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McNally/Simon 16
October 15, 1990
Draft Two (B:ITALY)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DROP-BY FOR NAT'L ITALIAN-AMER. FOUNDATION
ROOSEVELT ROOM, THE WHITE HOUSE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1990, 11:00 A.M.

- o Thank you. Welcome to the White House. I'm grateful for this opportunity to meet with the N.I.A.F., and pleased to see so many distinguished Italian-American leaders from America's business community.
- o I know you'll be meeting later on with Governor Sununu, Ed Derwinski, and others from our Administration, but first I'd like to mention just a few of our most pressing concerns.
- o Italy was my first stop on my first visit to Europe as President, enroute to a highly successful NATO Summit that ultimately helped pave the way for the Revolution of '89 and the New Partnership of Nations that's helped unite the world during the crisis in the Persian Gulf.
- o Another area of international cooperation has been in Italy's leadership in fighting organized crime and drug trafficking, bolstering our War on Drugs here in the U.S.
- o And I want to mention a related effort of intense interest to America's business community, and all Americans: 17 months ago I stood before the U.S. Capitol and announced our determination to "Take Back The Streets."
- o That has now produced a new crime bill. Some improvements must be worked out in Conference. The Senate bill needs amendment to stop the endless abuse of the appeals process. And the House bill's likely effect of nullifying all state and federal death penalties is simply unacceptable.
- o **The American people overwhelmingly support the death penalty, and are fed up with the use of technicalities to block it. I will not sign a crime bill that turns back the clock on law enforcement.** And in this effort, too, we're calling for support from you and those you represent.
- o Another priority -- excellence in education. Efforts like the nearly \$1 million in N.A.I.F. scholarships, which, along with your internship and mentor programs, are already making a difference for hundreds of young Americans.
- o From the time it was launched in 1974, the National Italian-American Foundation has played a unique role in working to improve opportunities for Americans of Italian descent. The success of your efforts is evident in the many success stories represented throughout this room.

- o **And so I'm here to salute you for the important work you do. By working today for Italian-Americans -- you're building a better tomorrow for all Americans. \\\ Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.**

#

McNally/Simon
October 15, 1990
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ROOSEVELT ROOM, THE WHITE HOUSE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1990, 11:00 A.M.

- o Thank you. Welcome back to the White House. I'm grateful for this opportunity to meet with the N.I.A.F., and pleased to see so many distinguished Italian-American leaders from America's business community.
- o You represent the new energy and leadership Italian-Americans keep bringing to this country. And I know you'll be meeting later on with Governor Sununu, Ed Derwinski, and other leaders from our Administration, but first I'd like to mention just a few of our most pressing concerns.
- o Italy was my first stop on my first visit to Europe as President, enroute to a highly successful NATO Summit that ultimately helped pave the way for the Revolution of '89 and the New Partnership of Nations that's helped unite the world during the crisis in the Persian Gulf.
- o Another area of Italian cooperation and leadership has been in Italy's crackdown on organized crime and drug trafficking, bolstering our War on Drugs here in the U.S.
- o And I want to mention a related effort of intense interest to America's business community, and all decent Americans: 17 ~~14~~ months ago I stood before the U.S. Capitol and announced our determination to **"Take Back The Streets."**
- o That has now produced a crime bill that's cleared both Houses of Congress. Some improvements must be worked out in Conference. The Senate bill needs amendment to stop the endless abuse of the appeals process. And the House bill's likely effect of nullifying all state and federal death penalties is simply unacceptable.
- o **The American people overwhelmingly support the death penalty, and are fed up with the use of technicalities to block it. I will not sign a crime bill that turns back the clock on law enforcement.** And in this effort, too, we're calling for support from you and those you represent.
- o America's Italian heritage has special significance to our Nation's development, and special importance to our Nation's future.
- o America was discovered by one of Italy's sons, and named after another. And even as we look back, the space probe named for the Italian astronomer Galileo is reaching out to

W. J. ... stet

new discoveries. And the first Italian astronaut is scheduled to fly aboard the Space Shuttle next year.

- o The space program is part of our program boosting excellence in education. And you who are part of the proud Italian-American tradition, have also been a part of the Italian-American solution. Efforts like the nearly \$1 million in N.A.I.F. scholarships, which, along with your internship and mentor programs, are already making a difference for hundreds of young Americans.
- o From the time it was launched in 1974, the National Italian-American Foundation has played a unique role in working to improve opportunities for Americans of Italian descent. The success of your efforts is evident in the many success stories represented throughout this room.
- o And so I'm here to salute you for the important work you do. By working today for Italian-Americans -- you're building a better tomorrow for all Americans. \\\ Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.

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BACKGROUND OF THE NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Fourteen years ago, several Italian American members of Congress concluded that, as a united population, the Italian American community (some 20 million people) represents one of the most powerful ethnic groups in the United States.

There were and still are thousands of small Italian American organizations and clubs throughout the United States. What was lacking was that unified voice in the nation's seat of power, Washington, D.C.

The Congressmen approached industrialist Jeno Paulucci and with his help and support, the National Italian American Foundation was established in 1974. Not as a social club, but as a powerful national voice for Italian Americans throughout the country.

Since that time, NIAF has grown tremendously. It has reached out to young people by awarding nearly \$1 million in scholarships and establishing internship and mentor programs. It has emerged as a critical liaison between Italy and the United States -- culturally, politically and economically.

It has established itself as a powerful entity in Washington with open doors to the Congress and the White House, as well as with federal and state agencies. NIAF's influence has enabled it to play an important role in the appointment of Italian Americans to key positions in the federal government. The NIAF annual awards dinner in Washington is a prime example of the national impact this non-profit organization has made throughout the years. The gala affairs have attracted every president of the United States since NIAF was founded. Additionally, many of Washington's and the nation's powerful join the nearly 3,000 people from 43 states who converge on Washington for this annual tradition.

The awards dinners have honored such individuals as: Frank Sinatra; Henry Mancini; Liza Minnelli; Perry Como; Frank Capra; Luciano Pavarotti; Sophia Loren; Daniel Travante, and many more of our nation's most respected Italian Americans.

NIAF members include some of our nation's leading figures such as: Lee Iacocca, Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, Former Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci, and Industrialist Edward DeBartolo.

Our Board includes people like: K-Mart President Joseph Antonini, Anheuser-Busch Vice President Mike LaMonica, and Ambassador John Volpe, as well as representatives of the United States Congress and a significant group of industrialists, businessmen and educators -- all under the leadership of Chairman Jeno Paulucci and NIAF President Frank Stella.

Our recently created International Board of Advisors is also chaired by Jenò Paulucci who is joined by such notables as Governor Mario Cuomo, Baseball Commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti, Ambassador Umberto LaRocca, Silvio Berlusconi, and Italian Senator Susanna Agnelli.

National Italian American Foundation
666 11th Street, NW, #800
Washington, DC 20001

(202) 638-0220

Oct. 12 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

it was his time for lessons with Mrs. Baxley, the speech teacher. [Laughter] Well, you heard him, she must have done something right. Well, Tom, there's nothing shy anymore about your public speaking. And Mrs. Baxley, if you're out there somewhere: Tom has learned his lesson. And now I hope he can still count on your vote because that's what it's all about.

You know, I know what makes this State click: Mississippi values, traditional values, Tommy Anderson's values. And you need a man in Washington who makes sure the voice of southern Mississippi is heard in the halls of Congress. You need Tom Anderson.

And, Tom, as you pointed out, and I expect it's hard for you and your beautiful, wonderful Katherine to believe, only 5 more days until the Fifth District goes to the polls. It's been great to see you here, and I am proud to be here; but it'll be even better, with your help, to see this man on Capitol Hill.

With your help it will happen. And once again, let me thank all of you for this warm welcome back to a State I love. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America, and God bless the State of Mississippi. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:33 a.m. at Jones Park.

Proclamation 6045—Italian-American Heritage and Culture Month, 1989
October 12, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This month, we celebrate the rich ethnic heritage of Italian-Americans and the many contributions they have made to American culture. Throughout our Nation's history, men and women of Italian descent have made outstanding contributions in business and the arts, education, and government, as well as in athletics and military service. Virtually every aspect of our life as a Nation has been enriched by their unique talents and hard work.

Italian-Americans share with us not only the colorful traditions of their ancestral homeland, but also its proud history. It was a brave son of Genoa, Christopher Columbus, who first discovered the New World nearly half a millennium ago and, in so doing, forged the path that millions of immigrants have since followed to the United States. Italy has also given the world the great works of Dante, the breathtaking art of Giotto and Michelangelo, and the inspirational music of Antonio Vivaldi and Domenico Scarlatti. Italian-Americans enjoy a rich cultural heritage, indeed.

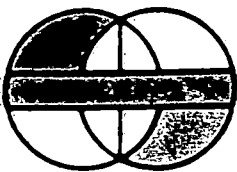
Many outstanding men and women of Italian descent have enriched our Nation's own history. All Americans take great pride in the accomplishments of individuals such as Fiorello La Guardia, the beloved Mayor of New York City; Enrico Fermi, who won the 1938 Nobel Prize in Physics; Paolo Soleri, the celebrated architect; and baseball hero Joe DiMaggio. They and other Italian-Americans throughout the United States have made extraordinary contributions to our life as a Nation.

Whether defending freedom on the front lines of battle or participating in the daily workings of our democracy, Italian-Americans have clearly demonstrated their love of freedom and self-government and their profound respect for the rights and dignity of every individual. Their patriotism—coupled with their deep faith and devotion to family life—has truly strengthened the fabric of our society.

In recognition of the many contributions Italian-Americans have made and continue to make to our Nation, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 392, has designated the month of October 1989 as "Italian-American Heritage and Culture Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1989 "Italian-American Heritage and Culture Month." I urge all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of October, in the



Vice President
Bush speaking
at the 1985
awards dinner.

FOUNDA'

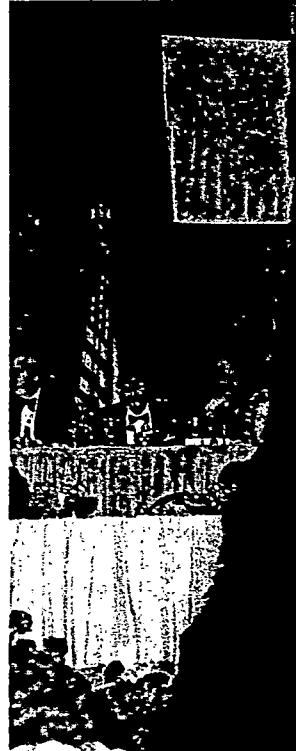
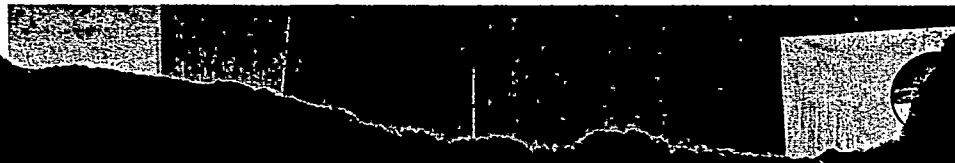
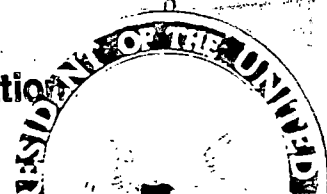
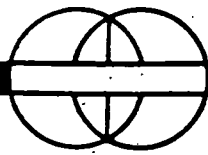


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Regional Activities and Conferences Held to Highlight Italian-American Themes



Awarding of the first annual Michael and Francesca Marinelli scholarship to Dr. Richard Foa. Pictured from left to right are Dr. Edmund Pellegrino, Director of the Kennedy Institute, Maria Lombardo, NIAF Education Director, Dr. Foa and Antonio M. Marinelli.

IN addition to the numerous NIAF activities that attract a national audience, regional projects organized by local NIAF board members or state coordinators provide a strong local rallying point for individuals interested in the wide array of Italian American issues.

NIAF members in New Haven, Connecticut, for instance, headed by state coordinator Frank Grazioso, have held yearly conferences in that city since 1980. Participants have heard outstanding speakers on such topics as the changing status of women from the perspective of a young and highly accomplished professional who recalled her early years working in the family bakery and her current position as top assistant to a United States senator; Italian business and trade issues; immigrants and their problems when first coming to America.

The NIAF membership in San Francisco puts on an annual awards dinner and also holds a yearly Italian-American Day at Candlestick Park to benefit a local charity.

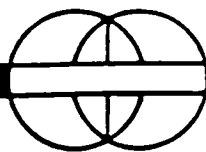
The awards dinner concept is a popular one for regional groups. This provides an opportunity both to raise funds for NIAF projects and to honor local men and women, Italian American and non-Italian American, who have made outstanding contributions to their community. In addition to San Francisco, award dinners have been held in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, and many other cities. □

Emily Mead

6252

She's calling me
back with V.P. remarks.
Not sure if they have
'84 but checking.





The National Dinner A Yearly Tradition



THE first national event of the NIAF was a Washington dinner in 1976 — the Bicentennial Year. The event attracted President Gerald Ford, Democratic candidates Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, some 150 other elected officials, and 200 plus community and professional leaders from around the nation and from Italy. Pulitzer Prize winning columnist Mary McGrory wrote that never before in history was so much political power present in one room at one time.

It seemed impossible to advance forward from such a spectacular beginning... but that is just what the NIAF had done. "A political tradition" is what the New York Times calls the annual dinner, and it is most definitely that. But it is more. It is now a national gathering place for Italian American leaders and those who want to meet with those leaders.

The list of honorees at the dinner is truly impressive. There are the political super stars.... Rodino, Annun-

zio, Domenici, Celebrezze, Pastore, ... The scholars and scientists such as A. Bartlett Giamatti and Dr. Roberto Gallo... Industrialists such as Arthur Decio, Jenò Paulucci, Lee Iacocca, Gianni Agnelli... And the legends of the entertainment world.... Sinatra, Loren, Menotti, Capra, Travanti, Stallone. And how to classify the contributions of Judge John Sirica?

This is but a partial list that only hints at the wide range of achievement and contributions to our society of those individuals honored at this yearly affair.

Why does the Times call the dinner a "political tradition." Simple... for in a few years it had become customary for the political leadership of the

nation to be present at this outstanding affair.

Former Vice President Mondale has been at four of our dinners; President Reagan at three; Vice President Bush, former Presidents Carter and Ford have all attended this function.

And in 1984 we had an historic event... For the first and only time in American history all national candidates for public office were present at one event at the same time. President Reagan and Vice President Bush, and their spouses, Democratic candidates Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro, and their spouses, came as our guests, stayed the evening, and participated in our annual celebration... □



Three of NIAF's distinguished honorees: in the photo above, Lee A. Iacocca; at left, Sophia Loren and A. Bartlett Giamatti.

Week Ending Friday, June 9, 1989

**Remarks Following an Audience With
Pope John Paul II at the Vatican**

May 27, 1989

His Holiness. Mr. President, your visit this evening represents the latest of many contacts between the United States of America and the Holy See. A number of your predecessors and many other illustrious Americans have been welcomed here before you. Our meeting offers me the opportunity to reciprocate the much appreciated hospitality that I received in your country and to recall the kind, personal attention that, as Vice President, you showed me as I left Detroit in September 1987, the year of the bicentennial of your Constitution.

Our encounter this time has also a special historical context, coming as it does in a year that now commemorates the 200th anniversary of your first Congress under the Constitution and, likewise, the 200th anniversary of the establishment at Baltimore of the first Catholic diocese in your land. For the Holy See, this is an occasion to express again its esteem for all the American people and for two centuries of that ethnic and fraternal experience in history called the United States of America.

Thirteen years ago, your country celebrated another historical bicentennial connected with your Declaration of Independence. It was then that my predecessor, Paul VI, spoke words that are applicable once again and that merit new attention. "At every turn," he said, "your bicentennial speaks to you of moral principles, religious convictions, unalienable rights given by the Creator." We honestly hope that this commemoration of your bicentennial will constitute a rededication to those sound moral principles formulated by your Founding Fathers and enshrined forever in your history.

It is America's dedication to the great heritage that is hers, to those values of the spirit, a number of which you alluded to earlier this year in your inaugural address,

that offers hope and confidence to those who look to her with friendship and esteem. In that inaugural address, Mr. President, you made reference to power as existing to help people, to serve people. This is true at different levels, including power at the political and economic level. We see this, too, at the level of each community, with its power of fraternal love and concern. In all these areas, an immense challenge opens up before the United States in this third century of her nationhood. Her mission as a people engaged in good works and committed to serving others has horizons the length of your nation and far beyond—as far as humanity extends.

Today the interdependence of humanity is being reaffirmed and recognized through world events. The moral and social attitudes that must constitute a response to this interdependence is found in worldwide solidarity. In treating this question in a recent encyclical, I have stated that solidarity is not a feeling of vague compassion or shallow distress at the misfortunes of so many people both near and far. On the contrary, it is a firm and persevering determination to commit oneself to the common good; that is to say, to the good of all and of each individual because we are all really responsible for all. Truly the hour of international interdependence has struck. What is at stake is the common good of humanity.

Mr. President, I know how deeply committed you are to the efforts being made to liberate the youth of America from the destructive forces of drug abuse and to alleviate poverty at home and abroad. Material poverty and drug abuse, however, are only symptoms of a deeper moral crisis eating away at the very texture of society in almost every part of the world. All men and women of good will are called to take up the challenge and assume their responsibilities before the human family to address this crisis and to counteract the spiritual poverty that lies at the basis of so much of human suffering.

By reason of her history, her resources, her creativity, but above all by reason of the moral principles and spiritual values espoused by her Founding Fathers and institutionally bequeathed to all her citizens, America truly has the possibility of an effective response to the challenges of the present hour: justice for all her citizens; peaceful relations beyond her borders; international solidarity; and in particular, a worldwide solidarity in the course of life, in the course of every human person.

Leaving Detroit and in saying goodbye to America in 1987, I expressed these thoughts: Every human person, no matter how vulnerable or helpless, no matter how useful or productive for society, is a being of inestimable worth, created in the image and likeness of God. This is the dignity of America, the reason she exists, the condition for her survival, yes, the ultimate test of her greatness: to respect every human person, especially the weakest and most defenseless ones, those as yet unborn.

Mr. President, may God bless America and make her strong in her defense of human dignity and in her service to the Almighty.

The President. Your Holiness, Mrs. Bush and I are deeply honored to meet with you once again. Late in 1987—as you said, it was in Detroit, at the close of your second pastoral visit to our country, I had the honor, the privilege, of thanking you on behalf of my fellow citizens for the insightful message that you brought to our shores. And you inspired us, and you challenged us. And this evening, during our private discussion, I've benefited once again from your wise counsel.

When I became President, I did say in my inaugural speech that a new breeze is blowing. And there is no doubt we are witness to dynamic changes in much of the world, changes that move toward greater freedom and basic human rights. In your New Year's greeting to the Vatican diplomatic corps, representing over 100 nations, you stressed the fundamental importance of religious freedom. And when people are free to worship God, they prepare a ground in which a commitment to all human rights can grow strong. Religious freedom is a right that governments must protect, not threaten.

The United States also shares the Holy See's concern for world peace. While we're still far from realizing the biblical injunction to turn our swords into plowshares, we've made progress in reducing armaments and in decreasing the threat of war. And that progress must continue and it will continue. Fortunately, in Europe our efforts to maintain peace have been successful. And as we look around the world, we're pleased to see that tensions have been reduced in parts of southern Africa and Asia. We're working hard to help bring peace and greater freedom to Central America.

We've heard your eloquent appeals for an end to the violence in Lebanon. And my heart, too, aches for the people of that once peaceful land. And I can assure you that we will continue to do everything we can to help bring peace and to help restore Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, with the disbanding of militias and the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

Your Holiness has said several times that peace is more than an absence of war, and we agree. History teaches us that there is no true, lasting peace until human rights are recognized and people are free to develop their full potential. Your Holiness, this spring, in the land of your birth, a historic roundtable agreement was reached which opened the paths to greater freedom and opportunity. That accord is a tribute to the spirit of the Polish people, as well as to the determination of the Polish Church and, indeed, the Holy See. And just this month, due in large part to your leadership, the Church was legalized in Poland. This triumph represents the first full normalization of church-state relations in any Communist state, and it is a tribute to your enduring commitment to freedom.

As you know, I recently announced a package of financial measures that signal our active engagement in encouraging economic and political reform in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe. We hope these programs will help the Polish people achieve the economic recovery and political participation they so rightly deserve.

Your Holiness, I am grateful for this opportunity to visit with you, to share in your wisdom. And I assure you of our intent to work ever more fervently for peace, justice,

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

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

Remarks at a Memorial Day Ceremony in Nettuno, Italy

May 28, 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 30, 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remarks at the Arrival Ceremony in Rome, Italy

May 26, 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remarks to Students at the American Seminary at the Vatican

May 27, 1989

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

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

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

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ing mission not merely as Americans or Italians but as believers in democracy. Of this, I am certain: We will do our part, and I know Italy will do its part.

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

And in that spirit, Mr. Prime Minister, I ask all of our guests tonight to rise and raise their glasses. To Italian-American friendship, our transatlantic heritage, and to the Western alliance and the shared values of freedom and democracy that have made that alliance strong, and to your health, Mr. Prime Minister, and the peace and prosperity of your great country.

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

White House Fact Sheet on the Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Pilot Program

May 27, 1989

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

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

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

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

Remarks to Members of the American Embassy Community in Rome, Italy

May 28, 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remarks at the Annual Dinner of the National Italian American Foundation

September 15, 1984

The President. Thank you very much. Thank you.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you, Frank. Thank you very much. Mr. Toastmaster, reverend clergy, and all of you, I'm very happy to be here with all of you. In fact, let me try this—[laughter]—*sono molto contento di essere qui.* [I'm very happy to be here.]

And I, too, would like to extend an official welcome to our honored guests from Italy who are with us here this evening.

As I look out at all of you here this evening, I can't help but think that you're a living affirmation of the sometimes desperate dreams of those world changers who came here and invented America. I say desperate dreams because those who traveled here, by wind-driven ship or by steamer, wouldn't have been making that terrible journey unless they were in search of something that had eluded them at home—economic opportunity, or personal freedom, or a chance to make one's mark.

The Italian-American experience was never an easy one, but it was one of great triumph. Italians, of course, made their mark on this country early on. An Italian found it, it was named for an Italian, and it was explored by Italians. But after that came the immigrants, and it wasn't easy for them. The Jews of the roiling ghettos, the Irish living 10 to a room in Boston, and the Italians looking for work in Philadelphia—all shared some rough beginnings. But what distinguished these groups of immigrants is that they yielded more than their share of genius. In fact, you might say that Ellis Island was one big incubator for American greatness. All of the immigrants, and certainly the Italians, changed our country by adding to the sum total of what we are. They did not take from, they added to.

The Italians did it by hard work. They went to New Orleans and became longshoremen and fishermen. In Washington and Oregon and in my home State of Cali-

fornia, they started out as hired hands and eventually built up their own farms. In Pennsylvania, they took the heavy lifting jobs, the manual labor. In New York, Chicago, and Boston, they opened barber shops, fruit stands, restaurants and eventually, small banks.

These immigrants were guided by habits, principles, and traditions that they took from the old country and transplanted here. They believed in the central importance of the family, the dignity of hard work, and faith in a just God who would reward effort and encourage virtue. They stayed in America and worked hard, and little by little, secured the things that eluded them. They became the backbone of the American middle class.

Many of them went on to great achievements and to fulfill the desperate dreams of their fathers and grandfathers, their mothers and grandmothers. I was told the other day about one family that had done especially well, by the way. It was a few years ago, and they moved out of their apartment in the city into a big house out on Long Island. And a friend said to the 12-year-old son, "How do you like your new house?" And he said: "Oh, we love it. I have my own room, my brother has his own room, my sisters have their own rooms. Poor Mom, she's still in with Dad." [Laughter]

I want to add that the thing I like about Italian-American families is that no matter how many rooms they have, they're always together. The family bond is strong and loving. There are numerous examples, of course, of Italian-American triumphs. Many of them are sitting here on this dais. One of them was recently chosen to be the Vice Presidential candidate of her party, and I understand the pride that all of you feel. And, Congresswoman Ferraro, all I can say is—and here I go again—[laughter]—"Congratulazioni."

Monsignor Geno Baroni used to say, "There are only two lasting things we can leave our children. One is roots, the other is

ings." And what can we do these days to make sure that our children are given both? And what can we do to ensure that all of the immigrant sons and daughters of our country have the same chance to prosper as the sons and daughters of Italy have?

My views on these things, I think, are well known. We believe that the Italian traditions of faith and family, the dignity of work, and the importance of effort should be encouraged. And that's why we tried to gear so many of our efforts toward the family, the prime generator of life and human virtues. We believe that protecting economic freedom means fighting inflation with unrelenting determination, for inflation is the deadliest tax of all.

Because we believe in justice, we've tried to make society a safer place. We believe that families have the right to take a walk together in a park, in the dark, in the city, without having to fear for their lives. They pay taxes for that right, but violent crime has deprived them of it. We're tough on crime, and we think we must be. Defendants have their rights and always will and always must. But victims and potential victims, too, have their rights, and we've tried very hard to make sure those rights are respected.

Let me add here that in the area of organized crime and drug trafficking, our Government and the Government of Italy have formed an extraordinary joint working group. Representatives of Italy's Interior Ministry will be in Washington soon for intensive high-level meetings with the Justice Department. The Italian Government's cooperation on this matter has been complete, and I believe the working group is another reflection of the excellent relations that exist between our two countries.

Italy, by the way, deserves a lot of credit and the thanks of the world for its heroic efforts to fight crime and domestic political terrorism. All of us remember that day in 1982 when Italy liberated General James Dozier from the hands of the Red Brigades. The courage of the Italian forces took our breath away. And I had the pleasure in Rome of meeting the young men that finally broke through that last door in the face of the enemy guns and effected the rescue. And I want to tell you, I'd feel you could

send them to do some very tough jobs without arms. They were the most capable young men I've seen in a long time. Italy's been very effective in this fight, and they're setting an example for the world.

We believe in the neighborhood. We believe that the closer political power is to the people it affects, the better it will be wielded. We believe that human experience has taught us that local control is an integral part of political freedom. And we believe, finally, that the first and last key to making sure America will always be a haven for the immigrants who've enriched it is to ensure the peace.

And to ensure the peace, we must remain militarily strong. Down through our history most American Presidents have understood this. Our friends know well something that we know and something that our adversaries know: America can be trusted with military might. We don't like war; we never have. We're not an expansionist country or an imperialist country. We seek only to protect, never to act as the aggressor.

Our nation must always remain what God, in His wisdom, intended it to be—a refuge, a place of safe haven for those looking for the human rights that have eluded them in the place of their birth. And it must always be a place of limitless opportunity for the children and grandchildren of the dreamers who journeyed here. If we keep these things in mind, then, truly, the children of the future will have both roots and wings, and the dream will endure.

Before I leave you tonight, I want to add just one more thing. Decades and decades back, there was an Italian immigrant who came to America. And he started a family and worked hard and raised his children as best he could. One of his sons became a milkman. He, too, worked hard and married and had a family. And then the mailman—or the milkman, I should say, raised his children as he had been raised. They were taught to respect honesty, decency, and hard work. They struggled to make ends meet. All of the money went to the education of their children. They put one son through college, and when he said he wanted to be a doctor, they put him through medical school. Because of their

diligence, the son became a prominent surgeon in a great hospital. And one day that surgeon, that son of a milkman, saved the life of a President of the United States who'd been shot. I know this story, because I was the patient.

Dr. Joseph Giordano is the surgeon. The hero of this story is Joseph Giordano, Sr.—retired milkman and inheritor of the Italian-American tradition.

I have thanked the Giordanos, but I've not had a chance to personally thank a

group like this for all that you've done keep the tradition alive. And so, *grazi*. Thank you all very much. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:56 p.m. in the International Ballroom at the Washington Hilton Hotel. He was introduced by Frank Stella. Other speakers at the dinner included the Vice President and the Democratic Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, Walter F. Mondale and Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, respectively.

Remarks on Receiving the Report of the United States-Japan Advisory Commission

September 17, 1984

The President. Well, I'm going to turn the meeting over to you, except to say that I'm delighted here and to have the report that I know you are going to present. I think we're all agreed on the improvement that has been made and the things that really remain to be done in our relationship with Japan. I think that's one of the most important partnerships we have. So, David.

Mr. Packard. Well, thank you very much, Mr. President, for taking time from your busy schedule to be with us, and I want to present this report to you from the Commission.

Now, I would like to quickly point out that this is a joint effort. The Japanese and Americans continue to work very closely together, and the report is really an agreement between both members. As you can expect, there might have been some things that would have been said if we'd had complete freedom to say them, but I was very encouraged by the fact that the Japanese have been very forthcoming and very much interested.

I think we all came out of this study with the conclusion that this is an extremely important relationship not only in the short term but in the long term. In addition to the work that we did in discussing these issues among the Commission members, we had a number of studies done on various aspects of this relationship—a very good

study on agricultural policy, a good study on industrial policy. And we also had a study made to try and get some idea about what the options would be in the long term—what would happen if we continue a close partnership with the Japanese over the next 10 or 15 [years] or even into the next century, and if we didn't.

And I think the conclusion we've come to is that this relationship is so important that we have no option but for both of our countries to work very hard to maintain this close cooperation. And I think that out of that, and really in part out of some of the things that you and your associates have done here, our recommendation is that this relationship will benefit from better management. And I think the exercise that we went through when you presented the yen-dollar issue to the Prime Minister this last fall, the fact that Secretary Regan followed up on that, and George Bush went over—that was an example, I think, of the way some of these issues can be managed in a more effective way than simply the reactive process that has come about.

Now, the Japanese are presenting their report to the Prime Minister at about this time, and I have a wire here from the Japanese Cochairman. I thought I might just read an excerpt from this because he especially wanted to have you realize that the Japanese have concurred in the programs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

road to Rome.

Mr. President linked in and the Memorial cemetery Rome, to soldiers, their lives

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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.

Common values, common interests, common duties—these form the solid and

concrete and the work together so important constituent new dynasties.

God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President warmly welcomes the Oval Office

Proclamation of Violence
October

By the President of America

A Proclamation

Today, whose lives are in tranquility under the shadow of violence. A series of events. It is not a matter to be forgotten crime that can families.

Each American and generation, a harmed individual, estimated violence, rape, aggression, domestic violence, injury to research, engage in likely to just begin injuries to

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

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

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

Proclamation 6043—National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 1989

October 11, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

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

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

mestic violence, particularly in their advanced years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

George Bush

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

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 future course of mankind along the path of peace, 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.