters for common defense, for peace, and regarding the interests of both our countries—America and Italy."

See also Items 232, 235.

232 Joint Statement Following Discussions With the Prime Minister of Italy. *September 25, 1951*

PRESIDENT TRUMAN and Prime Minister De Gasperi met at the White House on Tuesday, September 25. The meeting was devoted to an exchange of views on the present international situation and on matters of mutual concern to Italy and the United States.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed on the importance of continuing the joint effort of the free nations united in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the preservation of world peace. Each reaffirmed the conviction of his Government that the free nations must be strong in order to make the world safe from aggression. Prime Minister De Gasperi reaffirmed that the Italian people are fully determined to continue their efforts for the common cause. He described Italy's particular need to strengthen its economic position as part of its general defense effort. President Truman assured the Prime Minister that the

United States, as in the past, will continue to assist Italy and the other Allies in achieving economic and social stability and in increasing their capacity for defense. He agreed with Mr. De Gasperi that the defense of Europe is vital to the preservation of the free world.

Mr. De Gasperi referred to the contradictions between the spirit of the Italian Peace Treaty and Italy's present position as an equal member of the community of free nations. He informed the President of the legitimate desire of the Italian people that these contradictions be removed. The Prime Minister also expressed satisfaction at the opportunity he has had to exchange views on the question with the Secretary of State, as well as with the British and French Foreign Ministers. The President assured the Prime Minister that the United States Government is determined that the situation he had described be corrected in a spirit

of equity and friendship. He expressed confidence that the consideration now being given to this matter would be satisfactorily concluded.

The Prime Minister stressed and the President recognized the importance to the Italian people of the Trieste question, in regard to which the policies of both governments are well known. The question was fully taken into consideration.

Mr. De Gasperi emphasized to the President the seriousness of the problem of overpopulation in Italy and informed him of the Italian Government's efforts toward finding international solutions to the related problem of resettlement. The President assured

the Prime Minister that the United States fully recognizes the urgency of reaching international agreements which will help alleviate distress in over-populated countries such as Italy and contribute to the development of other areas.

The President and the Prime Minister each expressed gratification at the opportunity given by the latter's visit to reaffirm the friendship and identity of views of the two nations. They stated the determination of their respective governments to continue to work for a peace based on the principles of the United Nations Charter, to which each is dedicated.

NOTE: See also Items 231, 235.

### 233 Statement by the President Upon Signing Executive Order Prescribing Regulations for Classifying and Protecting Security Information. *September 25, 1951*

I HAVE today signed an Executive order to strengthen our safeguards against divulging to potential enemies information harmful to the security of the United States.

This order provides, for the first time, uniform standards for classifying and protecting security information throughout the executive branch of the Government. At the same time, the order prohibits the classification of any information by any agency unless it can show affirmatively that disclosure of the information would harm the national security. Therefore, some agencies will never have occasion to institute classification and many of the others will have only infrequent need to do so.

The necessity for this order arises from the fact that security information occasionally involves, and must be handled by, agencies which normally do not handle security matters. The order requires them to protect security matters in the same manner as they would be protected in one of the key

defense agencies which have traditional classification systems. On the other hand, the order prohibits any agency from classifying nonsecurity matters.

The American people have a fundamental right to information about their Government, and there is no element of censorship, either direct or implied, in this order. The order applies only to officials and employees of the executive branch of the Government. The public is requested to cooperate, but is under no compulsion or threat of penalty to do so as a result of this order. Furthermore, I have directed every agency to keep constant watch over its classification activities for the purpose of reducing or eliminating classifications wherever and whenever conditions permit. I expect each department head or his designated subordinate to investigate promptly and carefully any alleged instance of unjustified use of security classifications. As the result of these policies, and as the result of the clear segregation of security

information. To put the matter simply, these regulations are designed to keep security information away from potential enemies and must not be used to withhold non-security information or to cover up mistakes made by any official or employee of the Government. In order to prevent any misunderstanding about this, these regulations prohibit the use of security classification on non-security information even when disclosure of such non-security information is forbidden by law (as in the case of patent and income tax information). This is spelled out in paragraph 3 of Part IV of the Regulation.

Your attention is directed specifically to the fact that paragraph 25(b) of Part IV states that security information "shall be given the lowest security classification consistent with its proper protection" and paragraph 28(c) of Part IV directs that it shall be the responsibility and obligation of every Government official to keep classified security information in his custody constantly under review, and to initiate action toward downgrading or declassification as soon as conditions warrant." Strict adherence to these provisions is absolutely essential for, otherwise, overclassification or failure to downgrade or declassify in timely fashion will defeat the very purpose of these regulations.

In order to further the above objectives of protecting that information upon which the security of the Nation depends, of limiting

classification to purely security matters, of using the lowest appropriate classification, and of downgrading or declassifying information as rapidly as conditions permit, I have directed the National Security Council through its Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security to furnish advice and assistance to the Departments and agencies in connection with these regulations and to maintain a continuing review of the classification activities in every department or agency to insure uniform and proper application of these regulations, including declassification whenever possible.

I wish to urge upon every Department and agency head conscientious adherence to the spirit and letter of these regulations in the interest of safeguarding the national security on the one hand, and the protection of the public's right to information on the other hand. In the latter connection, I expect each Department head or his designated subordinate to investigate promptly and carefully any alleged instance of unjustified use of security classifications. In considering such instances and indeed in original determinations on classification, it should be borne in mind that improper application of the classification powers is repulsive to our democratic form of Government and burdens Government procedures with unnecessary and expensive restrictions.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

NOTE: See also Items 247 [1], 248, 302.

### 235 Address at the Dedication of Equestrian Statues, a Gift of the People of Italy. September 26, 1951

Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Secretary of State, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the American people, I am pleased to accept the gift of these four beauti-

ful statues from the people of Italy. These statues were designed by American artists and made by Italian craftsmen. Italian foundries and Italian workmen, using the secrets of their craft that go back to the days

of Michelangelo, cast these heroic figures in bronze and covered them with gold.

These statues bear witness to the artistic traditions and the fine workmanship of the Italian people.

Four of the craftsmen who made these bronze groups have come to this country for the ceremony, and we are delighted to have them with us. We are also fortunate to have with us a representative of the trade union leaders of Italy who are striving for a free, democratic labor movement in Italy. These leaders are fighting in the cause of free trade unions and free people everywhere. The presence here of these Italian citizens testifies to the friendship and trust between the people of Italy and the people of the United States in the struggle for human freedom.

Ever since the war our two countries have been working together to preserve world peace. We have been seeking to create economic conditions that will make it possible for all men to do useful work and live their lives in freedom at the same time. The Italian people have made great progress, Mr. Prime Minister, since your last visit to Washington in 1947.

Your people have made progress in agriculture and industry. Industrial production in Italy is now 45 percent higher than it was in 1947. Electric power production is almost double what it was before the war. You have been moving forward in land reclamation and flood control.

But this is not all. Italy is engaged in a program of economic and social reforms. Low-cost housing developments have been created. Land reform is giving thousands of farmers a new stake in the land they work. The whole island of Sardinia has been freed from the scourge of malaria and as a result offers new and greater opportunities for economic development.

We in the United States regard steps like these as vitally important. We earnestly believe that the benefits of economic progress and increased production should be made available to all the people.

That is why we are so glad to see the new developments that are taking place in Italy today. Italy is making progress by evolution and not by revolution. And it is progress that benefits the ordinary citizen. We are confident that the firm devotion to freedom and democratic principles that has guided you, Mr. Prime Minister, and your colleagues in office, will result in further advances for the Italian people.

Through these difficult years since the war, the Italian people have proved their right to participate fully—and as equal partners—in the great constructive tasks of the free world.

During your conferences here, Mr. Prime Minister, we have discovered ways in which our two countries can continue to work together in the effort of the free nations for peace and human advancement.

It is clear that Italy cannot do its full share in this effort under the existing restrictions of the Italian peace treaty. As it stands, the treaty does not give Italy the position of equality among the free nations to which it is entitled. Among other things, the treaty places unnecessary shackles on Italian efforts for the common defense of the community of free nations. We intend to do everything we can to see that these unfair restrictions and discriminations are removed.

We also intend to keep on working for the admission of Italy into the United Nations. If the Soviet Union keeps on vetoing Italy's membership, other ways must be found to enable Italy to play a full and equal part in upholding the principles of the United Nations.

In the economic field, we realize that one

Italy's biggest problems is surplus manpower—and that jobs and homes must be found in other lands for many of those who cannot be employed in Italy. The history of the United States shows that a nation is most fortunate if it can obtain the energies and skills of Italian immigrants. I hope we can set up an effective international program to help solve Italy's problem of surplus manpower. There are many places in the world where people from Italy are needed and where they can lay the foundations for a prosperous future for themselves and their children.

In addition to idle manpower, Italy has factories which could be used for defense production if they were not hampered by shortages of materials and lack of foreign exchange. When factories and workers in Italy stand idle, that is a needless loss to the strength of the free world. Acting together, our governments must take steps to use the resources of Italy's manpower and industrial production as fully as possible in the great stabilization effort of the free nations for peace.

The future of Italy lies not only in domestic progress but also in closer ties and greater unity with the free nations that are its neighbors. We have followed with great interest the efforts of Italian statesmen to bring about

a greater sense of European unity, based on moral and cultural values. We expect Italy, with its great religious and cultural heritage, to take a leading part in that effort.

Greater unity in defense, greater unity in economic effort, the removal of obsolete national barriers from the North Sea to the Mediterranean—these are the things that are needed to provide not only security but social and economic advancement for the peoples of Europe.

Only by such changes can we preserve the fundamental values of the past. Only by such combined efforts can we counter the menace of Soviet aggression. Only through such cooperation by all can we raise the living standards and increase the opportunities of any single nation.

In these great tasks, Mr. Prime Minister, we wish the Italian people good fortune and speedy success. Rest assured that we are with you, and will do all we can to help you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:22 p.m. at the Memorial Bridge in Washington. His opening words referred to Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi of Italy, and Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

The four statues were a gift from the people of Italy to the people of the United States in recognition of the economic assistance given by the United States to Italy following World War II. The designs and plaster models were created by two American sculptors, Leo Friedlander and James E. Fraser. See also Items 231, 232.

### 236 Remarks to a Group of Korean Soldiers. September 26, 1951

WE ARE glad to welcome you. I hope you have an enjoyable visit, and that you will go back with information that will be helpful to you and to your country, to make a contribution to the victory that we expect to win in Korea.

It is a pleasure to have you here.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:05 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. The six officers of the Korean army were part of a group of 250 Korean soldiers who were brought to the United States to attend U.S. Army training schools.

Bush - Italian Pres Cossiga Oct 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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road to continued alliance unity began in Rome.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The West has the historic duty to contribute to us making this difficult process successful, giving generously of its farsighted support and its financial assistance. I'm thinking in particular of the great Polish nation that is currently in the throes of serious difficulties in its courageous attempt to work its renewal and which needs more substantial aid from us.

Italy, Mr. President, identifies a specific role at home and is ready to take on direct responsibilities in creating a new relationship with Eastern Europe, in particular with the countries of the opposite shores of the Adriatic and over the Alps, which do not divide but unite the peoples in the Danube Basin. This is a demanding mission which Italy intends to pursue with the aim of contributing towards overcoming the political tensions and the economic difficulties in the southern part of central Europe, which if not kept at bay might lead to upheavals and dangerous tendencies towards disgregation.

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

In relation to the friendly sister nations of Latin America, too, Italy views her aid policy as a means not only of assisting their economic development but also of restoring or consolidating free and democratic systems.

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

fice of the alliance between the free nations of the West.

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

Scientific progress and economic growth are the indispensable preconditions for extending development to all sections of society and to all the regions of the world. Moreover, we are convinced that technological and industrial development, which is the expression of the irreversible progress of mankind, is not incompatible with environmental protection and respect for nature. However, we must do all we can to seek to strike a just balance which will demand imagination, political courage, and above all the cooperation of everyone.

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

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marks at the Department of Commerce. He would succeed Donald James Quigg.

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

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

### Nomination of Jacqueline Jones-Smith To Be a Member and Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission

October 11, 1989

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

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

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

### Appointment of Josephine Mora Velazquez as a Member of the National Commission on Children

October 11, 1989

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

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

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

### Toasts at the State Dinner for President Francesco Cossiga of Italy

October 11, 1989

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

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

And Mr. President, when I asked my advisers about the secret of your success, they told me that 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. And sure enough—*[laughter]*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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bent on the whole of the West and its import and significance are certainly not lost on the members of the European community. They intend to redouble their efforts to establish a climate of ever-greater mutual confidence and to restore increasingly close economic, cultural, and human relations throughout the European continent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Sec. 2.** This order is effective immediately.

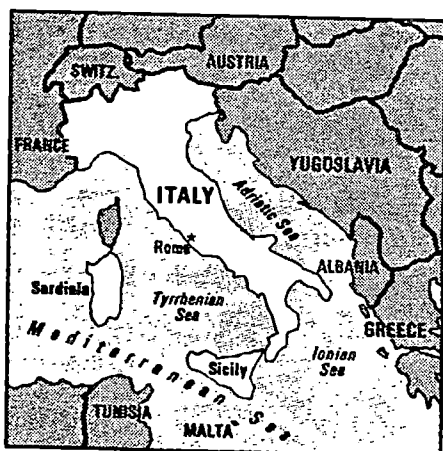
George Bush

The White House,  
October 11, 1989.

# Italy

April 1987

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Italian Republic



## PROFILE

### Geography

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

### People

**Nationality:** *Noun and adjective*—Italian(s). **Population** (mid-1986): 57.3 million. **Annual growth rate** (1986): 2.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Primarily Italian, but small groups of German-, French-, Slovene-, and Albanian-Italians. **Religion:** Roman Catholic. **Language:** Italian. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—8. **Literacy**—98%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate* (1986)—14.3/1,000 live births. *Life expectancy*—73 yrs. **Work force** (1986, 23 million; employed 20.7 million): *Agriculture*—10%. *Industry and commerce*—30%. *Services*—60%.

### Government

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

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

**Subdivisions:** 94 provinces, 20 regions.

**Political parties:** Christian Democratic, Communist, Socialist, Italian Social Movement, Social Democratic, Republican, Liberal.

**Suffrage:** Universal over 18.

**Defense** (1986\*): 2.5% of GNP.

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

### Economy

**GDP** (1986\*): \$368.7 billion. **Per capita income** (1986\*): \$6,447. **Avg. inflation rate** (last 4 yrs.): 10%.

**Natural resources:** Fish, natural gas.

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

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

**Trade** (1986\*): *Exports* (f.o.b.)—\$80.7 billion: machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear. *Imports* (f.o.b.)—\$83.0 billion: machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum. **Major trade partners** (1986\*)—FRG 16%, France 13%, UK 6%, US 9%, USSR 2%, OPEC 12%.

**Exchange rate** (fluctuates): (Jan. 1987) 1,320 lire = US\$1.

### Membership in International Organizations

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

\*1986 figures are estimates.

# ITALY

## GEOGRAPHY

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

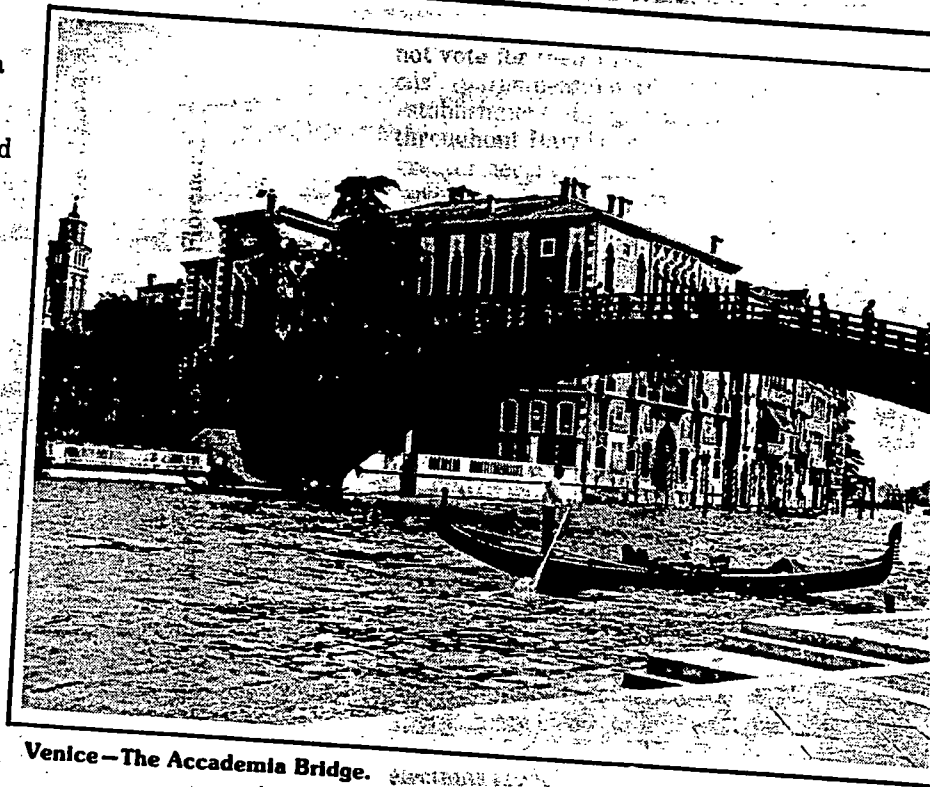
Except for the Po Valley area in the north, the heel of "the boot" in the south, and small coastal areas, Italy is rugged and mountainous. The climate is generally mild and Mediterranean, but there are wide variations. Sicily and the south are comparable to southern California, though usually warmer.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

## PEOPLE

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

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

Italian culture flowered in the Renaissance during the 14th and 15th century. The achievements in literature, such as Dante's *Divine Comedy* and Petrarch's sonnets; in philosophy, such as the ideas of St. Thomas Aquinas and Galileo Galilei; and painting, sculpture, and other fine arts, such as the works of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Botticelli, Fra Angelico, and Michelangelo, exerted a tremendous and lasting influence on the development of Western civilization. In the 19th century, Italian romantic opera flourished through composers



Venice—The Accademia Bridge.

Gioacchino Rossini, Giuseppe Verdi, and Giacomo Puccini, and their tradition continued well into the 20th century. Opera is still a national passion. Contemporary Italian artists, writers, filmmakers, architects, composers, and designers contribute much to Western culture.

## HISTORY

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

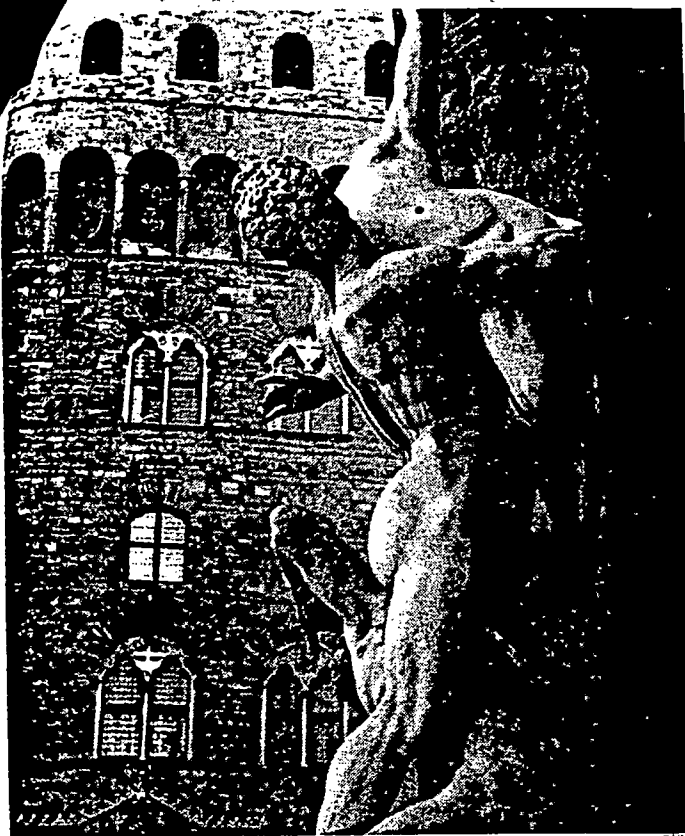
During World War I, Italy denounced its standing alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary and in 1915 entered the war on the side of the Allies. Under the postwar settlement, Italy received some former Austrian territory along the northeast frontier. In 1922, Benito Mussolini came to power and, over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

World War II found Italy allied with Germany. Italy declared war on the United Kingdom and France in 1940. Following the allied invasion of Sicily in 1943, Italy became a cobelligerent of the

Allies against Germany. A noteworthy popular resistance movement was conducted against the remaining German who were driven out in April 1945. The monarchy was ended by a 1946 plebiscite, and a constituent assembly was elected to draw up plans for the republic.

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

The Roman Catholic Church's position in Italy, since its temporal powers ended in 1870, has been governed by a series of accords with the Italian Government. Under the Lateran Pacts of 1929, which were confirmed by the present constitution, the Vatican City State is recognized by Italy as an independent, sovereign state. While preserving that recognition, in 1984 Italy and



The Rape of the Sabines by Gianbologna, in Florence.

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

## GOVERNMENT

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

Except for a few senators, both houses of Parliament are popularly and directly elected by proportional representation. In addition to 315

elected members, the Senate includes ex-presidents and several other persons appointed for life according to special constitutional provisions. Both houses are elected for a maximum of 5 years, but either may be dissolved before the expiration of its normal term and early elections called. Legislative bills may originate in either house and must be passed by a majority in both.

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

The Italian state is highly centralized in form. The prefect of each of the 94 provinces is appointed by, and is answerable to, the central government. In addition to the provinces, the constitution provides for 20 regions with limited governing powers. Five regions with special statutes—Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia—have long been functioning. The other 15 regions, however, were not established and did

not vote for their first regional "councils" (parliaments) until 1970. The establishment of regional governments throughout Italy is bringing about greater decentralization of the national governmental machinery.

## Principal Government Officials \*

President—Francesco Cossiga  
Prime Minister—Bettino Craxi

Ambassador to the United States—  
Rinaldo Petrignani

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

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Italy has about a dozen political parties, some extremely small. The following are the most important, in order of their approximate strength in the Chamber of Deputies deriving from the last general elections (1983).

- The Christian Democratic Party (DC), descendant of the Popular Party of the pre-Fascist era, has been the core of all postwar governments. It represents a wide range of interests and views, which sometimes make it difficult to reach agreement on specific issues. The DC polled 32.9% of the popular vote in 1983. Party Secretary: Ciriaco De Mita. Official newspaper: *Il Popolo*.

- The Italian Communist Party (PCI), the largest communist party in Western Europe, once supported almost regularly the policies of the Soviet Union in foreign affairs and has taken pro-labor, reformist stances in domestic affairs. The PCI won 29.9% of the popular vote in 1983. Secretary General: Alessandro Natta. Newspaper: *L'Unita*.

- The Italian Socialist Party (PSI) has moved toward the center of the Italian political spectrum under the leadership of Party Secretary Bettino Craxi. The party polled 11.4% of the vote in 1983. After these elections, Craxi became the first socialist prime minister in Italy's history, heading a government composed of Christian Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, and Social Democrats. Party Secretary: Benedetto (Bettino) Craxi. Newspaper: *Avanti!*

- The Italian Social Movement (MSI), on the right, has older members imbued with the traditions of fascism. The MSI polled 6.8% of the popular vote in 1983. Political Secretary: Giorgio Almirante. Newspaper: *Il Secolo*.

\* UPDATE NOTE: Leadership changes may have occurred here since the date of this entry. Check the directory of officials beginning on page 1 for most recent information.

## ITALY

- The small Italian Republican Party (PRI) traditionally has supported republican institutions. The PRI polled 5.1% of the vote in 1983. Party Secretary: Giovanni Spadolini, who became the first non-DC prime minister of the postwar era in June 1981. Newspaper: *La Voce Repubblicana*.

- The Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI) polled 4.1% of the vote in 1983. It is best known for its staunch support of NATO. Party Secretary: Franco Nicolazzi. A number of Italian observers believe the PSI and PSDI may again merge at some point. Newspaper: *Umanita*.

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

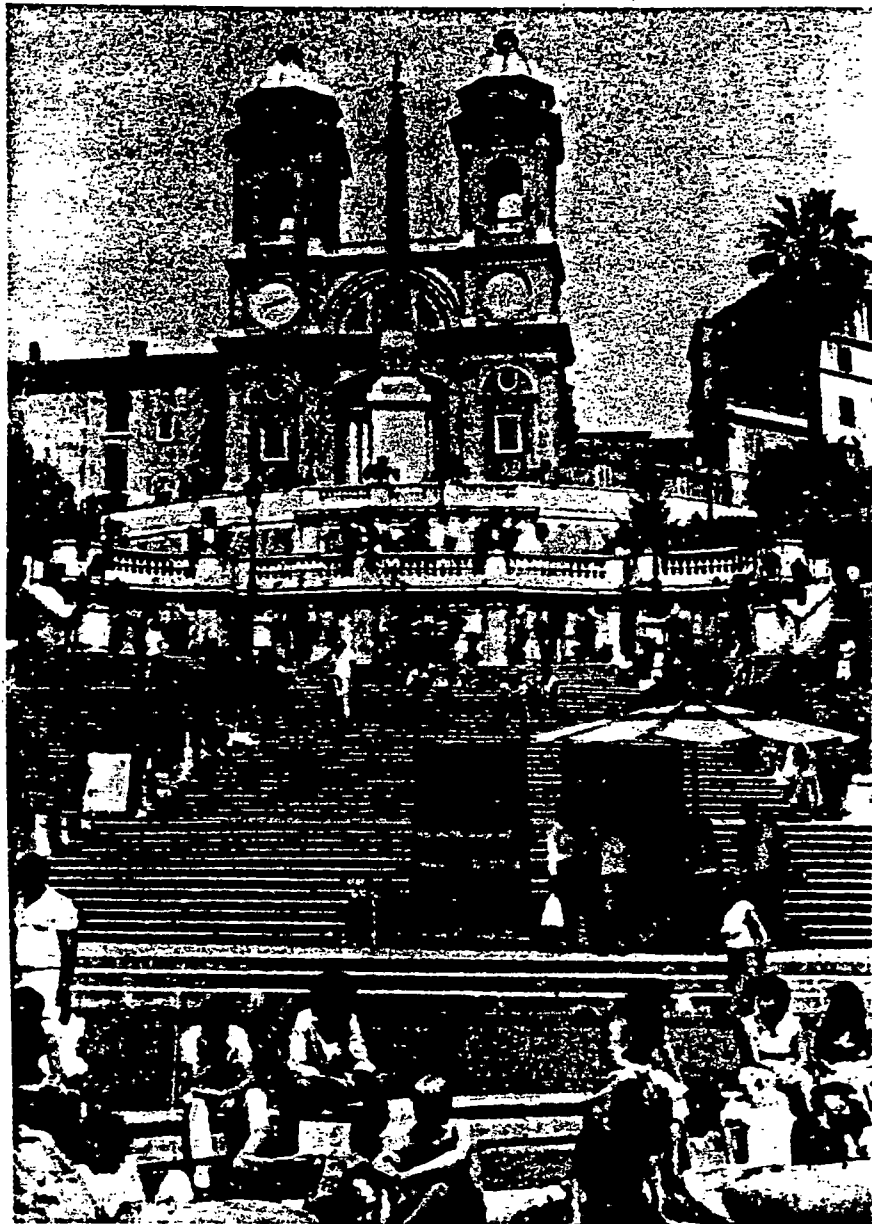
- The small but feisty Radical Party (PR) garnered 2.2% of the 1983 vote. The PR has helped influence social change in Italy by sponsoring referenda such as divorce and abortion.

### Postwar Conditions

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

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

After the elections, which saw a dramatic gain by the PCI, the PSI refused to return to coalition with the



... Business  
... connected, leading to  
... transportation

... large enterprises  
... the railroads, with  
... telephones

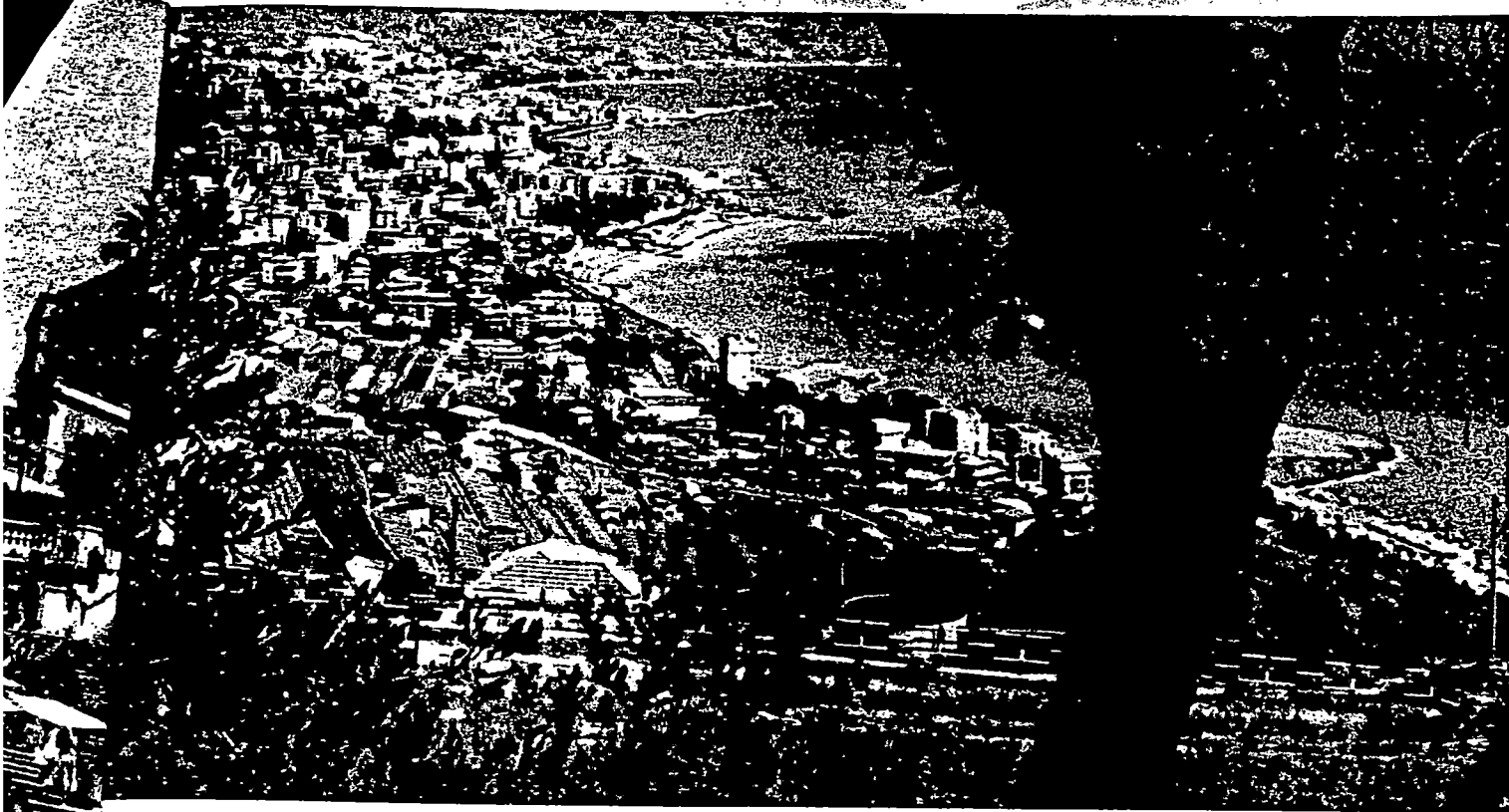
Spanish Steps, Ro

DC. No other solution being acceptable, Premier Andreotti formed the first of two DC minority governments that led Italy for 2½ years, first with passive and later with active support by other parties, including the PCI. By late 1978, the ambivalence in this arrangement impelled the PCI to end its support. In ensuing early elections in 1979, the PCI lost a full four points and saw its 5-year-old "historic compromise" strategy—the goal of coming to power in coalition with the DC—slip further from its grasp. Governments since 1979 have returned to the earlier center-left pattern. In June 1981, the DC relinquished the prime ministry (to Republican Giovanni Spadolini) for the first time in the postwar period, although the DC

remained the largest party in the governing coalition. In August 1983, PCI leader Bettino Craxi became Prime Minister.

### The Italian Communist Party

The Italian Communist Party is the largest nonruling party in the world and the second largest party in Italy after the Christian Democrats. Communist electoral strength had steadily increased in each succeeding national election to high of 34.4% of the vote in 1976. Not until the four-point loss in 1979 did the communists drop back in national elections. Except for the immediate post-



al View of San Remo (Imperia) on the Italian Riviera.

World War II period, the communists have been kept from participating in the national government, although they are in power in many local administrations. Nevertheless, lively debate persists on the degree of "democratization" the communists may be undergoing and, hence, on the possibility of their eventual acceptability as government partners. Although the Communist Party has persuaded many Italians that if it came to power it would not seek to emulate Soviet-style communism, a majority of Italian political opinion remains skeptical of the PCI's true commitment to pluralist, democratic, pro-Western values.

## ECONOMY

The Italian economy has changed dramatically since World War II. This change has been accompanied by generally high growth rates, averaging almost 6% in the period 1951-71 and about 2.5% in the period 1972-86. The Italian economy experienced a dramatic change in the first several decades following World War II. From an agricultural-based economy, it has developed into one of the largest industrial economies. Investment in state-owned heavy industries played a major

part in this development. The nature of the economy has undergone another transition beginning with the sharp oil price increases in 1973. The average rate of economic growth over this period has been considerably below the earlier period for various reasons.

At the beginning of the 1970s, strong trade unions and social pressures led to the beginning of a long period of sharp increases in wages, far in excess of productivity. Rising labor costs contributed to price increases. Business profit margins were squeezed, leading to declining investment. Rapid inflation helped by higher oil prices also put pressure on the balance of payments.

Italy went through a severe balance-of-payments crisis and recession in 1975; however, the economy recovered quickly, and economic growth resumed until 1980, when further increases in oil prices contributed to another downturn in economic activity. The recession lasted until the second half of 1983, when economic activity once more began to pick up. The recovery is expected to last through 1987, thanks to the decline in oil prices and the drop in the dollar's value. This has led to a sharp reversal in the balance of trade. In recent years, domestic demand has tended to grow

faster than domestic output. This often leads to a deficit in the current account of the balance of payments, forcing economic authorities to brake domestic demand. The reversal of and improvement in Italy's terms of trade from 1985 to 1986 means this external constraint should not be a factor until 1988 or later, should the current expansion be prolonged.

The economy is largely in private ownership, but the state runs many large enterprises and services, including the railroads, airlines, electricity, telephones, and large portions of the telecommunications network. In 1986, services accounted for 53% of GDP, industry 38.9%, and agriculture 5%.

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

## Foreign Trade

A major factor in Italy's economic growth has been the sharply increasing volume of its foreign trade. Italy traditionally imports more than it exports. Deficient in certain foodstuffs and in most raw materials, it has been forced to increase its imports of these commodities as demand has expanded along with rising living standards, changing consumption patterns (e.g., increasing meat consumption), and rising industrial production. This trade deficit in foodstuffs and raw materials normally is offset by large receipts from invisibles—mainly tourism.

Italy's closest trade ties are with the other countries of the enlarged European Community (EC). In the last few years, with the help of lower oil prices, Italy has narrowed its trade with OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) nations from a peak of 17% of total imports in 1981 to 9% in 1986. However, Middle East and North African oil producers provide an important market for Italian construction, engineering, and oil services companies.

## Labor

A rigid labor market and protective legislation for employed workers exacerbate unemployment in Italy, which remains its major problem—particularly among younger workers. Although skilled labor is in short supply in some categories, inefficient use of labor, structural unemployment, and underemployment persist, as does labor unreported for tax purposes.

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

## DEFENSE

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

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

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

## U.S.-ITALIAN RELATIONS

The United States enjoys warm and friendly relations with Italy. The two are NATO allies and cooperate in the United Nations, in various regional organizations, and, bilaterally, for peace, prosperity, and defense. Italy has recently shown a willingness to work closely with the United States and others on issues beyond NATO's traditional area of responsibility, such as participating in Middle East peacekeeping and in combating terrorism.

## Travel Notes

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

**Currency:** The amount of dollars that may be brought into Italy is unlimited, but a sizable amount should be declared at the border. Italian currency restrictions prohibit the import or export of more than 400,000 lire.

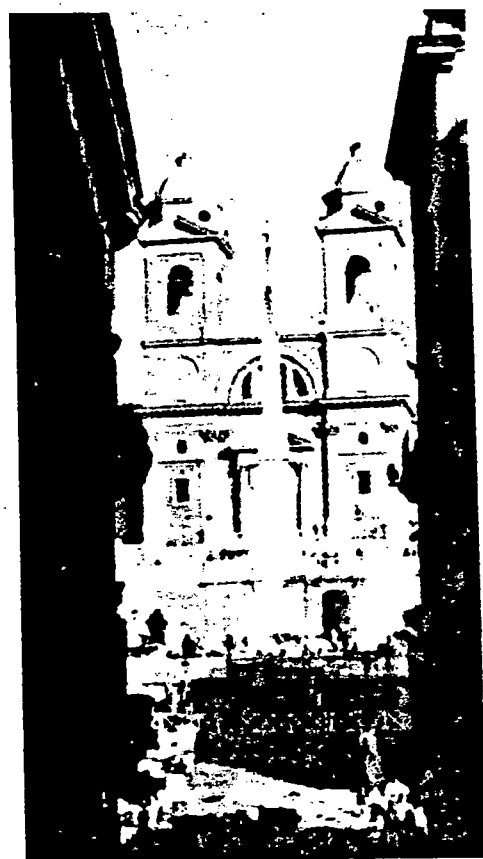
**Health:** Medical facilities are available in cities. No special immunizations are necessary. Tapwater is safe. Meat, fruit, vegetables, and shellfish should be well prepared.

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

**Transportation:** Many major international airlines have service to Rome and Milan. Jet service to the US is daily.

Public transportation is modern, efficient, and reasonably priced. Metered taxis are inexpensive and usually available at stands. Avoid unmetered taxis.

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



A glimpse of the Spanish Steps from Via Condotti, a pedestrian street in Rome.

## Principal U.S. Officials \*

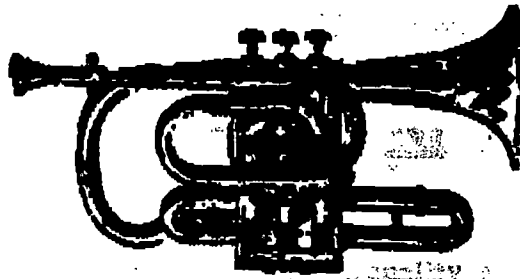
Ambassador—Maxwell M. Rabb  
Deputy Chief of Mission—John Holmes  
Counselor for Economic Affairs—  
William B. Whitman, Jr.  
Counselor for Political Affairs—Robert  
D. Collins  
Counselor for Public Affairs—Leonard  
Baldyga  
Counselor for Commercial Affairs—  
Joseph Christiano  
Agricultural Attache—Debra Henke  
Treasury Attache—Llewellyn Pascoe  
Defense Attache—Capt. Richard N.  
Charles, USN

## Consular Posts

Consul General, Florence—Diane Dillard  
Consul General, Genoa—Richard Higgins  
Consul General, Milan—John Boyle  
Consul General, Naples—Louis P. Goelz  
Consul General, Palermo—Katherine  
Shirley  
Principal Officer, Turin—Carl Bastiani

The U.S. Embassy in Italy is at Via Veneto 119, Rome (tel. (6) 46741). The consulate general in Turin is expected to close during 1987. ■

\* UPDATE NOTE: Some personnel listed above may have been shifted since the date of this entry. Check personnel listings under the heading, U.S. Embassies, Consulates, and Foreign Service Posts. See CONTENTS for page number.



**Herbert H. Breskin INC.**  
 119 West 57th Street, Room 1505  
 N.Y., N.Y. 10019 • (212) 246-5480  
 Fax (212) 586-7785

February 21, 1990

VIA FAX

Ms. Kathy Fenton  
 Deputy Social Secretary  
 The White House

MISS ROBERTA PETERS

ACCOMPANIST/PIANIST/WARREN JONES

Dear Kathy,

Miss Peters has changed her program for March 6th, not very much, in order to make it not too operatic. It is now

O mio babbino caro  
 (from "Gianni Schicchi")

Giacomo Puccini

Una voce poco fa  
 (from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia")

Gioacchino Rossini

Core Ingrato

S. Cardillo

~~The Grand Old Man~~ Italian STREET SONG  
 Play a Simple Melody

~~Richard Rodgers~~ VICTOR HERBERT

How Deep Is the Ocean

IRVING BERLIN

Play a Simple Melody

Irving Berlin

Medley from "Top Hat"

Irving Berlin

Torna a Sorrento

Ernesto de Curtis

The friend of Warren Jones who, if possible, should be invited to the concert is

David Henry Heiss

SS# 121 - 44 - 9599  
 born May 3, 1954

Warren forgot to give me his address! I'll have it on the weekend. Also, Warren will arrive on March 5th from Boston so he and Roberta can work together that day as well as on the 6th. They are looking for a room to do this work. *Will arrange at Madison.*

All best wishes,

Sincerely,

cc: Judy, Laurie  
 John Proyan

*David*  
 Hans Boon

February 26, 1990

PLANNING MEETING  
OFFICIAL VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI (ITALY)  
4 p.m., Situation Room  
February 26, 1990

G. Philip Hughes  
Bob Hutchings

Social Office - Cathy Fenton  
Social Office - Laurie Firestone  
Press - Bill Harlow  
Military Office - Sean Byrne  
Communications - Jeannie Nappo  
State -

Protocol: Agnes Warfield  
Desk: Ray Snider  
Intern: Kimberly Coffman  
SS: Marilyn Wyatt