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**OA/ID Number:** 13877  
**Folder ID Number:** 13877-008

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**Folder Title:**  
Prime Minister Andreotti, 3/27/90

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<b>G</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>

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**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**

February 24, 1990

NOTE FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: G. PHILIP HUGHES 

SUBJECT: Draft Remarks for Arrival  
Ceremony and State Dinner for  
Prime Minister Andreotti of  
Italy

Attached are the draft Presidential  
Remarks for the Arrival Ceremony and  
State Dinner in honor of Prime  
Minister Andreotti of Italy on  
March 6.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI OF ITALY

THE WHITE HOUSE

MARCH 6, 1990

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

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'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.

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.

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.

1. EC Chair
2. EC 92..
3. Houston

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.

**AFTER-DINNER ENTERTAINMENT / ITALIAN STATE DINNER**

**WE'D LIKE TO THANK MISS ROBERTA PETERS, WHO IS APPROACHING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER CAREER DEBUT 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 AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST DIVAS. MISS PETERS, THANK YOU ONCE AGAIN.**

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 <sup>(ARE PLEASED TO)</sup> welcome the President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Italy, Giulio Andreotti and his wife, Livia, <sup>... AND TO OUR HOME,</sup> ~~to our home~~ and to the United States.

Prime Minister Andreotti's ~~rich~~ <sup>(RICH IN ACHIEVEMENT)</sup> public career is unrivaled in modern Europe. He has served his nation with distinction as a statesman and a diplomat, <sup>OF COURSE, AS A SIX TIME</sup> and has been named Prime Minister six times. <sup>BUT GIULIO ((Gwee-ehh-leh-dh)) IS ALSO RENOWNED IN EUROPE AS A MAN OF</sup> Our honored guest is an intellectual, <sup>LETTERS, HUMOR AND INTEGRITY.</sup> a man known for his humor and integrity, <sup>DAD HE'S RENOWNED IN</sup> as well as a renowned author. Giulio <sup>AMERICA AS A CLOSE FRIEND, AND AS</sup> Andreotti is <sup>(GOOD MAN)</sup> one of America's closest friends, the leader of a strong nation and a strong people. We are proud and honored to <sup>HAVE HIM AS OUR GUEST TODAY</sup> welcome him to the White House today.

Nearly ~~45~~ <sup>45</sup> years ago, the giants of modern history -- Churchill, <sup>TRUMAN</sup> Eisenhower, Adenauer and de Gaulle were <sup>EMBARCKING ON THE</sup> in the midst of rebuilding Europe, <sup>GREAT TASK OF</sup> working on what would <sup>(LATER BE KNOWN AS)</sup> be the Marshall Plan. <sup>BUT THEY HAD THE HELP OF THE DEDICATION + VISION OF ANOTHER GIANT,</sup> And another giant, a man whose <sup>helped forge</sup> 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. <sup>(BIOGRAPHY OF ?)</sup> Well, he wrote a book about De Gasperi, and <sup>IT IS IN THE TRADITION</sup> many in the world

OF HIS SUBJECT  
 believe that Prime Minister Andreotti leads Italy <sup>today</sup> ~~in the~~  
~~tradition of De Gasperi.~~ Like his predecessor, Giulio is a  
~~robust, strong man~~ <sup>WHO S</sup> 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 <sup>IN</sup> ~~amidst~~ the swift-moving stream of  
 events in Europe; and to <sup>the</sup> ~~America's~~ steadfast partnership with  
 Italy and <sup>America</sup> ~~Europe through it all.~~ ) SHUT

~~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 <sup>DEVELOPMENTS</sup> ~~new realities~~ in Europe. <sup>(- East and West)</sup> Over the past two decades, we <sup>we</sup>  
~~have~~ seen Italy's role in world affairs grow under Giulio  
 Andreotti's leadership, both as Foreign Minister and Prime  
 Minister.

<sup>( AND DURING THAT TIME )</sup>  
 The United States and Italy <sup>have been</sup> ~~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 <sup>THE</sup> ~~the~~ important  
 issues ~~WA~~ 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~~ <sup>(always held a special place in their hearts for a)</sup> for Italy. ~~The American~~ <sup>(it was)</sup> novelist Henry James <sup>who</sup> once wrote, "We <sup>GO?</sup> 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~~ <sup>look back with pride to</sup> Italy their ancestral home.

And because of them, America is a richer place -- ~~for their~~ <sup>because of</sup> ~~commitment to family and faith, for their zest for life, and for~~ <sup>Italian culture, and traditions of family + faith.</sup> ~~their flair at great cooking. \\\~~ <sup>of course,</sup> <sup>stet</sup>

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 ~~of 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. <sup>((Dec-UATS))</sup>

*(You know, Roberta, it was a great  
you're the only profession in which it's a  
compliment to be called "Shrill")*

*W* ((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." <sup>Not just the land of mythology,</sup> ~~I doubt he literally meant Apollo, Venus, and Minerva --~~  
but rather that Italy is the home of such <sup>but</sup> ~~eternal~~ <sup>Deathless</sup> ideals as <sup>of beauty</sup> ~~art,~~  
love and wisdom; the immortal genius of DaVinci, Michelangelo,  
and Raphael; the timeless architecture of Piazza San Marco in

*(? Florence or Venice?)*

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,~~ <sup>As @ AMERICAN HISTORIAN WILL DURANT SAID, Rome is the mother of</sup> Truly, Italy is a land of immortals. \ \ \ US All. ✓

~~Giulio, you have served Italy well. Your rich career of~~  
 [ <sup>(Gwee-ehh-le-oh)</sup> <sup>(w/ such distraction)</sup> <sup>AND IT IS THIS GREAT NATIONAL TRADITION THAT</sup> public service is unrivaled in modern European history.

~~It began~~  
 Beginning nearly 45 years ago, when you were elected <sup>to</sup> the assembly  
~~which formed Italy's constitution,~~ <sup>THAT DRAFTED THE ITALIAN</sup> <sup>(AND NOW)</sup> your people have now elected  
 you Prime Minister six times.

Giulio, you are one of America's ~~eldest 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 <sup>GREAT</sup> 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,~~ <sup>CERTAINLY</sup> 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. <sup>CENTRAL EUROPE</sup>

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 <sup>was needed more</sup> ~~could be more valuable.~~

We discussed the ramifications of a unified Germany, and how to accommodate the needs of nations in Eastern Europe, <sup>And to</sup> ~~opening~~ their doors to new opportunities. We agree <sup>that</sup> 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, <sup>Together, we</sup> ~~which~~ set the tone for <sup>CRITICAL</sup> ~~important~~ arms reduction proposals, now even closer to <sup>Fulfillment</sup> ~~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.

# # #

# Friday Follies

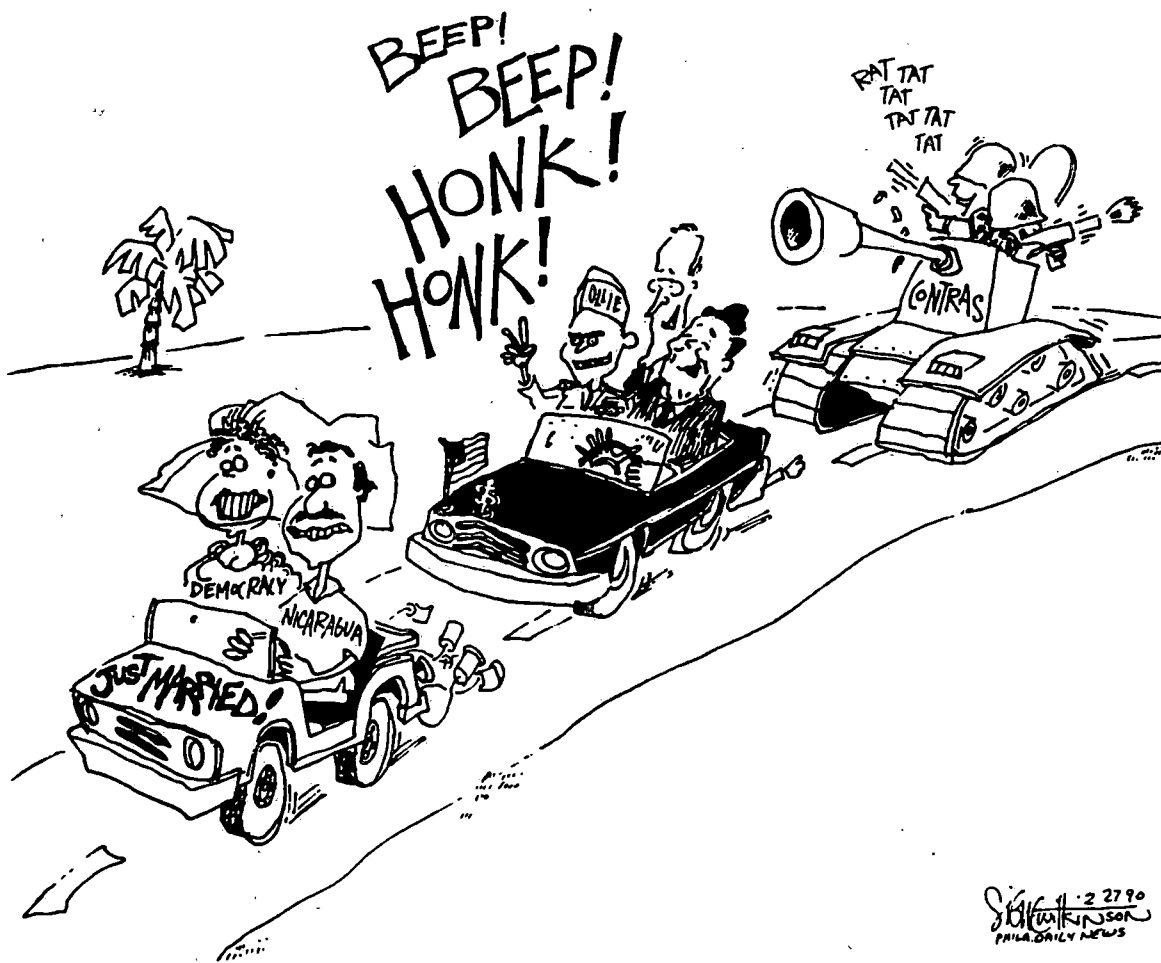
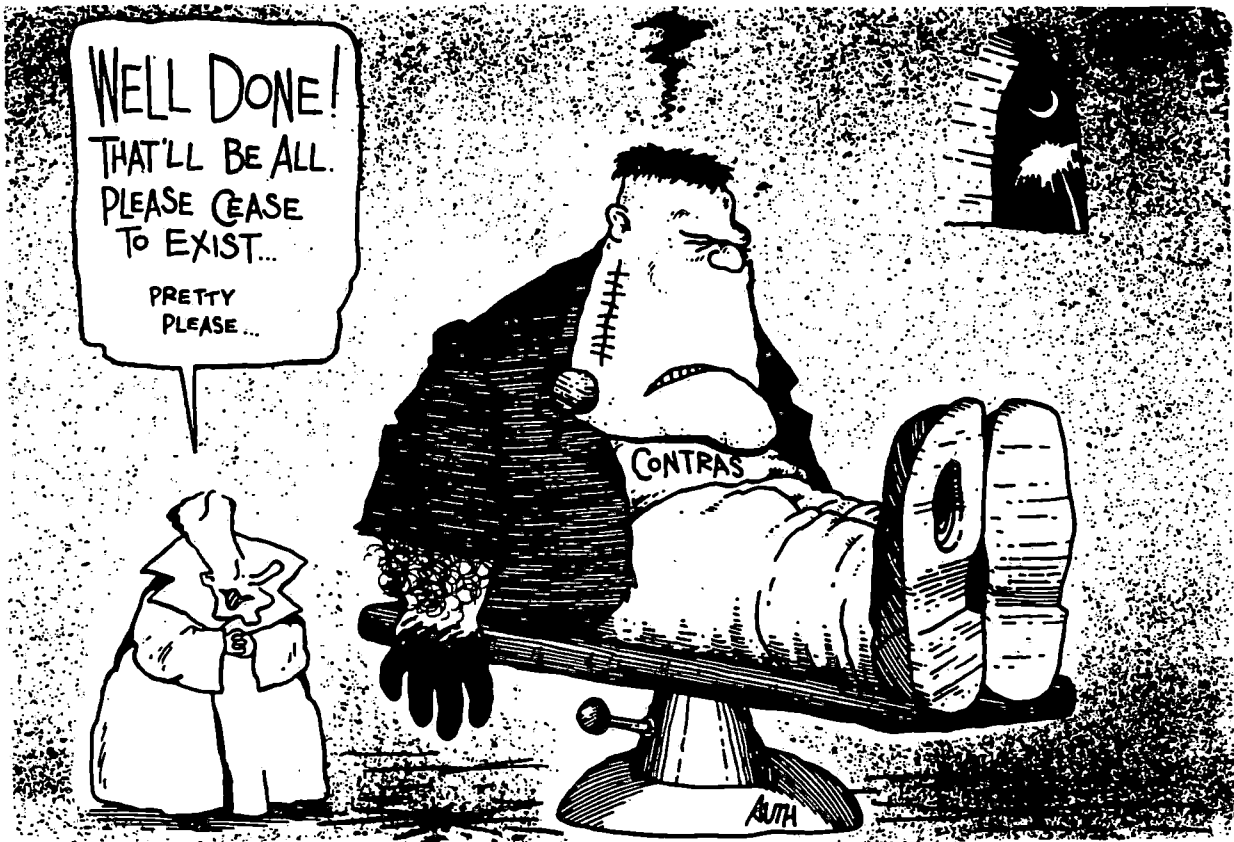


- a look at politics through the eyes of the political cartoonist -

\*\*\*

"I don't care a straw for your newspaper articles. My constituents know how to read. But they can't help seeing them damned pictures."  
(William Marcy Tweed speaking of Thomas Nast, 1871)

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHITE HOUSE NEWS SUMMARY SPECIAL EDITION  
VOLUME II ISSUE 5 -- March 2, 1990  
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MIKE LUCKOVICH ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

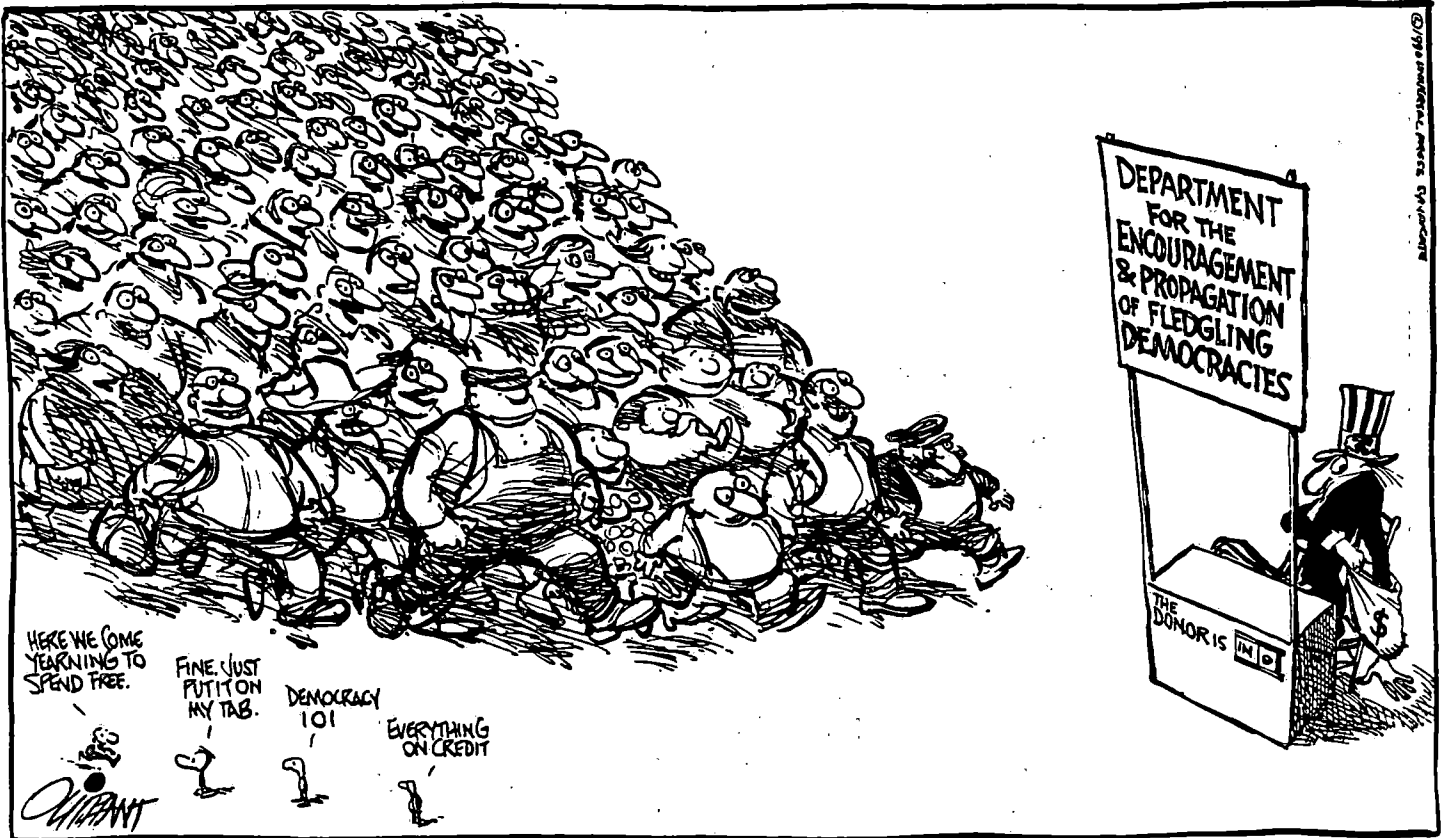


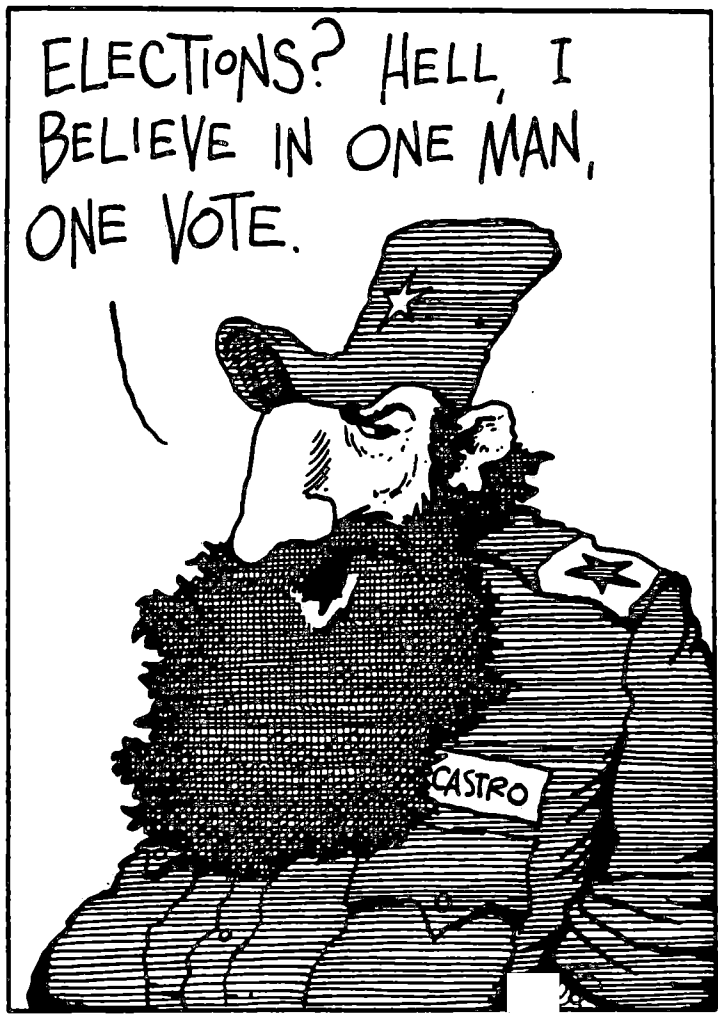
The economy's in shambles, along with the infrastructure. But not everything's broken...

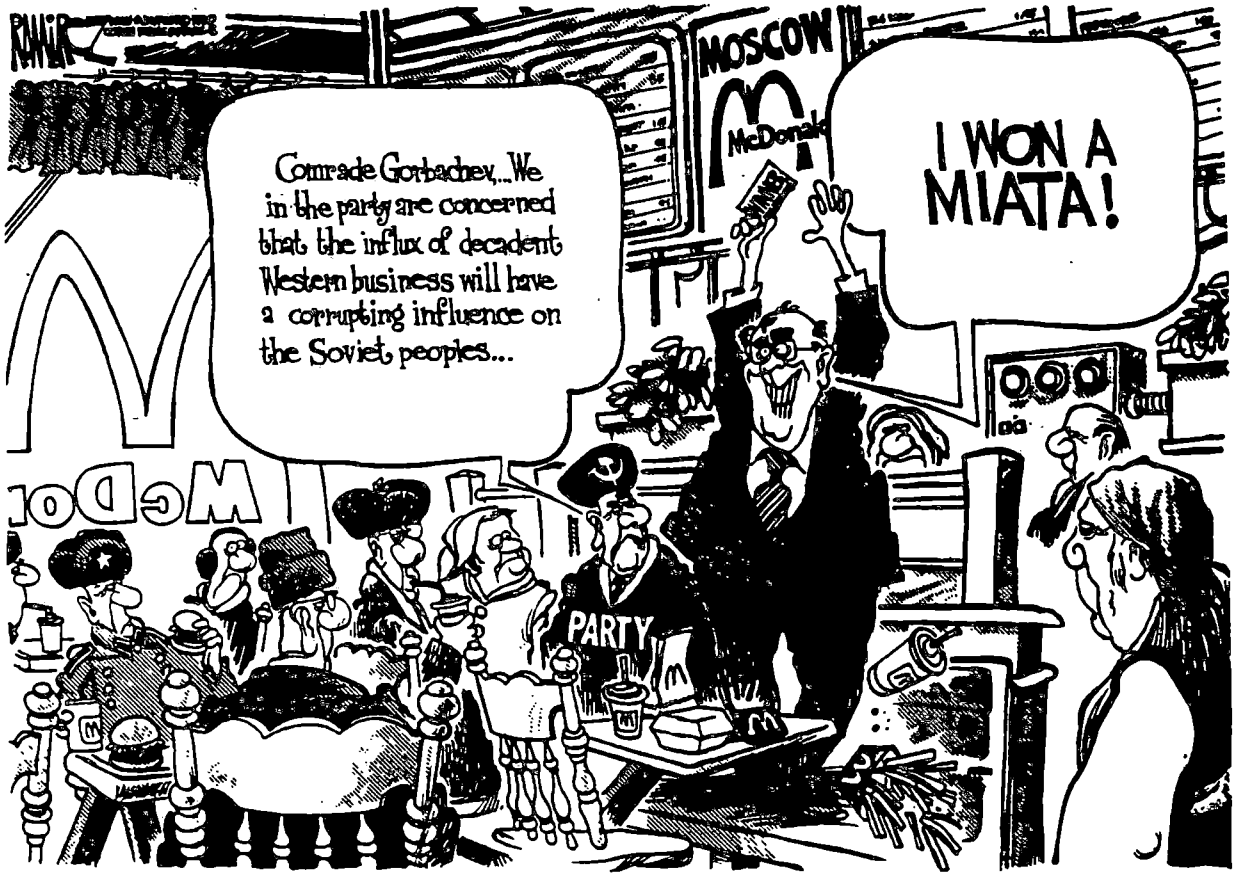
The @\*#\*! ballot box is working !!!



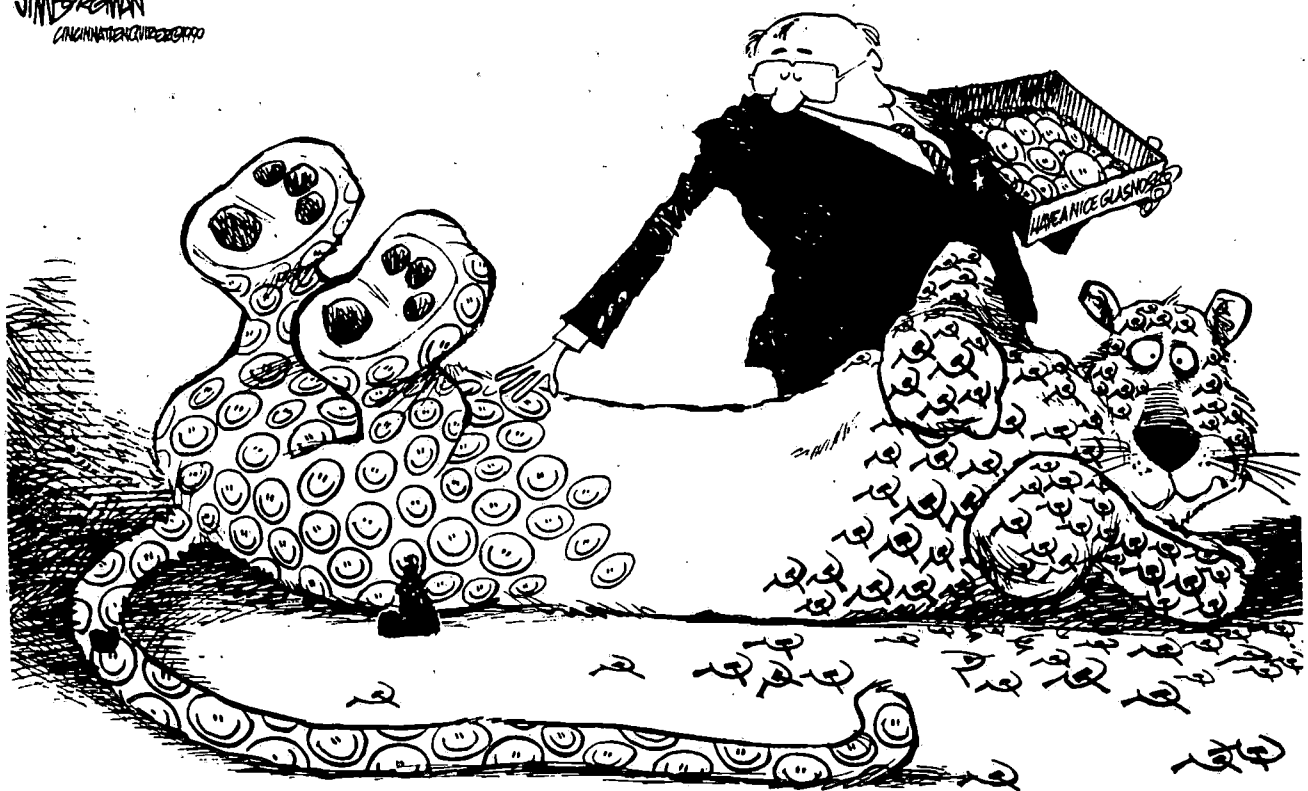
Omega Out.







JIM BRENNAN  
CINCINNATI OHIO 45202

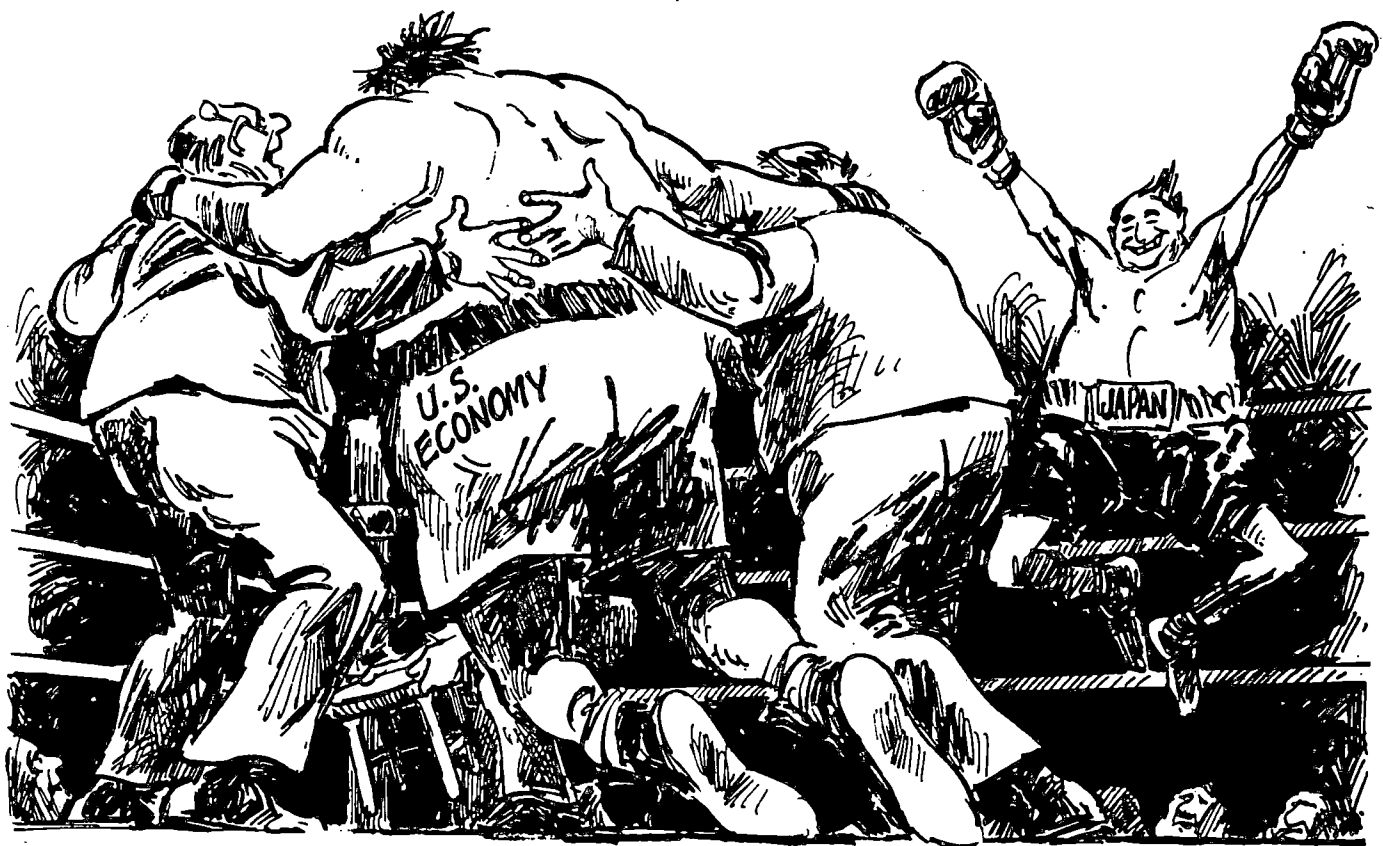


...To boldly go where no commie has gone before!

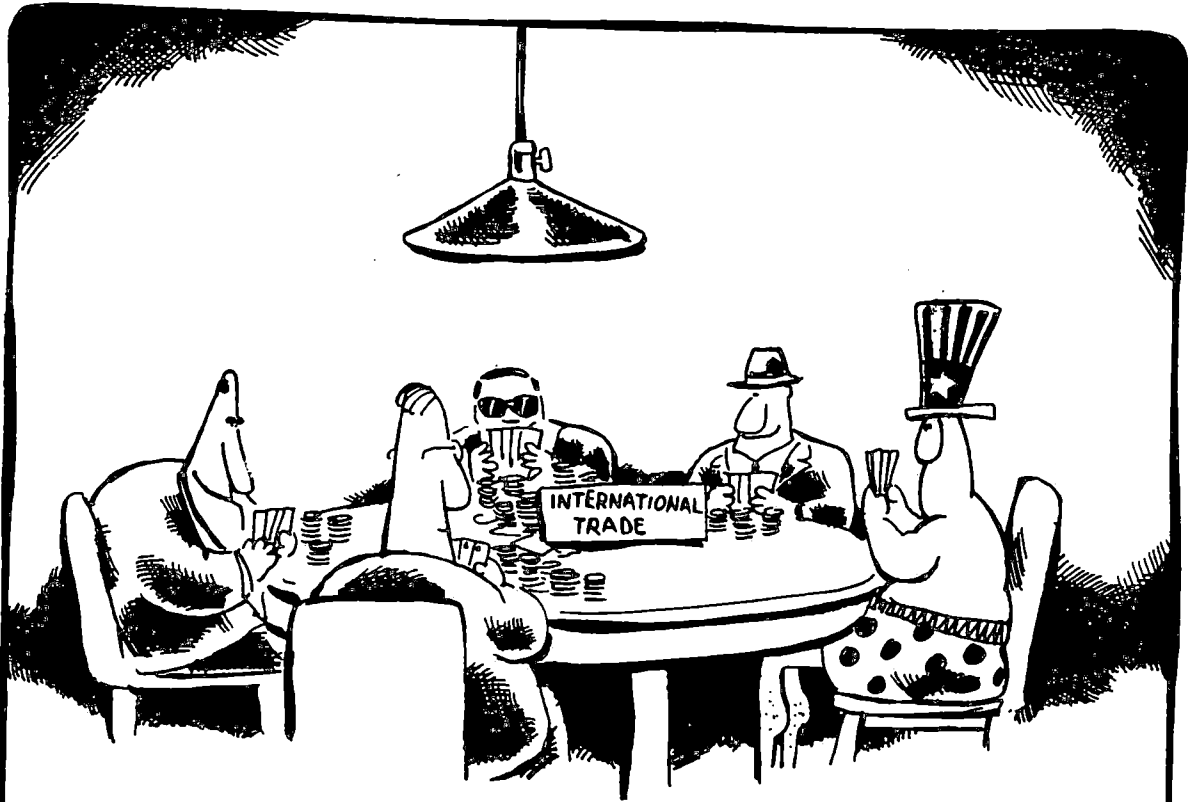




BASS (MUNDA) JOURNAL 1990



"SO MUCH FOR A WARMUP BOUT. YOUR NEXT OPPONENT IS SUPER GERMANY."



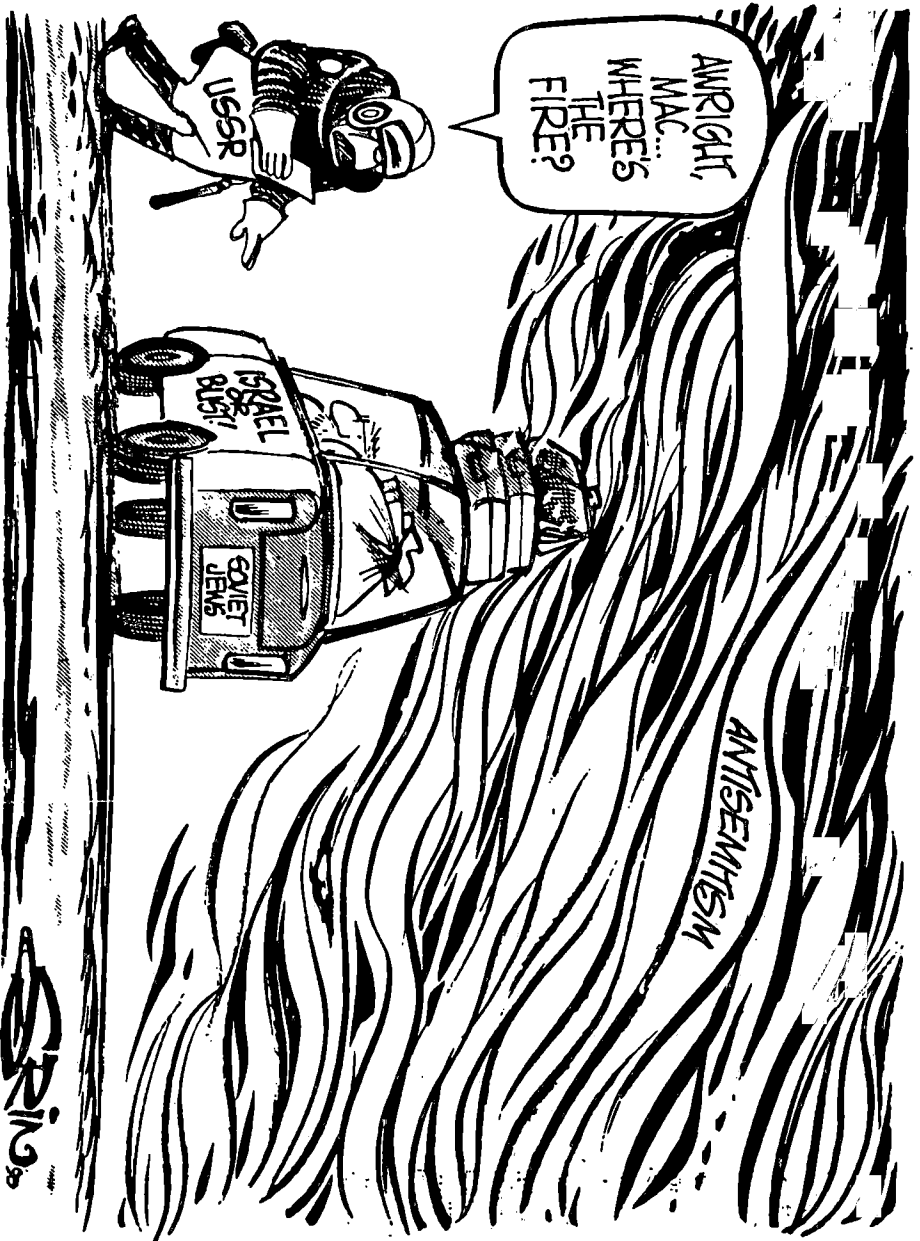
If you've been playing for an hour and don't know who the patsy is, you're the patsy.

TOLES

UNIVERSAL PRESS SYND.  
©1981 THE BUFFALO NEWS

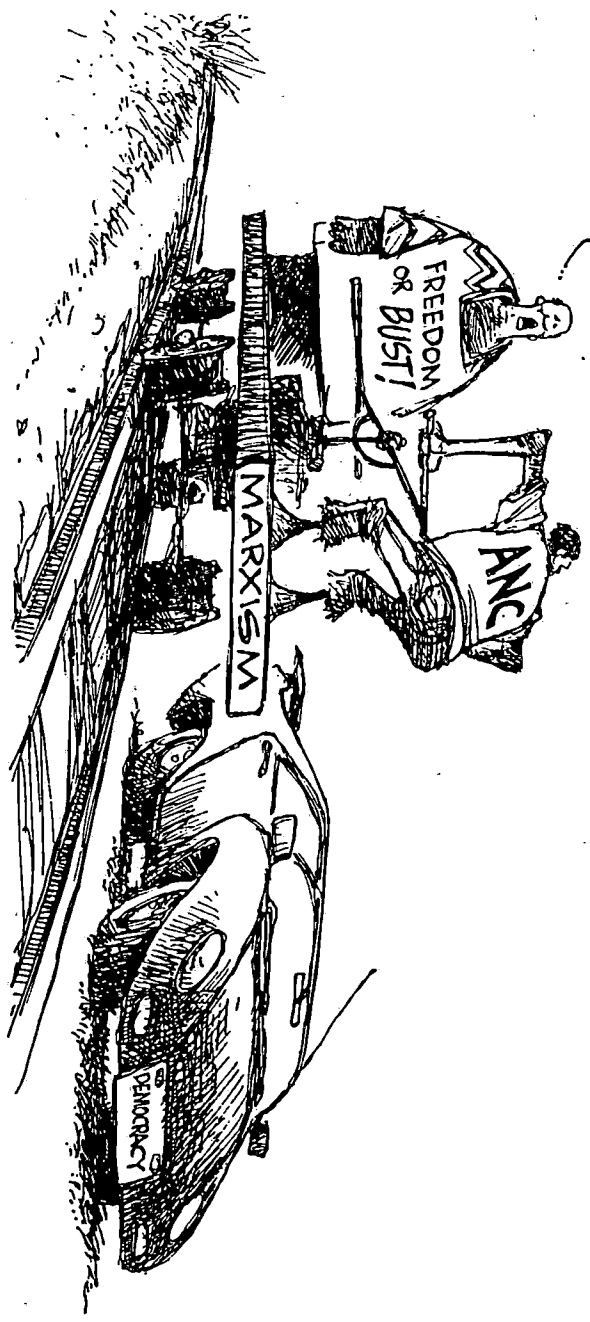
THEY SAID THEY'LL LEND ME  
MONEY UNTIL MY LUCK CHANGES!

RAY



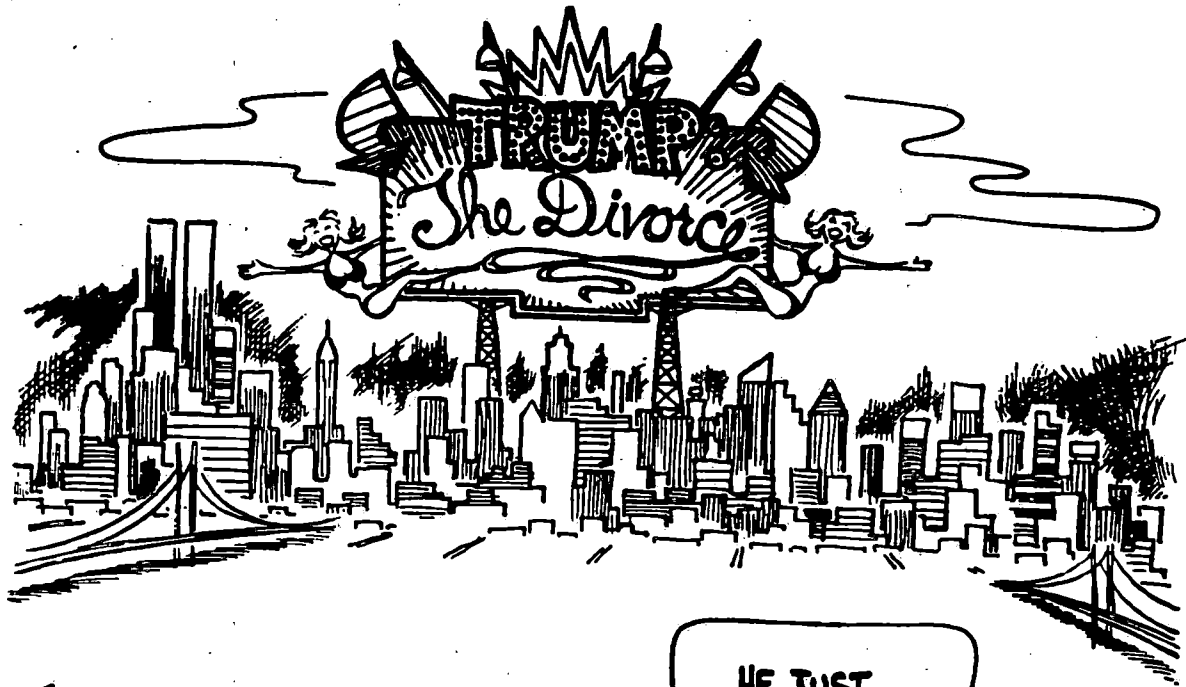
The Beginning of the Mideast Peace Process

...SPEAKING  
OF REFORMS...

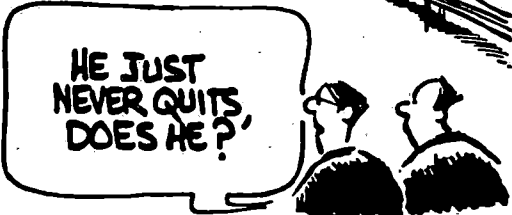


IS THIS THE  
COMMUNISTASAURUS  
OR THE  
APARTHEIDICUS?





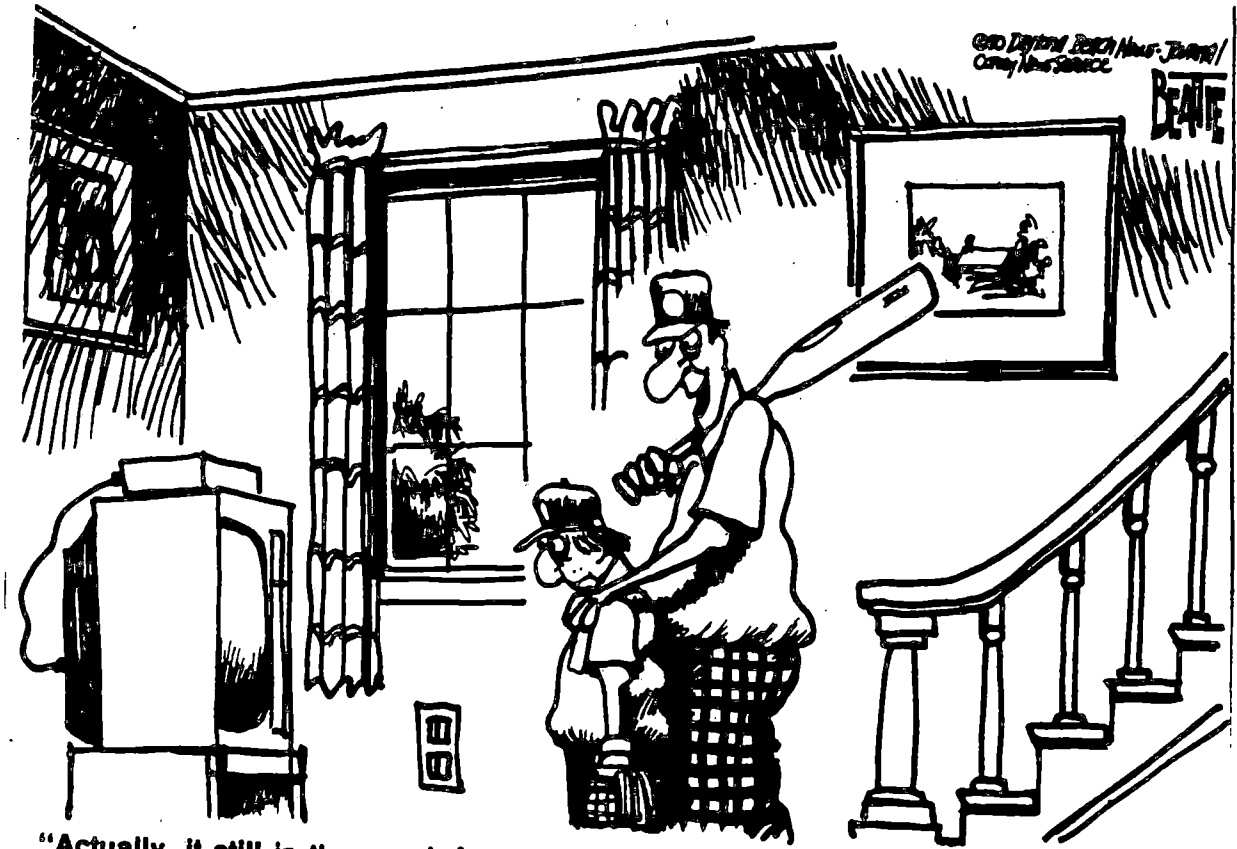
Case  
 Ft. Lauderdale  
 News/Sun-Sentinel



Bill Day Detroit Free Press  
 Tribune Media Services

THE WINDS OF CHANGE  
 ARE BLOWING. COMMUNISM  
 COLLAPSES IN EASTERN EUROPE  
 AND THE SOVIET UNION STRIVES  
 FOR A MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY.  
 GERMANY SEEKS REUNIFICATION.  
 IN SOUTH AFRICA, NELSON  
 MANDELA IS FREED, INSPIRING NEW  
 HOPE FOR AN END TO APARTHEID.  
 THE WORLD IS BECOMING A  
 NEW PLACE!  
 SO WHAT IS IT THAT PEOPLE  
 ARE TALKING ABOUT?...





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CONEY NEWS SERVICE  
**BEAT**

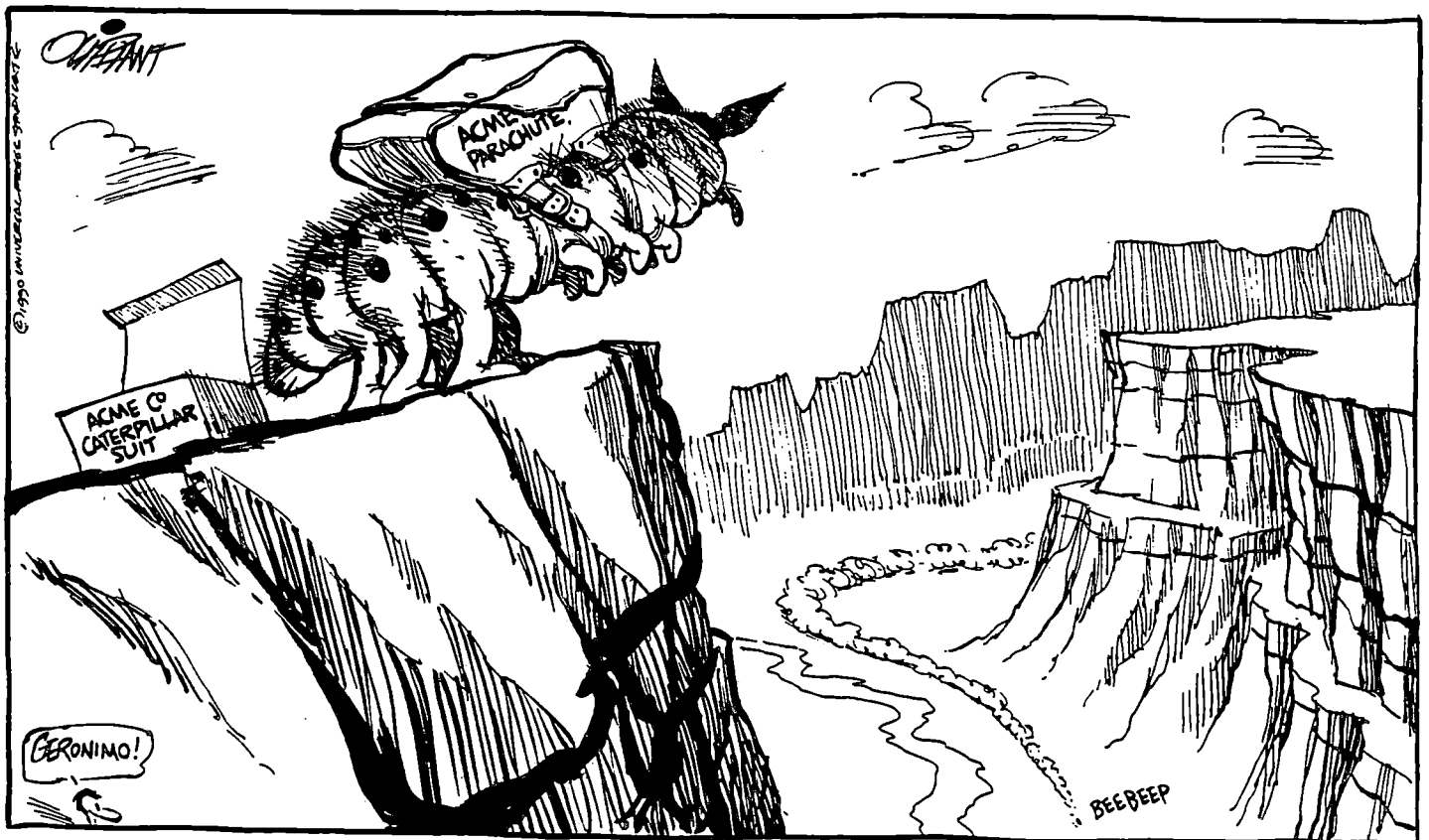
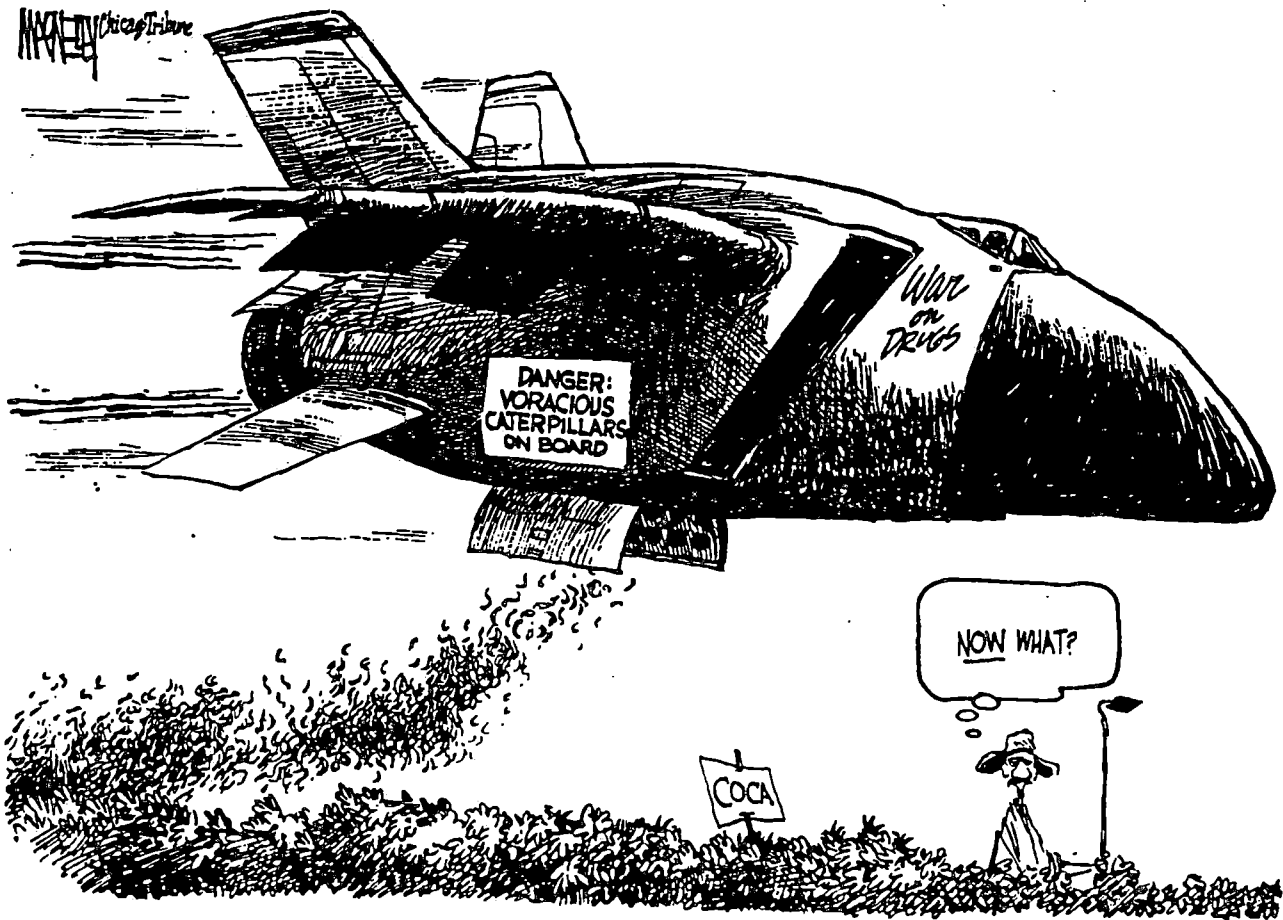
"Actually, it still is the great American pastime. The owners and players will probably end up suing each other."



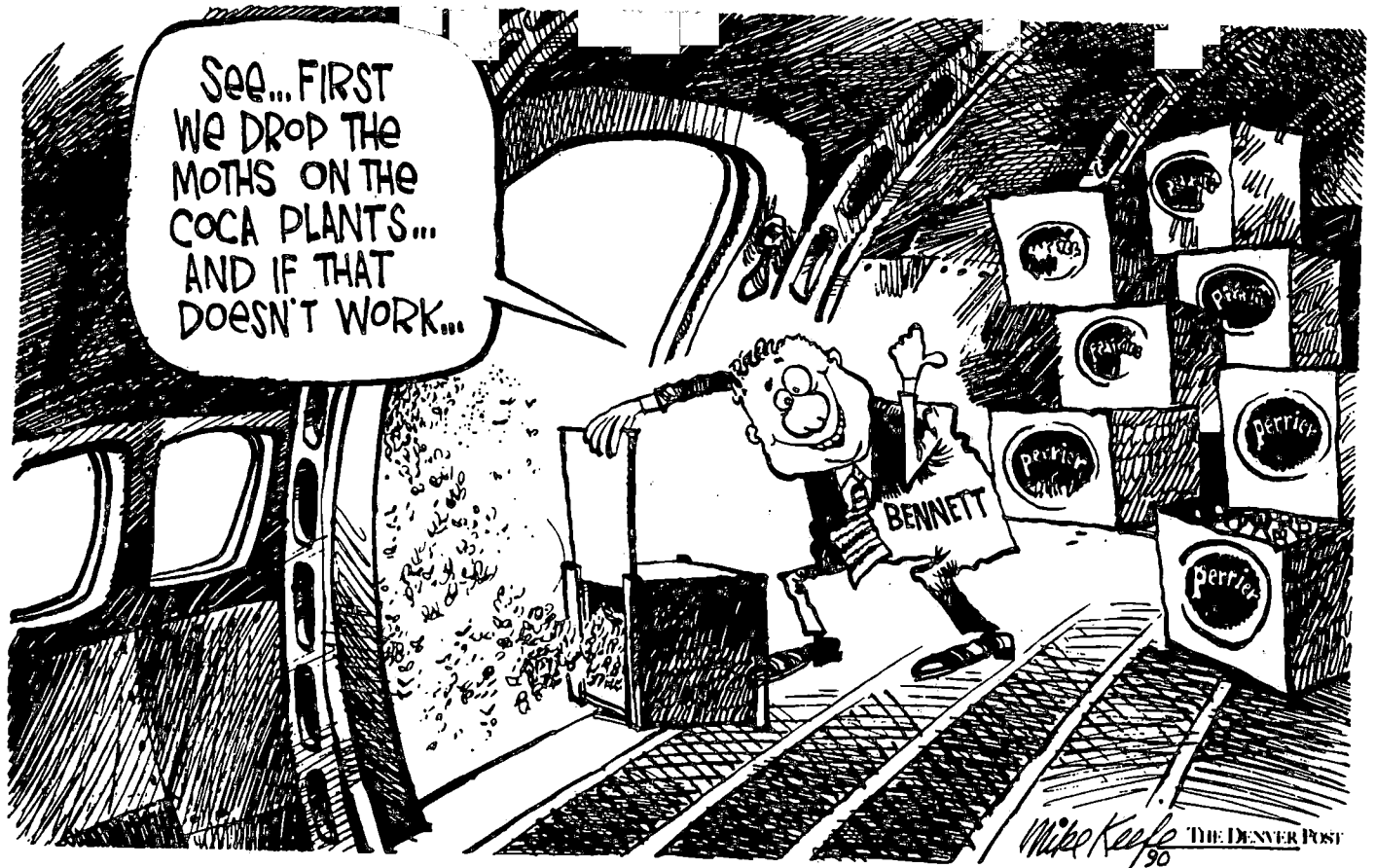
I'LL TRADE YOU  
TWO TEAM  
OWNERS FOR  
A PLAYER'S  
UNION REP  
AND A  
SALARY CAP  
NEGOTIATOR.

**BASEBALL  
CARDS**

*THE  
BEAT*  
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UNITED FEATURE 500



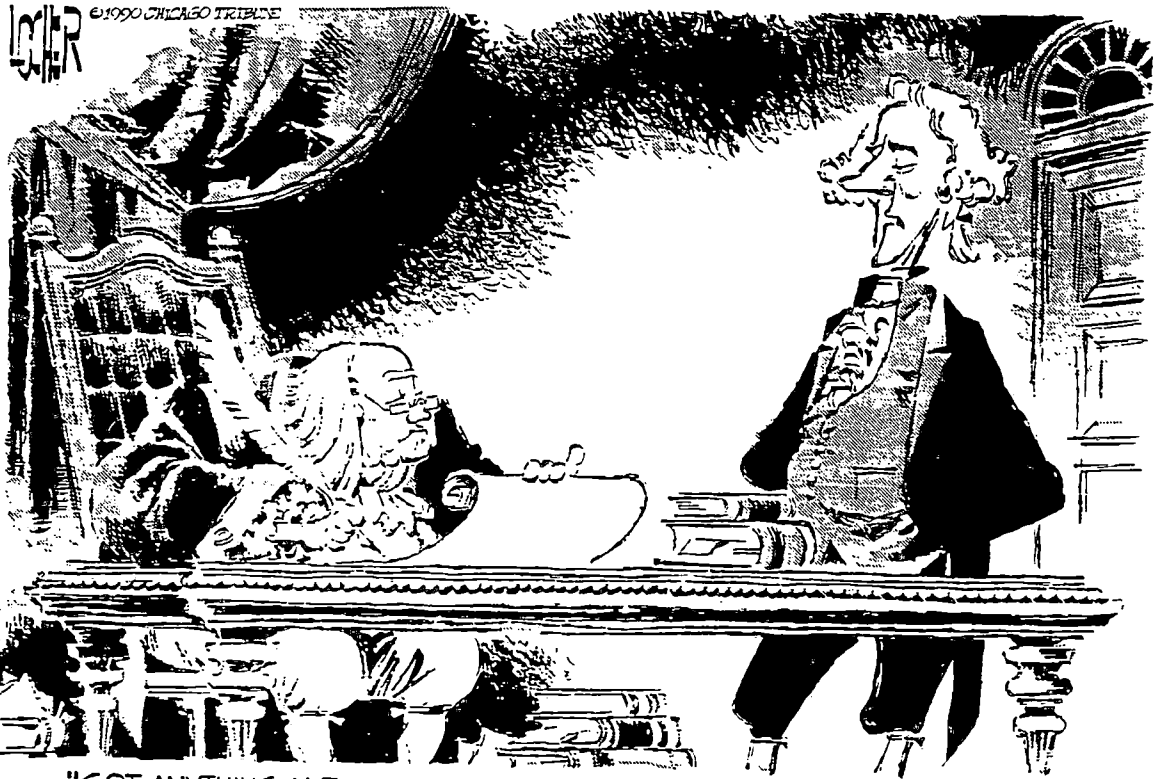
DISGUISED AS A PARACHUTING CATERPILLAR, WILY COYOTE BENNETT PREPARES TO POUNCE ON HIS PREY, THE CRAFTY DRUG-RUNNER.



"WHEN YOU GUYS SAID WE COULD DESTROY THE COCA CROPS WITH CATERPILLARS, I ASSUMED YOU MEANT TRACTORS!"

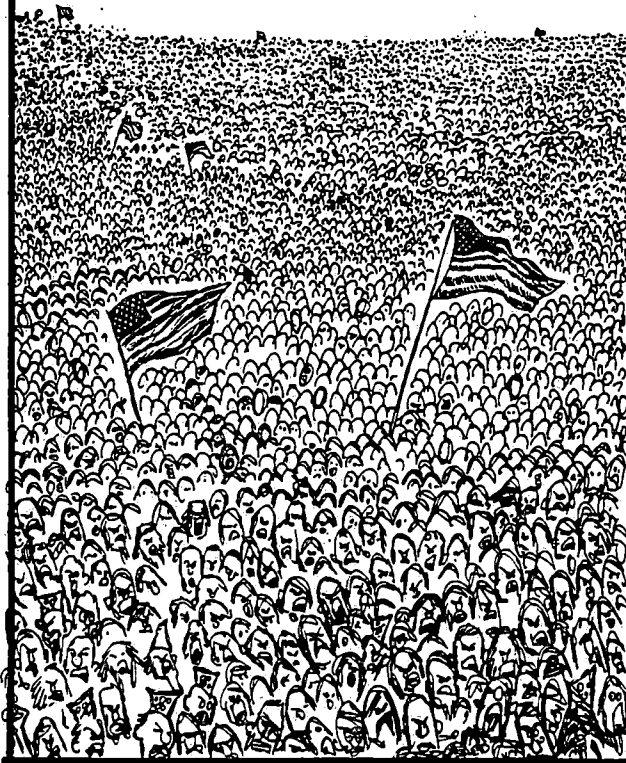


A 'HYPO'-THETICAL ILLUSTRATION OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND



"GOT ANYTHING IN THERE ABOUT FLAG-BURNING, AK-47'S OR PANHANDLING?"

THE OUTRAGE WHEN THE FLAG IS THREATENED BY A FEW RADICAL PUNKS

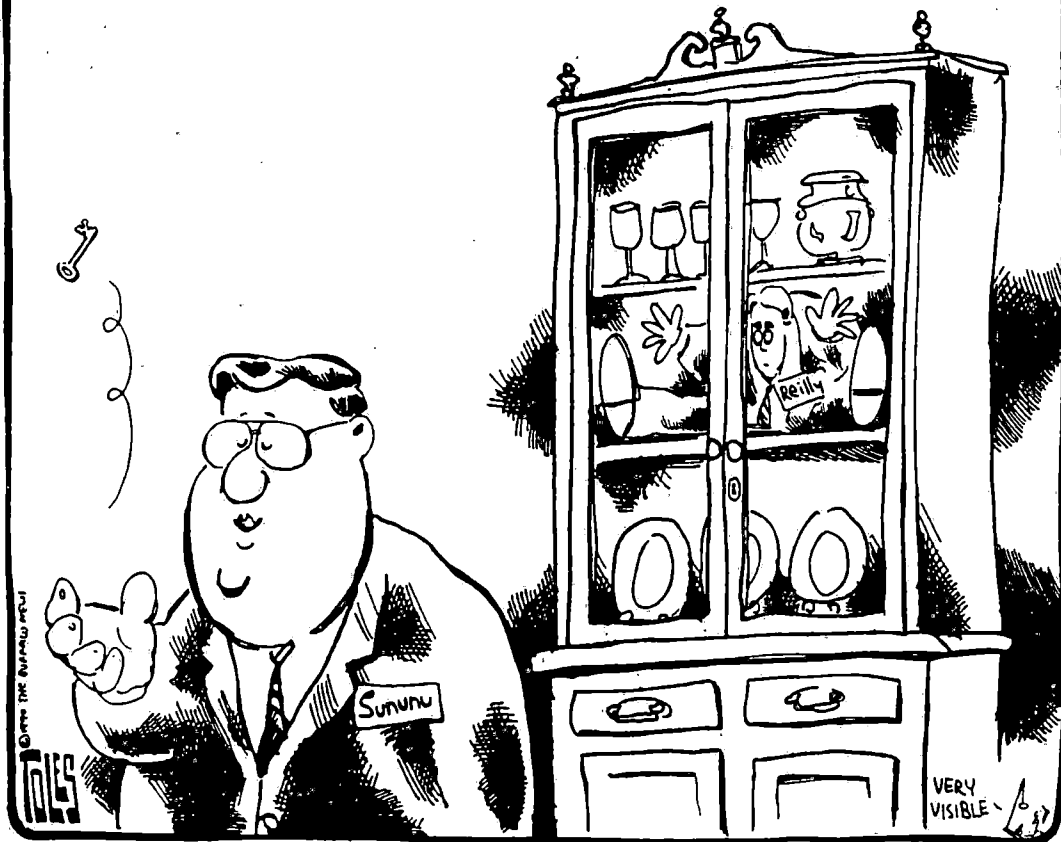


THE OUTRAGE WHEN NEO-NAZI-SKINHEAD-RACIST-HATE GROUPS THREATEN ALL THAT THE FLAG REPRESENTS



© 2001 ADP

Environment gets a position in the Cabinet





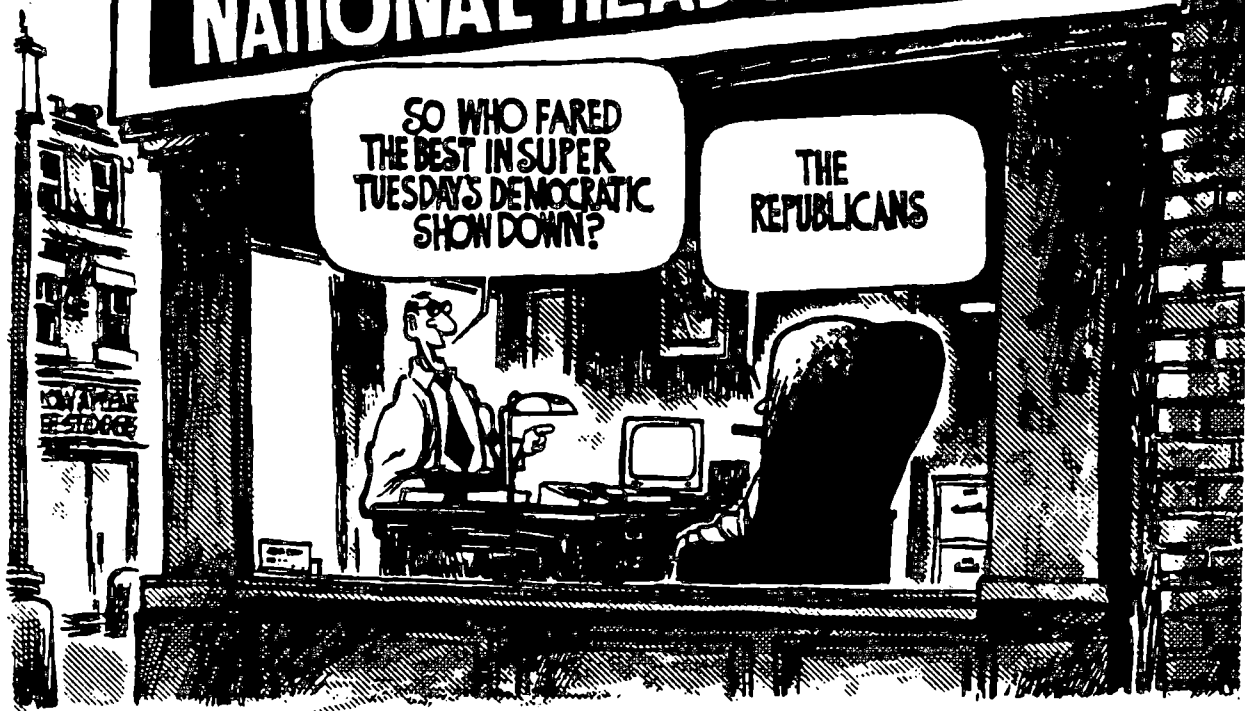
WHO SAYS THE JAPANESE DON'T BUY THINGS IN AMERICA?



# DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

SO WHO FARED  
THE BEST IN SUPER  
TUESDAY'S DEMOCRATIC  
SHOW DOWN?

THE  
REPUBLICANS



"KINDA REMINDS ME OF THEM FOLKS IN MASSACHUSETTS!"



THIS BOYCOTT  
AGAINST REAL  
FUR IS GETTING  
OUT OF HAND!

STANLEY  
THE ORIGINAL  
CARTOONIST  
JIM HANSEN



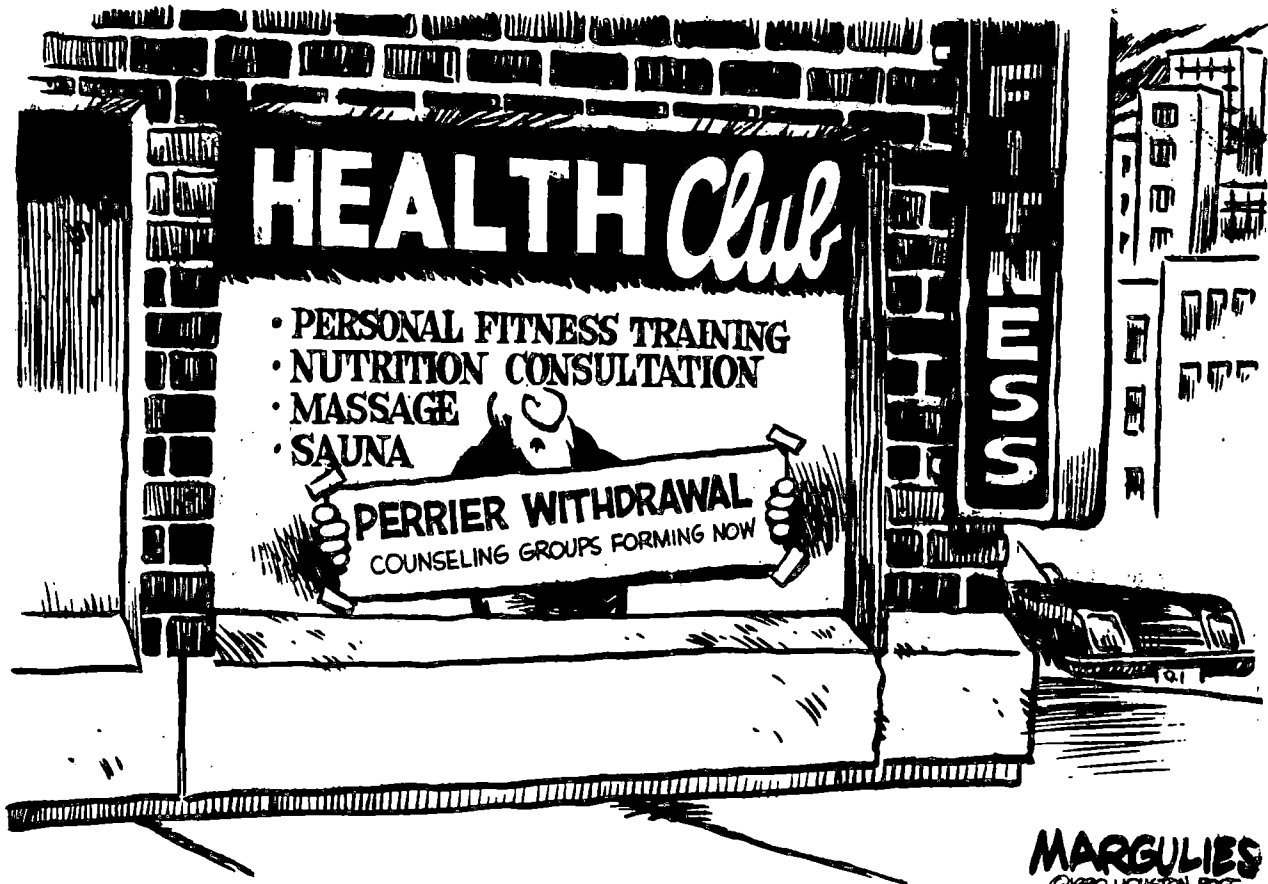
AND WHAT  
DEFENSELESS,  
UNSUSPECTING  
CREATURE HAD  
TO DIE FOR  
YOU TO WEAR  
THAT FUR?!

MY  
AUNT  
GERTRUDE  
IN  
CLEVELAND.

CHICO SAN DIEGO UNION  
COPLEY NEWS SERVICE

SKELLEY

Steve Kelley/Copley News Service



"HEY, CHEER UP... AT LEAST WE'RE SITTING IN THE NO-SMOKING SECTION!"



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

- GIULIO [JEW-LEE-O]
- ANDREOTTI [AHN-DRAY-OHT-EE]
- ALCIDE [AL-CHEE-DAY]
- DE [DE]
- GASPARI [GAW-SPARE-REE]

dush-gaw-SPARE-ee

de-

thereof: thou makest it soft<sup>a</sup> with showers: thou blessest the springing thereof. 72:6

11 Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness.

12<sup>a</sup>They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness: and the little<sup>a</sup>hills rejoice on every side. Job 38:26, 27; Joel 2:22 • 98:8

13 The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing.

## PSALM 66

*The great works of God*

To the chief musician. A song or psalm

**M**AKE<sup>a</sup> a joyful noise unto God, all ye lands: 81:1; 95:1; 98:4; 100:1

2<sup>a</sup>sing forth the honor of his name: make his<sup>a</sup>praise glorious. 79:9; Is. 42:8 • Is. 42:12

3 Say unto God, How <sup>a</sup>terrible<sup>a</sup> art thou in thy works! Through the greatness of thy power shall thine enemies submit themselves unto thee. 65:5 • *impressive*

4 <sup>a</sup>All the earth shall worship thee, and shall sing unto thee; they shall sing to thy name. Selah. 22:27; 67:7; 86:9

5<sup>a</sup>Come and see the works of God: *he is* <sup>a</sup>terrible<sup>a</sup>in his doing toward the children of men. 46:8 • *awesome* • 106:22

6 <sup>a</sup>He turned the sea into dry land: they went through<sup>a</sup>the flood on foot: there did we rejoice in him. 106:9 • 114:3

7 He<sup>a</sup>ruleth by his power for ever; his eyes behold the nations: let not the rebellious exalt themselves. Selah. 145:13

8 O bless our God, ye people, and make the<sup>a</sup>voice of his praise to be heard: 98:4

9 which<sup>a</sup>holdeth our soul in life, and suffereth not our feet to be moved. 30:3

10 For thou, O God, hast <sup>a</sup>proved us: thou hast tried us, as silver is tried. *tested*

11 Thou broughtest us into the net; thou laidst affliction upon our loins.

12 <sup>a</sup>Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads; <sup>a</sup>we went through fire and through water: but thou broughtest us out into a wealthy *place*. Is. 51:23 • Is. 43:2

13 I will go into thy house with burnt offerings: I will pay thee my vows,

14 which my lips have uttered, and my mouth hath spoken, when I was <sup>a</sup>in trouble. 18:6

15 I will offer unto thee burnt sacrifices of fatlings, with the incense of rams: I will offer bullocks with goats. Selah. Num. 6:14

16 <sup>a</sup>Come and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will<sup>a</sup>declare what he hath done for my soul. 34:11 • 71:15, 24

17 I cried unto him with my mouth, and he was extolled with my tongue.

18 <sup>a</sup>If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear *me*: John 9:31; Jas. 4:3

19 *but* verily God hath heard *me*; he hath attended to the voice of my prayer.

20<sup>a</sup>Blessed be God, which<sup>a</sup>hath not turned away my prayer, nor his mercy from me. 68:35 • 22:24

## PSALM 67

*"Let all the people praise thee"*

To the chief musician on Neg'-i-noth. A psalm or song

**G**OD be merciful unto us, and<sup>a</sup>bless us; and <sup>a</sup>cause his face to shine upon us; Selah. Num. 6:25 • 4:6; 31:16; 80:3, 7, 19

2 that <sup>a</sup>thy<sup>a</sup>way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations. 98:2; Acts 18:25; Titus 2:11 • *dealing*

3 Let the<sup>a</sup>people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee. 66:4

4 O let the<sup>a</sup>nations be glad and sing for joy: for <sup>a</sup>thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth. Selah. 100:1, 2 • 9:8; 96:10, 13

5 Let the<sup>a</sup>people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee. v. 3

6 <sup>a</sup>Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, *even* our own God, shall bless us. Lev. 26:4; Ezek. 34:27; Zech. 8:12

7 God shall bless us; and<sup>a</sup>all the ends of the earth shall fear him. 22:27; 33:8

## PSALM 68

*God has gone before his people*

To the chief musician. A psalm or song of David

**L**ET <sup>a</sup>God arise, let his enemies be <sup>a</sup>scattered: let them also that hate him flee <sup>a</sup>before him. Num. 10:35 • *defeated* • *in defeat*

2 <sup>a</sup>As smoke is driven away, so drive *them* away: <sup>a</sup>as wax melteth before the fire, so let the<sup>a</sup>wicked perish at the presence of God. Is. 9:18 • Mic. 1:4 • 9:3; 37:20

3 But <sup>a</sup>let the righteous be glad; let them rejoice before God: yea, let them exceedingly rejoice. 32:11; 64:10; 97:12

4 Sing unto God, sing praises to his name: <sup>a</sup>extol<sup>a</sup> him that <sup>a</sup>rideth upon the heavens <sup>a</sup>by his name JAH, and rejoice before him. Is. 57:14 • *praise* • *rulers* • Ex. 6:3

5 <sup>a</sup>A father of the fatherless, and <sup>a</sup>judge of the widows, *is* God in his<sup>a</sup>holy habitation. 10:14; 146:9 • Deut. 10:18 • Deut. 26:15

6 <sup>a</sup>God setteth the solitary in families: <sup>a</sup>he bringeth out those which are bound with chains: but the rebellious dwell in a dry *land*. 113:9 • 69:33; Acts 12:7

7 O God, <sup>a</sup>when thou wentest forth before thy people, when thou didst march through the wilderness; Selah. Ex. 13:21

8 the earth shook, the heavens also dropped at the presence of God: *even*

Sinai itself  
of God, the C  
9 <sup>a</sup>Thou, O  
rain, where  
inheritance,  
10 Thy con  
thou, O Go  
ness for the  
11 The Lo  
the compar  
12 Kings  
she that tar  
13 <sup>a</sup>Thoug  
pots, yet s  
dove covere  
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14 When  
in it, it was  
15 The h  
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16 Why  
the hill wh  
yea, the Lo  
17 <sup>a</sup>The c  
sand, *even*  
is among t  
place.  
18 <sup>a</sup>Thou  
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rious also,  
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19 Bless  
eth us wit  
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21 But  
enemies,  
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blood of  
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25 <sup>a</sup>The  
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them w  
timbrels  
26 <sup>a</sup>Bles  
even th  
Israel.  
27 The  
ruler, t  
council  
princes

CHAPTER 11

*The tower of Babel*

AND the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech.

And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shi'-nar; and they dwelt there.

And they said one to another, Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and lime had they for mortar.

And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth. Deut. 1:28 • 2 Sam. 8:13

And the LORD came down to see the city and the tower, which the children of men builded. 18:21; Ex. 3:8; 19:11, 18, 20; Ps. 53:2

And the LORD said, Behold, the people are one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. 9:19 • are • v. 1 • Ps. 2:1

*Confusion of languages*

Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. confuse

So the LORD scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city. Luke 1:51

Therefore is the name of it called Babel: because the LORD did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the LORD scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth. Confusion • there

*The descendants of Shem*

These are the generations of Shem: Shem was a hundred years old, and begat Ar-phax'-ad two years after the flood:

And Shem lived after he begat Ar-phax'-ad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.

And Ar-phax'-ad lived five and thirty years, and begat Sa'-lah: became the father of

And Ar-phax'-ad lived after he begat Sa'-lah four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters.

And Sa'-lah lived thirty years, and begat E'-ber:

And Sa'-lah lived after he begat E'-ber four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters.

And E'-ber lived four and thirty years, and begat Pe'-leg: 1 Chr. 1:19 • Luke 3:35

And E'-ber lived after he begat Pe'-leg four hundred and thirty years, and begat sons and daughters.

And Pe'-leg lived thirty years, and begat Re'-u:

19 And Pe'-leg lived after he begat Re'-u two hundred and nine years, and begat sons and daughters.

20 And Re'-u lived two and thirty years, and begat Se'-rug: Luke 3:35

21 And Re'-u lived after he begat Se'-rug two hundred and seven years, and begat sons and daughters.

22 And Se'-rug lived thirty years, and begat Nahor:

23 And Se'-rug lived after he begat Nahor two hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.

24 And Nahor lived nine and twenty years, and begat Te'-rah: Josh. 24:2; Luke 3:34

25 And Nahor lived after he begat Te'-rah a hundred and nineteen years, and begat sons and daughters.

26 And Te'-rah lived seventy years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Har'-an. Josh. 24:2

*The descendants of Terah*

27 Now these are the generations of Te'-rah: Te'-rah begat Abram, Nahor, and Har'-an; and Har'-an begat Lot.

28 And Har'-an died before his father Te'-rah in the land of his nativity, in Ur of the Chal'-dees. during his father's lifetime • Ezek. 11:24

29 And Abram and Nahor took them wives: the name of Abram's wife was Sar'-a-i; and the name of Nahor's wife, Mil'-cah, the daughter of Har'-an, the father of Mil'-cah, and the father of Is'-cah.

30 But Sar'-a-i was barren; she had no child. 16:1, 2; Luke 1:36

*Terah moves from Ur to Haran*

31 And Te'-rah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Har'-an his son's son, and Sar'-a-i his daughter-in-law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chal'-dees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Har'-an, and dwelt there. 12:1 • Neh. 9:7 • 10:19

32 And the days of Te'-rah were two hundred and five years: and Te'-rah died in Har'-an.

CHAPTER 12

c. 1921 B.C.

*The call of Abram*

NOW the LORD had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee: Heb. 11:8

2 And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: 17:6

3 And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed. Num. 24:9 • 3:15; Gal. 3:8

4 So Abram departed, as the LORD had

God said unto Abraham, Thou shalt have a son after thee in thy generations. My covenant, which ye shall have between me and you and thy seed after thee, shall be circumcision.

John 7:22; Acts 7:10  
I will circumcise the flesh of your foreskin; and it shall be a token of my covenant between me and you. Ex. 12:48  
The child that is eight days old shall be circumcised among you, every man child of your generations, he that is born in the house, and bought with money of any stranger, which is not of thy seed. Lev. 12:3  
The child that is born in thy house, and bought with thy money, must needs be circumcised: and my covenant shall be for an everlasting covenant.

The uncircumcised man child shall not see life: his foreskin is not circumcised. Gen. 10:15  
The uncircumcised man child shall be cut off from his people: because he hath broken my covenant.

Gen. 17:10  
The promise of Isaac

Gen. 17:19  
I said unto Abraham, As for thy wife, thou shalt not call her Sarah; but Sarah shall her name be.

Princess  
I will bless her, and give thee a son: yea, I will bless her, and she shall become a mother of nations; kings of the earth shall be of her.

Gen. 17:16  
I said unto Abraham, Shall a child be born to thee that is a hundred years old? Sarah, that is ninety years old, shall bear thee.

Gen. 17:17  
I said unto God, O that I might live before thee! Sarah thy wife shall laugh at me, saying, Who shall I have indeed; and thou shalt call me my lord: and I will establish my covenant with thy seed after me. Gal. 4:28

Gen. 17:18  
I said unto God, O that I might live before thee!

Gen. 17:19  
I have heard that thou hast blessed thy servant Ish'ma-el, I have heard that thou hast multiplied him, and that thou shalt have a great nation.

Gen. 17:20  
I said unto God, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation.

Gen. 17:21  
I said unto God, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation.

Gen. 17:22  
I said unto God, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation.

Gen. 17:23  
I said unto God, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation.

Gen. 17:24  
I said unto God, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation.

Gen. 17:25  
I said unto God, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation.

Gen. 17:26  
I said unto God, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation.

Gen. 17:27  
I said unto God, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation: and I have said, Behold, I have heard that thou shalt have a great nation.

## CHAPTER 18

c. 1898 B.C.

Three angels visit Abraham

AND the LORD appeared unto him in the tent door in the heat of the day; by the oaks of Mam're: and he sat in the tent door, and bowed himself toward the ground, Heb. 13:2 • 1 Pet. 4:9 • humbled himself

3 And said, My Lord, if now I have found favor in thy sight, pass not away, I pray thee, from thy servant: O Lord • do not pass by

4 Let a little water, I pray you, be fetched, and wash your feet, and rest yourselves under the tree: 19:2;24:32;43:24 support

5 And I will fetch a morsel of bread, and comfort ye your hearts; after that ye shall pass on: for therefore are ye come to your servant. And they said, So do, as thou hast said.

6 And Abraham hastened into the tent unto Sarah, and said, Make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it, and make cakes upon the hearth. .75 bushel

7 And Abraham ran unto the herd, and fetched a calf tender and good, and gave it unto a young man; and he hastened to dress it. choice • prepare

8 And he took butter, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them; and he stood by them under the tree, and they did eat. 19:3 • like a waiter

Sarah promised a son

9 And they said unto him, Where is Sarah thy wife? And he said, Behold, in the tent.

10 And he said, I will certainly return unto thee according to the time of life; and, lo, Sarah thy wife shall have a son. And Sarah heard it in the tent door, which was behind her. Rom. 9:9 • 2 Ki. 4:16 • 17:19, 21

11 Now Abraham and Sarah were old and well stricken in age; and it ceased to be with Sarah after the manner of women.

12 Therefore Sarah laughed within herself, saying, After I am waxed old shall I have pleasure, my lord being old also?

13 And the LORD said unto Abraham, Wherefore did Sarah laugh, saying, Shall I of a surety bear a child, which am old?

14 Is any thing too hard for the LORD? At the time appointed I will return unto thee, according to the time of life, and Sarah shall have a son. Num. 11:23 • 2 Ki. 4:16

15 Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. And he said, Nay; but thou didst laugh. Ps. 63:11 • Mat. 12:25

The doom of Sodom

16 And the men rose up from thence, and looked toward Sodom: and Abraham went with them to bring them on the way.

17 And the LORD said, Shall I hide from Abraham that thing which I do; John 15:15

18 Seeing that Abraham shall surely become a great and mighty nation, and all the nations of the earth shall be blessed in him? populous • 12:3; 22:18; Acts 3:25; Gal. 3:8

19 For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the LORD, to do justice and judgment; that the LORD may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him. Deut. 4:9, 10; 6:7 • family

20 And the LORD said, Because the cry of Sodom and Go-mor-rah is great, and because their sin is very grievous; 19:13 • bad

21 I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it, which is come unto me; and if not, I will know. 11:5 • Deut. 8:2; 13:3; 2 Cor. 11:11

Abraham intercedes for Sodom

22 And the men turned their faces from thence, and went toward Sodom: but Abraham stood yet before the LORD. 19:1

23 And Abraham drew near, and said, Wilt thou also destroy the righteous with the wicked? Heb. 10:22 • Num. 16:22; Job 9:22

24 Peradventure there be fifty righteous within the city: wilt thou also destroy and not spare the place for the fifty righteous that are therein? suppose • forgive • Mat. 7:13, 14

25 That be far from thee to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked: and that the righteous should be as the wicked, that be far from thee: Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?

26 And the LORD said, If I find in Sodom fifty righteous within the city, then I will spare all the place for their sakes. Jer. 5:1

27 And Abraham answered and said, Behold now, I have taken upon me to speak unto the LORD, which am but dust and ashes: I who • 3:19; Job 4:19; 1 Cor. 15:47, 48

7 And for thy cattle, and for the beast that are in thy land, shall all the increase thereof be meat. food

*The year of jubilee*

8 And thou shalt number seven sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years.

9 Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land. 23:24, 27

10 And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family.

11 A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that which groweth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed. v. 5

12 For it is the jubilee; it shall be holy unto you: ye shall eat the increase thereof out of the field. all for you alone • vv. 6,7

13 In the year of this jubilee ye shall return every man unto his possession. v. 10

14 And if thou sell aught unto thy neighbor, or buyest aught of thy neighbor's hand, ye shall not oppress one another:

15 According to the number of years after the jubilee thou shalt buy of thy neighbor, and according unto the number of years of the fruits he shall sell unto thee:

16 According to the multitude of years thou shalt increase the price thereof, and according to the fewness of years thou shalt diminish the price of it: for according to the number of the years of the fruits doth he sell unto thee. vv. 27, 51, 52

17 Ye shall not therefore oppress one another; but thou shalt fear thy God: for I am the LORD your God. take advantage of

18 Wherefore ye shall do my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them; and ye shall dwell in the land in safety.

19 And the land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safety. 26:5; Ezek. 34:25

20 And if ye shall say, What shall we eat the seventh year? behold, we shall not sow, nor gather in our increase: Mat. 6:25

21 Then I will command my blessing upon you in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth fruit for three years. Ex. 16:29

22 And ye shall sow the eighth year, and eat yet of old fruit until the ninth year;

until her fruits come in ye shall eat of the old store. 2 Ki. 19:29 • 26:10; Josh. 5:11

23 The land shall not be sold for ever: for the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me. in perpetuity • Ps. 39:12

24 And in all the land of your possession ye shall grant a redemption for the land.

25 If thy brother be waxen poor, and hath sold away some of his possession, and if any of his kin come to redeem it, then shall he redeem that which his brother sold.

26 And if the man have none to redeem it, and himself be able to redeem it;

27 Then let him count the years of the sale thereof, and restore the overplus unto the man to whom he sold it; that he may return unto his possession. vv. 50-52

28 But if he be not able to restore it to him, then that which is sold shall remain in the hand of him that hath bought it until the year of jubilee: and in the jubilee it shall go out, and he shall return unto his possession. v. 13 • vv. 10-13

29 And if a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may redeem it within a whole year after it is sold; within a full year may he redeem it.

30 And if it be not redeemed within the space of a full year, then the house that is in the walled city shall be established for ever to him that bought it throughout his generations: it shall not go out in the jubilee.

31 But the houses of the villages which have no wall round about them shall be counted as the fields of the country: they may be redeemed, and they shall go out in the jubilee.

32 Notwithstanding the cities of the Levites, and the houses of the cities of their possession, may the Levites redeem at any time. Num. 35:1-8

33 And if a man purchase of the Levites, then the house that was sold, and the city of his possession, shall go out in the year of jubilee: for the houses of the cities of the Levites are their possession among the children of Israel. one of the Levites redeem them

34 But the field of the suburbs of their cities may not be sold; for it is their perpetual possession. Num. 35:2-5; Acts 4:36, 37

*Redeeming the poor*

35 And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him: yea, though he be a stranger, or a sojourner; that he may live with thee.

36 Take thou no usury of him, or increase: but fear thy God; that thy brother may live with thee. Ex. 22:25 • interest on loans

23 Behold, the whirlwind of the LORD goeth forth with <sup>T</sup>fury, a <sup>T</sup>continuing whirlwind: it shall <sup>T</sup>fall with pain upon the head of the wicked. *violent anger • cutting • remain*

24 The fierce anger of the LORD shall not return, until he have done *it*, and until he have performed the intents of his heart: in the latter days ye shall consider it.

## CHAPTER 31

c. 596 B.C.

**A**T <sup>T</sup>the same time, saith the LORD, will I be the God of all the families of Israel, and they shall be my people. *30:24*

2 Thus saith the LORD, The people *which* were left of the sword found grace in the wilderness; *even* Israel, when <sup>T</sup>I went to cause him to rest. *Deut. 1:33; Ps. 95:11; Is. 63:14*

3 The LORD hath appeared of old unto me, *saying*, Yea, <sup>T</sup>I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with loving-kindness have I drawn thee. *Mal. 1:2*

4 Again <sup>T</sup>I will build thee, and thou shalt be built, O virgin of Israel: thou shalt again be adorned with thy <sup>T</sup>tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of them that <sup>R</sup>make merry. *24:6; 33:7; Is. 30:32 • timbrels • 30:19*

5 <sup>T</sup>Thou shalt yet plant vines upon the mountains of Sa-mar'-i-a: the planters shall plant, and shall eat *them* as <sup>T</sup>common things. *Is. 65:21; Amos 9:14 • things in profusion*

6 For there shall be a day, *that* the watchmen upon the mount E'-phra-im shall cry, <sup>T</sup>Arise ye, and let us go up to Zion unto the LORD our God. *Is. 2:3; Mic. 4:2*

7 For thus saith the LORD; <sup>T</sup>Sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among the <sup>R</sup>chief of the nations: publish ye, praise ye, and say, O LORD, save thy people, the remnant of Israel. *Ps. 14:7; Is. 12:5, 6 • Deut. 28:13*

8 Behold, I will bring them <sup>R</sup>from the north country, and <sup>R</sup>gather them from the coasts of the earth, *and* with them the blind and the lame, the woman with child and her that travaileth with child together: a great company shall return thither. *3:12, 18; 23:8 • Ezek. 20:34, 41; 34:13*

9 They shall come with weeping, and with <sup>T</sup>supplications will I lead them: I will cause them to walk <sup>T</sup>by the rivers of waters in a straight way, wherein they shall not stumble: for I am a father to Israel, and E'-phra-im *is* my <sup>R</sup>first-born. *blessings • Ex. 4:22*

10 Hear the word of the LORD, O ye nations, and declare *it* in the <sup>R</sup>isles afar off, and say, He that scattered Israel <sup>R</sup>will gather him, and keep him, as a shepherd *doth* his flock. *25:22; Is. 66:19 • Is. 40:11*

11 For the LORD hath redeemed Jacob, and ransomed him <sup>R</sup>from the hand of *him that was* <sup>R</sup>stronger than he. *Is. 49:24 • Ps. 142:9*

12 Therefore they shall come and sing <sup>T</sup>in the height of Zion, and shall flow together to the goodness of the LORD, for wheat, and for wine, and for oil, and for the young of the flock and of the herd: and their soul shall be as a watered garden; and they shall not sorrow any more at all.

13 <sup>T</sup>Then shall the virgin rejoice in the dance, both young men and old together: for I will turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow. *Judg. 21:21; Is. 51:11*

14 And I will <sup>T</sup>satiating the soul of the priests with <sup>T</sup>fatness, and my people shall be satisfied with my goodness, saith the LORD. *satisfy • good things*

15 Thus saith the LORD; A voice was heard in Ra'-mah, lamentation, *and* bitter weeping; Rachel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because <sup>T</sup>they were not. *Gen. 42:13; Mat. 2:17*

16 Thus saith the LORD; Refrain thy voice from weeping, <sup>T</sup>and thine eyes from tears: for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the LORD; and they shall come again from the land of the enemy. *Ruth 2:12; Is. 30:18*

17 And there is hope in thine end, saith the LORD, that thy children shall come again to their own border.

*Rachel's mourning is comforted*

18 I have surely heard E'-phra-im bemoaning himself *thus*; Thou hast <sup>R</sup>chastised me, and I was chastised, as a <sup>T</sup>bullock unaccustomed to the yoke: <sup>T</sup>turn thou me, and I shall be turned; for thou *art* the LORD my God. *Job 5:17; Ps. 94:12 • bull • Lam. 5:22*

19 Surely after that I was turned, I repented; and after that I was instructed, I <sup>T</sup>smote upon my thigh: I was ashamed, yea, even confounded, because I did bear the reproach of my youth. *acknowledged my sin*

20 *Is* E'-phra-im my dear son? *is he* a pleasant child? for since I spake against him, I do earnestly remember him still: <sup>T</sup>therefore <sup>T</sup>my bowels are troubled for him; <sup>T</sup>I will surely have mercy upon him, saith the LORD. *Is. 63:15 • my emotions are stirred • Is. 57:18*

21 Set thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps: <sup>T</sup>set thine heart toward the highway, *even* the way *which* thou wentest: turn again, O virgin of Israel, turn again to these thy cities. *guideposts • 50:1*

22 How long wilt thou <sup>T</sup>go about, O thou <sup>R</sup>backsliding daughter? for the LORD hath created a new thing in the earth, A woman shall compass a man. *2:18, 23, 36 • 3:6, 7*

*Judah also to be restored*

23 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; As yet they shall use this speech

10 Not of <sup>1</sup>works, <sup>2</sup>lest any man should *effort • that no man should glory*  
 11 For we are <sup>1</sup>his workmanship, created  
 12 Christ Jesus unto good works, which  
 13 hath before <sup>1</sup>ordained that we should  
 14 walk in them. *Is. 19:25; Tit. 2:14 • prepared*

*The unity of all believers*

11 Wherefore remember, that ye *being* in  
 12 some past Gentiles in the flesh, who are  
 13 called Uncircumcision by that which is  
 14 called <sup>1</sup>the Circumcision in the flesh made  
 15 by hands; *Rom. 2:28, 29; 1 Cor. 12:2; Col. 2:11*  
 16 That at that time ye were without  
 17 Christ, being aliens from the common-  
 18 wealth of Israel, and strangers from the  
 19 covenants of promise, having no hope,  
 20 and without God in the world: *agreements*  
 21 <sup>13</sup>But now in Christ Jesus ye who  
 22 sometimes were far off are made nigh by  
 23 the blood of Christ. *v. 17; Acts 2:39; Gal. 3:28*

24 For he is our peace, who hath made  
 25 both one, and hath broken down the mid-  
 26 dle wall of partition *between us*; *Mic. 5:5*  
 27 Having <sup>1</sup>abolished in his flesh the  
 28 enmity, *even* the law of commandments  
 29 contained in ordinances; for to make in  
 30 himself of twain one <sup>1</sup>new man, so making  
 31 peace; *taken away • 4:24; 2 Cor. 5:17; Gal. 6:15*

32 And that he might reconcile both  
 33 unto God in one body by the cross, <sup>1</sup>having  
 34 slain the enmity <sup>1</sup>thereby; *Rom. 6:6 • by it*  
 35 And came and preached peace to you  
 36 which were afar off, and to them that  
 37 were nigh. *vs. 13, 14; Acts 2:39; Rom. 5:1*  
 38 For <sup>1</sup>through him we both have access  
 39 by one Spirit unto the Father. *John 10:9*

40 Now therefore ye are no more stran-  
 41 gers and <sup>1</sup>foreigners, <sup>2</sup>but fellow citizens  
 42 with the saints, and of the household of  
 43 God; *Heb. 12:22, 23 • sojourners • Gal. 6:10; Phil. 3:20*  
 44 And are built upon the foundation of  
 45 the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ  
 46 himself being the chief corner *stone*;

47 In whom all the building fitly framed  
 48 together groweth unto <sup>1</sup>a holy temple in  
 49 the Lord: *4:15, 16; 1 Cor. 3:17; 2 Cor. 6:16*  
 50 <sup>2</sup>In <sup>1</sup>whom ye also are builded together  
 51 for a <sup>1</sup>habitation of God through the  
 52 Spirit. *1 Pet. 2:5 • union with him • a dwelling place*

CHAPTER 3

C. A. D. 64

*Paul's mission to the Gentiles*

FOR this cause I Paul, <sup>1</sup>the prisoner of  
 2 Jesus Christ for you Gentiles, *Acts 21:33*  
 3 If ye have heard of the <sup>1</sup>dispensation  
 4 of the grace of God <sup>1</sup>which is given me to  
 5 you-ward: *stewardship • Acts 9:15; 13:2*

3 How that by <sup>1</sup>revelation he made  
 4 known unto me the <sup>1</sup>mystery; (as I wrote  
 5 <sup>1</sup>afore in few words, *hidden truth • before*

6 <sup>4</sup>Whereby, when ye read, ye may under-  
 7 stand my knowledge in the <sup>1</sup>mystery of  
 8 Christ) *6:19; 1 Co. 4:1 • secret*

9 <sup>5</sup>Which in other ages was not made  
 10 known unto the sons of men, as it is now  
 11 revealed unto his holy apostles and proph-  
 12 ets by the Spirit; *2:20; Acts 10:28; Rom. 16:25*

13 That the Gentiles should be fellow  
 14 heirs, and of the same body, and partakers  
 15 of his promise in Christ by the gospel:

16 <sup>7</sup>Whereof I was made a <sup>1</sup>minister, <sup>2</sup>ac-  
 17 cording to the gift of the grace of God  
 18 given unto me by <sup>1</sup>the effectual working of  
 19 his power. *servant • Rom. 1:5 • Rom. 15:18*

20 Unto me <sup>1</sup>who am less than the least  
 21 of all saints, is this grace given, that I  
 22 should preach among the Gentiles <sup>1</sup>the un-  
 23 searchable riches of Christ; *1 Cor. 15:9 • Col. 1:27*

24 <sup>9</sup>And to make all *men* see what is the  
 25 fellowship of the mystery, which <sup>1</sup>from the  
 26 beginning of the world hath been hid in  
 27 God, who created all things by Jesus  
 28 Christ: *1:9; 1 Cor. 2:7 • dispensation • for ages*

29 <sup>10</sup>To the intent that now unto the  
 30 principalities and powers in heavenly  
 31 places might be known by the church the  
 32 manifold wisdom of God, *v. 21; 1:21*

33 According to the eternal <sup>1</sup>purpose  
 34 which he <sup>1</sup>purposed in Christ Jesus our  
 35 Lord: *plan • planned*

36 In whom we have boldness and access  
 37 <sup>1</sup>with confidence by the faith of him. *Heb. 4:16*

38 <sup>13</sup>Wherefore I desire that ye <sup>1</sup>faint not  
 39 at my <sup>1</sup>tribulations for you, which is <sup>1</sup>your  
 40 glory. *be not discouraged • trials • on your behalf*

*Prayer for inner growth*

41 For this cause I bow my knees unto  
 42 the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,

43 <sup>15</sup>Of whom the whole family in heaven  
 44 and earth is named, *Acts 11:26; 26:28; 1 Pet. 4:16*

45 That he would grant you, <sup>1</sup>according  
 46 to the riches of his glory, <sup>1</sup>to be strength-  
 47 ened with might by his Spirit in <sup>1</sup>the inner  
 48 man; *Phil. 4:19 • Col. 1:11 • Rom. 7:22*

49 <sup>17</sup>That Christ may dwell in your hearts  
 50 by faith; that ye, <sup>1</sup>being rooted and  
 51 grounded in love, *John 14:23 • Col. 1:23*

52 <sup>18</sup>May be able to <sup>1</sup>comprehend with all  
 53 saints <sup>1</sup>what is the breadth, and length,  
 54 and depth, and height; *1:18 • grasp • Rom. 10:3*

55 And to know the love of Christ, which  
 56 passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled  
 57 <sup>1</sup>with all the fullness of God. *1:23*

58 Now unto him that is able to do <sup>1</sup>ex-  
 59 ceeding abundantly above all that we ask  
 60 or think, <sup>1</sup>according to the power that  
 61 worketh in us, *very much more than • Col. 1:29*

you any more, except ye destroy the accursed from among you. *unacceptable to God*

13 Up, <sup>sanctify</sup> the people, and say, "Sanctify yourselves against tomorrow: for thus saith the LORD God of Israel, *There is an accursed thing in the midst of thee, O Israel: thou canst not stand before thine enemies, until ye take away the accursed thing from among you.* *consecrate • 3:5*

14 In the morning therefore ye shall be brought according to your tribes: and it shall be, *that the tribe which the LORD taketh shall come according to the families thereof; and the family which the LORD shall take shall come by households; and the household which the LORD shall take shall come man by man.* *1 Sam. 10:19*

15 And it shall be, *that he that is taken with the accursed thing shall be burnt with fire, he and all that he hath: because he hath transgressed the covenant of the LORD, and because he hath wrought folly in Israel.* *destroyed • v. 11 • broken the agreement*

16 So Joshua rose up early in the morning, and brought Israel by their tribes; and the tribe of Judah was taken: *pointed out*

17 And he brought the family of Judah; and he took the family of the Zar'hites: and he brought the family of the Zar'hites man by man; and Zab-di was taken:

18 And he brought his household man by man; and A'-chan, the son of Car-mi, the son of Zab-di, the son of Zer'-ah, of the tribe of Judah, was taken. *1 Sam. 14:42*

19 And Joshua said unto A'-chan, My son, give, I pray thee, glory to the LORD God of Israel, and make confession unto him; and tell me now what thou hast done; hide it not from me. *1 Sam. 6:5 • 1 Sam. 14:43*

20 And A'-chan answered Joshua, and said, Indeed I have sinned against the LORD God of Israel, and thus and thus have I done: *Num. 22:34; 1 Sam. 15:24 • it was like this*

21 When I saw among the spoils a goodly Babylonish garment, and two hundred shek'-els of silver, and a wedge of gold of fifty shek'-els weight, then I coveted them, and took them; and, behold, they are hid in the earth in the midst of my tent, and the silver under it. *mantle • \$352. • \$3200. • wanted*

22 So Joshua sent messengers, and they ran unto the tent; and, behold, it was hid in his tent, and the silver under it.

23 And they took them out of the midst of the tent, and brought them unto Joshua, and unto all the children of Israel, and laid them out before the LORD. *3:5*

24 And Joshua, and all Israel with him, took A'-chan the son of Zer'-ah, and the silver, and the garment, and the wedge of gold, and his sons, and his daughters, and

his oxen, and his asses, and his sheep, and his tent, and all that he had: and they brought them unto the valley of A'-chor.

25 And Joshua said, Why hast thou troubled us? the LORD shall trouble thee this day. And all Israel stoned him with stones, and burned them with fire, after they had stoned them with stones. *Deut. 17:4*

26 And they raised over him a great heap of stones unto this day. So the LORD turned from the fierceness of his anger. Wherefore the name of that place was called, The valley of A'-chor, unto this day. *a monument • v. 24; Is. 65:10 • Troubling*

CHAPTER 8

c. 1410 B.C.

The capture and destruction of Ai

AND the LORD said unto Joshua, Fear not, neither be thou dismayed: take all the people of war with thee, and arise, go up to A'-i: see, I have given into thy hand the king of A'-i, and his people, and his city, and his land: *1:9; Deut. 1:21 • 6:3*

2 And thou shalt do to A'-i and her king as thou didst unto Jericho and her king: only the spoil thereof, and the cattle thereof, shall ye take for a prey unto yourselves: lay thee an ambush for the city behind it.

3 So Joshua arose, and all the people of war, to go up against A'-i: and Joshua chose out thirty thousand mighty men of valor, and sent them away by night.

4 And he commanded them, saying, Behold, ye shall lie in wait against the city, even behind the city: go not very far from the city, but be ye all ready: *Judg. 20:28*

5 And I, and all the people that are with me, will approach unto the city: and it shall come to pass, when they come out against us, as at the first, that we will flee before them, *7:5 • Judg. 20:32*

6 (For they will come out after us) till we have drawn them from the city; for they will say, They flee before us, as at the first: therefore we will flee before them.

7 Then ye shall rise up from the ambush and seize upon the city: for the LORD your God will deliver it into your hand.

8 And it shall be, when ye have taken the city, that ye shall set the city on fire: according to the commandment of the LORD shall ye do. See, I have commanded you.

9 Joshua therefore sent them forth: and they went to lie in ambush, and abode between Beth-el and A'-i, on the west side of A'-i: but Joshua lodged that night among the people. *2 Sam. 17:8*

10 And Joshua rose up early in the morning, and numbered the people, and went

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Prime Minister: 1972-73  
1976-79  
July 1989-

Foreign Minister July 1983-1989

Nixon - trip to Rome Sept 1970  
- Columbus day dinner October 1972  
\* - Andreotti visit April 1973

Ford - toast to President Leone 1974, September  
- luncheon in Rome 1975, June  
\* - Welcome Andreotti 1976, December  
- Toasts "

Carter - met Andreotti - Int'l Econ. Summit 1977, May  
- Tokyo Economic Conference 1979, June

Reagan - Proclaimed Columbus Day 1981, October 9  
- luncheon in Rome 1982, June  
- meeting w/ De Mita Venice 1986, Jan  
- European trip - Initiatives Speech 1987, June  
- meeting w/ Prime Minister De Mita 1988, June

Bush - Trip to Rome 1989, May 26-  
P.M. De Mita

- VP trip to Europe Feb 1983 -

Bush

May 26 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 27, 1989

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

in such a warm and generous way by the Italian people and their government. You know, Barbara and I have been to this marvelous country, this beautiful country, many times; and as always, we've been received with kindness and generosity. This trip is my first visit to Europe as President of the United States. And I think of no place that is better to begin than right here in Italy and to be right here in Rome.

Mr. Prime Minister, it is traditional when visiting Italy for American leaders to note the millions of our citizens who claim an Italian background, so I will brag—now 12 million, and rising. And among the many Italian-Americans, there are Fiorello La Guardia—some old enough to remember—Joe DiMaggio in sports; Tony Fauci, now at the National Institute of Health; and of course, our Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia.

And Italian-Americans are one link that binds the United States and Italy—but only one. For we are united by our belief in individual liberty, human dignity, and the rule of law, and by the shared values of family, faith, and work.

We also admire your country's record of success in combating terrorism and organized crime. And I'm especially grateful for your help in stopping the scourge of narcotics, which torments both our nations. We're going to continue our intense cooperative efforts to fight terrorism and narcotics and to protect air travelers. And just as this cooperative effort brings our peoples even closer together and helps to strengthen our already excellent bilateral relations, so, too, will the action that I'm pleased to announce tonight.

After studying ways to relax U.S. visa requirements, we will soon begin a pilot program to end these requirements for your citizens. In the future, Italians who wish to visit our country, whether as tourists or on business, will no longer need to apply for visas; and we look forward to that day.

But along with our domestic initiatives, I think, too, of the strong military ties between our two countries and within the Atlantic alliance, the most enduring alliance in the history of man. And to protect that alliance and the shared commitment to freedom which underlies it is our continu-

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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

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Foreign Minister

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.

Reagan

Oct. 9 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1981

## Nomination of Robert A. Jantzen To Be Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service

October 9, 1981

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert A. Jantzen to be Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. He would succeed Lynn Adams Greenwalt.

Since 1968 Mr. Jantzen has been director of the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Previously he was chief of the Game Management Division in 1964-68; big game supervisor in 1959-63; and research biologist in 1957-58. He is a member of the Interna-

tion Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and served as president in 1980. He was chairman of the National Waterfowl Council in 1977-78 and served on the U.S. Forest Service Multiple Use Advisory Councils.

Mr. Jantzen graduated from the University of Arizona (B.S., 1953) and attended the University of Arizona Graduate College in 1957-58. He is married and resides in Scottsdale, Ariz. He was born October 15, 1928, in Phoenix, Ariz.

## Remarks on Signing the Columbus Day Proclamation

October 9, 1981

Ladies and gentlemen, we are here for the signing of the proclamation with regard to Columbus Day. And I am delighted that here on the platform with us, we have the Italian Ambassador to the United States, Ambassador Rinaldo Petrignani; Ambassador José Lladó, the Spanish Ambassador to the United States—I think that we, all of us, understand the connection between Spain and Italy with regard to Columbus Day—[laughter]—Frank D. Stella, the president of the National Italian American Foundation; Donald J. Senese, president of Amerito, who is also our Assistant Secretary of Education; Anthony Giampapa, vice president of UNICO; and Mr. Aldo Cairra, president of the Sons of Italy.

You know, just the other day, I learned that the Marine Band is known as the President's own, and it makes me very proud to be able to say that, because it is one of the great concert bands of the world. But it also has some Italian blood in its background. Apparently, Thomas Jefferson was not pleased with the Marine Band that he found at the White House when he arrived as President. Jefferson told the Marine Commandant that he should look for musicians in Italy, which was noted then, as

now, for its musical talent. The Commandant, taking Mr. Jefferson's remarks as an order, sent a representative to Italy, where the fellow persuaded Italian musicians of all ages to join the Marines and return with him to America. [Laughter] And this Italian excellence has been the standard for the band ever since. And I can tell you that even after 183 years, the band hasn't lost its Italian love and heart for music.

Incidentally, that same search continues to later days. I knew a man in Hollywood, when I was there, who was an actor only long enough to save money so that he could study for his chosen career, which was opera. And having enough money, he left Hollywood and went to Milan, Italy. And there he studied for 2 years and finally received that great honor—was invited to sing at La Scala, the very spiritual fountainhead of opera. They were doing *Pagliacci*, and he sang the very beautiful aria, *Vesti la giubba*, and when he had finished singing the applause from the orchestra seats and the galleries and the balconies was so sustained and so thunderous, that they couldn't continue the opera until he stepped back and repeated the aria as an encore. And again, the same sustained and

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But if I had thought of all of this sooner, I would have had that Marine Band come to play for us today, because we really should have music, because this is not just a solemn proclamation signing. It's a celebration of what the great mariner, Christopher Columbus, accomplished. And in recent years, Columbus Day has also become a day to celebrate what Italian Americans have accomplished.

Columbus is symbolic of the millions of Italians who have come to the New World since its discovery. They, too, possessed courage, and they, too, sought opportunity and endured hardship. For many, their journey was just as personally demanding as the one that Columbus undertook. I remember John Volpe telling me that it took his parents 6 weeks to cross the Atlantic in

steerage, and all they had was a battered suitcase when they arrived.

Our immigrant ancestors worked long and hard. They adhered to solid, decent values, and they consequently prospered. Today, if it were not for a rightful pride of heritage, there would be no reason to identify Italian Americans as any kind of separate ethnic group, for Italian Americans are integrated into every aspect of American life—business, labor, arts, the professions, as well as high posts in this administration. Indeed, time would not permit me to list those who are here as a part of this administration.

And I'm going to sign the proclamation now, but as I sign it, I am commemorating not only the great navigator and explorer, Christopher Columbus, but those who centuries later followed him to the New World and helped make this the great nation that it is today.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:45 p.m. at the signing ceremony in the Rose Garden at the White House.*

## Proclamation 4873—Columbus Day October 9, 1981

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Christopher Columbus, whose life and exploits we commemorate each October, is one of the true heroes of our Nation's history.

He is justly admired as a brilliant navigator, a fearless man of action, a visionary who opened the eyes of an older world to an entirely new one. Above all, he personifies a view of the world that many see as quintessentially American: not merely optimistic, but scornful of the very notion of despair.

Nearly five centuries have passed since the fateful day on which Columbus changed the course of history. But his adventurous spirit lives on among us, challenging us to

emulation and abiding with us as we too press forward on our voyage of discovery.

In tribute to the achievement of Columbus and to the many sons and daughters of Italy who have helped to shape our life and destiny as a people, the Congress of the United States of America has requested the President to proclaim the second Monday in October of each year as Columbus Day.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Monday, October 12, 1981, as Columbus Day; and I invite the people of this Nation to observe that day in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies in his honor.

I also direct that the flag of the United States of America be displayed on all public buildings on the appointed day in memory of Christopher Columbus.

## Toast at a Luncheon Meeting With Italian President Alessandro Pertini in Rome

June 7, 1982

It's a genuine privilege to be here today and, most especially, as the guest of President Pertini. The poet Robert Browning wrote, "Open my heart and you will see 'graved inside of it Italy.'"

As countless immigrants to my nation's shores would confirm, Italy is engraved inside millions of American hearts. And, Mr. President, after your recent trip to the United States, the name Pertini also is engraved in our hearts.

In my time at the White House, I don't remember as beautiful and moving a gesture as the kiss you planted on our flag that March morning. That kiss touched all the citizens of my country. We were deeply honored.

And, Mr. President, I want to say personally how honored I feel to call you *amico*. The word "friend" certainly characterizes the relationship between Italy and the United States. We're drawn together by the blood of our people and the bonds of our Western ideals. We share a devotion to liberty and the determination to preserve that liberty for ourselves and our descendants.

Yes, we live in difficult times that test our beliefs. The independence and freedom of people the world over are threatened by the expansion of totalitarian regimes and by the brutal crimes of international terrorism. But let me say I am optimistic. The West simply needs to believe in itself and in its own leadership to succeed.

Italy and her people are abundant in that leadership. Italy has made hard but self-confident choices in recent years. The Atlantic Alliance is firm in large part because of Italian determination to assume major responsibilities within NATO for our common defense. Prospects for peace are improved because of Italy's contribution to such efforts as the Sinai Multi-National Force.

The free world better appreciates human dignity and justice thanks to Italy's principled stand on Afghanistan and Poland. And, of course, there is Italy's integrity in the face of terrorism. And let me cite here the

brilliant operation that freed General Dozier.

These issues have required difficult decisions. They have required political decisiveness beyond the ordinary. So, I want to pay special tribute to you, President Pertini, Prime Minister Spadolini, Foreign Minister Colombo, and to the entire Italian Government for the resolution you've shown and the example that you have given.

In return, I want to assure you that the United States stands behind you in defending the values of the West. The Atlantic Alliance is still the heart of our foreign policy, and that heart beats for peace and freedom.

The United States is fortunate to enjoy the friendship of Italy and the Italian people. We are wiser for your counsel and stronger for your partnership. Like the great Virgil, we Americans believe: As long as rivers shall run down to the sea or shadows touch the mountain slopes or stars graze in the vaulted heavens, so long shall your honor, your name, your praises endure.

Mr. President, *amico*, ladies and gentlemen, may I propose a toast to Italy and to her honor, her name, and her praises. May they long endure.

*Note: The President spoke at approximately 3 p.m. in the Hall of Mirrors at the Quirinale Palace, the residence of the Italian President. He spoke in response to a toast proposed by President Pertini.*

*Earlier, President Pertini greeted President Reagan in a brief arrival ceremony, and then the two Presidents met in President Pertini's office at the Palace.*

*Following the luncheon meeting, the President went to Chigi Palace, where he met with Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini. While he was at Chigi Palace, the President participated in a brief ceremony honoring the Italian police who freed Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, Deputy Chief of*

Alessandro

*Staff, Logistics and Administration, Allied Land Forces Southern Europe, from his Red Brigade captors in Verona, Italy, on December 17, 1981.*

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## Joint Statement Following Meetings in Rome With President Alessandro Pertini and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy June 7, 1982

At the invitation of the President of the Italian Republic, Sandro Pertini, the President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan, paid a visit to Rome on June 7th, 1982. The visit provided an opportunity for the two Presidents to have a productive exchange of views. Two useful meetings were held between President Reagan and the President of the Council of Ministers, Giovanni Spadolini. President Reagan took the opportunity to thank President Pertini for his recent state visit to the United States and conveyed to him the warm good wishes of the American government and the American people. President Pertini expressed to President Reagan his appreciation for the warm reception he enjoyed in the United States.

Presidents Reagan and Pertini reviewed the threat which international terrorism presents to the free world and noted with satisfaction the successes of the Italian and other Western governments in combatting this menace. The two Presidents also reviewed international trouble spots including Afghanistan, Poland, and Central and South America; the two reaffirmed their strongest commitment to the preservation and restoration of freedom and justice for all men. They noted their shared hope for a cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic. The two Heads of State concluded their meeting with an affirmation of the strength of U.S.-Italian bonds and a review of those common values on which the two societies have been built.

Prime Minister Spadolini and President Reagan, first between themselves and then along with Minister of Foreign Affairs Emilio Colombo and Secretary of State Alexander Haig, reviewed a number of questions facing the two countries, including the 1979 decision by NATO to place intermedi-

ate range nuclear forces in Europe, together with the offer to the Soviet Union for simultaneous negotiations on control and limitation of such weapons; and the overall Middle East situation, with special attention to the two most urgent questions in that area at the moment; the Lebanese situation where it is of the utmost urgency to bring a cessation of the fighting. On the Iran-Iraq conflict—the two sides agreed on the need for a political settlement respecting the territorial integrity of both nations.

In addition they reviewed the validity of both countries' participation in the Sinai multinational force and the prospects for the dialogue on Palestinian autonomy. They also examined East-West relations, including questions of trade and credit and issues related to economic and monetary cooperation between the two countries. The two Heads of Government reaffirmed their commitment to a policy aiming at a growing level of economic and commercial relations between the two countries in order to fight against inflation, promote growth and thereby employment.

President Reagan reviewed his proposals for the worldwide reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and for the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe. Prime Minister Spadolini noted with approval the recent announcement that the START talks will begin in Geneva on June 29. The two said they shared the aspirations of many of the young people who were marching for peace, took note of the institutions and policies which have kept the peace in Europe for almost forty years, and urged the Soviet Union to respond positively to proposals which have been made by the United States.

The Prime Minister and the President viewed with pleasure the new initiative for

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes Following  
the President's Meeting With Ciriaco De Mita of Italy  
January 17, 1986

The President met this morning with Ciriaco De Mita, head of the Italian Christian Democratic Party. They discussed the promising evolution of democracy in Latin and Central America. The President, noting today's meeting between Deputy Secretary [of State] Whitehead and Prime Minister Craxi, emphasized the need for concerted responses to the scourge of international terrorism. The President and Mr. De Mita stressed the continuing strong relationship between Italy and the United States.

Mr. De Mita provided the President with a review of his recent trip to Central America. They agreed that the tide was turning in the region toward those advocating freedom and democracy. The President commended the Italian Government for its firm stand against global extremism and its support for American efforts to isolate those responsible for fomenting terrorism. They

further agreed on the need to support those who advocate accelerating the peace process in the Mideast. The President and Mr. De Mita agreed that alliance cohesion played a crucial role in securing a more forthcoming Soviet approach to security issues and the arms control negotiating process. They also reviewed the positive developments in East-West relations flowing from the Geneva meeting between the President and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev.

Following the Oval Office meeting, Mr. De Mita also spoke at length with the Vice President on a range of international issues. Particular attention was focused on the report of the Vice President's task force on terrorism. The Vice President and Mr. De Mita discussed encouraging developments in Central America, including the recent inauguration of Guatemalan President Cerezo, which they both attended.

Proclamation 5431—Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, 1986  
January 18, 1986

By the President of the United States  
of America

A Proclamation

This year marks the first observance of the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as a national holiday. It is a time for rejoicing and reflecting. We rejoice because, in his short life, Dr. King, by his preaching, his example, and his leadership, helped to move us closer to the ideals on which America was founded. We reflect on his words and his works. Dr. King's was truly a prophetic voice that reached out over the chasms of hostility, prejudice, ignorance, and fear to touch the conscience of America. He challenged us to make real the promise of America as a land of freedom, equality, opportunity, and brotherhood.

Although Dr. King was an uncompromising champion of nonviolence, he was often the victim of violence. And, as we know, a shameful act of violence cut short his life before he had reached his fortieth birthday.

His story is well-known. As a 26-year-old minister of the Gospel, Dr. King led a protest boycott of a bus company that segregated blacks, treating them as second-class citizens. At the very outset he admonished all those who would join in the protest that "our actions must be guided by the deepest principles of our Christian faith. Love must be our regulating ideal." Otherwise, he warned, "our protest will end up as a meaningless drama on the stage of history . . . shrouded with ugly garments of shame." Dr. King's unshakable faith inspired others to resist the temptation to hate and fear.

that does sell arms to either of the combatants.

#### *Farm Subsidies*

*Q.* Mr. President, you challenged the summit partners the other day to try to eliminate agriculture subsidies from the world by the year 2000. And I wondered if you are going to continue to press them to do that, and how are you going to convince them to do that?

*The President.* We're all very much agreed in this meeting on the fact that something—as we decided a year ago in Tokyo—something must be done worldwide with regard to agriculture, that governments, all of us, are subsidizing overproduction. There is no market for much of what is being produced. And the total subsidies—our allies and ourselves right here in the summit—total around \$140 billion a year to bring this about. We are determined to go forward, and this, we have all agreed, will be continued at the Uruguay round of talks, the GATT talks that are going on. And this will be a major subject as to how we can bring back the marketplace as the determinant of production and price in farming.

*Q.* But how do you rate the chance of accomplishing the end of the subsidies by the year 2000—13 years from now?

*The President.* Well, the only reason we set a figure down the road was because all of us recognized that having for several decades now accustomed agriculture to government subsidies of various kinds you can't just suddenly pull the rug out from under them. It wouldn't be fair, and we're not going to do that. But we are going to move toward—and with plenty of warning to them—that the day is coming when the marketplace will determine the price and what is needed.

Yes.

#### *Arms Sales to Iran and Iraq*

*Q.* Mr. President, as you know, the joint statement on the Persian Gulf did not mention the possibility of imposing sanctions on countries that violated the proposed Security Council resolution. Your Secretary of State told us that it was a common understanding among the seven heads of state that in fact you were talking about mandatory sanctions, but other spokesmen for

other governments say that's not the case. What is your understanding, and if you all did mean to endorse mandatory sanctions, why didn't the communique or the statement say so?

*The President.* A discussion came up between the choice of the words "enforceable" and "effective." And it was decided—a case in semantics here—it was decided that "effective" meant the other, and we didn't need the other word. So, it was agreed that we would use "effective" measures.

*Q.* But would you say that you still have some persuading to do with the other countries before you get them to agree to this idea of sanctions?

*The President.* Not among the seven who are here. We're pretty united on it.

*Note: The President's 41st news conference began at 2 p.m. on the grounds of the Hotel Cipriani in Venice, Italy. It was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.*

#### *Venice, Italy*

*Remarks at the Italian-American Conference on Private Sector Initiatives. June 11, 1987.*

It's a pleasure to be here today at the first Italian-American Conference on Private Sector Initiatives. Yesterday we concluded this year's economic summit. I looked around that table at the leaders of some of the world's great democracies, and I couldn't help thinking how precious our common heritage is. It was a great Italian who said, "the natural rights of personality, family, and society exist before the state." Those words, spoken by an Italian, are as American as the Declaration of Independence—for that matter, as British as the Common Law and as French as the writings of Montesquieu. They could be called the common credo of every democratic nation across the Earth.

Yet if freedom, democracy, and the rights of man are to be preserved through the ages, free men and women must accept the responsibilities that go with their freedoms.

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#### American Sector Initiatives.

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And this is why I wanted to take some time out after the summit to meet with you, because as business men and women, as citizens, you've been leaders in taking up the responsibilities of liberty. Again and again, over the years, all of you have volunteered yourselves and your corporations to causes that have helped make life better for the people of both Italy and America and of people all over the world. When you've seen a need to be filled, a job to be done, you haven't waited for government to lead the way; you've set out and got the work done yourselves.

And let me say that we can see all around us testimony to the strength here in Italy of voluntarism and of private giving, of what we in America sometimes call private sector initiatives. It was a private sector initiative by Fiat that restored this magnificent building, the Palazzo Grassi. And just down the Grand Canal are the noble horses of St. Mark's Basilica, which through an initiative by Olivetti have toured the world, showing something of the beauty of Venice to many who will not have the opportunity to come to this great city.

Yes, in country after country, private sector initiatives are teaching children, caring for the sick, helping the poor build better lives for themselves, and searching for ways to cure disease. Whether people are in sickness, sorrow, or in need, private sector initiatives have been created to answer the call. Last November in Paris, at the International Conference on Private Sector Initiatives, men and women from seven nations showed that yours is an international movement. Yesterday in Milan you continued the work you began in Paris with a new exchange of ideas.

In the meantime, of course, I have been meeting here in Venice with the leaders of the six leading industrial democracies. We've held productive discussions on subjects ranging from East-West relations to terrorism to economic policy and free trade. These meetings are important, and they have received, as they should, a great deal of attention from the press. And yet I can't help thinking that any true history of our times will show that your work, and that of millions of free men and women all around the world, has done as much to build the future of our civilization as have

all the statesmen in all the summits over the years. History has shown that governments alone cannot possibly meet the challenges of a growing world. I believe that private sector initiatives will provide many solutions to the challenges of the 21st century.

They're already giving us lasting symbols of the friendships between democratic peoples and countries on which European and American peace and prosperity have been built over the last 40 years. In this regard, I'm pleased to commend the National Italian-American Foundation for their efforts in restoring a magnificent garden here in Venice. This Italian-American Friendship Garden will be a lasting reminder of this meeting in Venice. And Jim Robinson<sup>1</sup> has just announced another step in Italian-American friendship. This innovative program will contribute to the restoration of other Italian national treasures. It's a fine example of private sector initiatives at work.

I want to thank all those involved in these projects as well as the members of my board of advisors on private sector initiatives and their Italian counterparts, who have made this conference possible. By shouldering the responsibilities of freedom, you are helping to preserve freedom, to preserve this great hope for all mankind that our countries represent. And the voices that thank you come not just from Italy and America, not just from Europe, but from throughout the world. And Frank,<sup>2</sup> I have to tell you, in giving me this honor, which you've just given me, kind of makes things all right for the industry that I once was in, the motion picture industry. We had an actor there who was only being an actor in Hollywood long enough to get the money to come to Italy, because he aspired to an operatic career. And he went to Milan, and he studied. And then he was asked to sing in "Pagliacci," the very spiritual fountainhead of opera. And he did an aria, and he received such thunderous and sustained ap-

<sup>1</sup> Chairman of the American Express Co.

<sup>2</sup> Frank Stella, president of the National Italian-American Foundation, presented the President with a lapel pin bearing the foundation's emblem.

plause that he had to repeat the aria as an encore. And again the same sustained, thunderous applause, and again he sang "Vesti la Giuba." And this went on until finally he motioned for quiet, and he tried to tell them how full his heart was for this reception. "But," he said, "I have sung 'Vesti la Giuba' now nine times. My voice is gone, I cannot do it again." And a voice from the balcony said, "You'll do it until you get it right." [Laughter]

You know, all that we talked about, I just have to tell you one last little incident here that is really true of what brings us together here—private initiative. I'm sure that our people have told you that there in Washington now, we have in the computers some 3,000 programs where some little hamlet or village or town has found a problem and a way to solve it themselves. And we keep this, because then when inquiries come from people that say what could we do about it, we go to the computers and are able to tell them how a program was set up privately by the people and made to work.

A little town in Texas had something for several years called Christmas in April. All year long the people of that town kept track and watched for homes of elderly people or homes of people that were handicapped or very poor; and if there were things like leaking roofs and plumbing that didn't work and so forth, they made a list during all the year. And then on April 1st the merchants that dealt in the products they needed—building materials and paint and so forth—would donate. But citizens of every calling, as volunteers, would show up on that April 1st, knock on the door, and say we're here to put a new roof on your house or paint your house or fix the plumbing or do what has to be done. That went on in that little town in Texas.

Well, a couple of years ago, I was amazed to see some people that didn't look like ordinary workmen in Washington, DC, nailing shingles on a roof and others painting a porch and so forth. I recognized a couple of judges among them. There were some professional people, some medical personnel and all. Believe it or not, Washington, DC, had discovered from that little town in Texas private initiative, and now had Christmas in April for the people, the poor that might be there in the capital.

So, what's ahead for all of you, I think you're going to find, is most exciting, most wonderful, and just a blessing of freedom that a number of people in the world cannot have unless they see the error of their ways and turn to our way of life.

Thank you all. God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 3:26 p.m. at the Palazzo Grassi.*

## 750th Anniversary of Berlin, 1987

*Proclamation 5665. June 8, 1987*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Berlin, one of the world's great cities and the largest German city, this year observes its 750th anniversary. This is cause for celebration for Berliners and for all Germans, and also for the people of the United States and the rest of the world.

The history and character of Berlin and its people give powerful testimony about human nature and its capabilities. After three-quarters of a millennium and many shocks and reversals through the ages, Berlin is yet a young city—young with all the capacity of the human spirit to renew itself, to strive and to seek, to build anew and create, and, most of all, to hope. Time and again, Berlin has overcome desolation and isolation with will, energy, and courage. Even now, its spirit towers over the wall that presently divides the city.

Today Berlin remains close to the spiritual center of the Western world. Americans have a special affinity for Berlin that goes beyond formal political or economic ties, because we feel a kinship with its spirit of strength and creativity and because we see our own hopes and ideals mirrored in the deep attachment of its people to freedom and its blessings. Thousands of Americans—scholars, service men and women and their families, business people, diplomatic personnel, and so on—live in Berlin and make vital contributions to the life of the city. We

June 14 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988

**Letter of Resignation of Howard H. Baker, Jr., as Chief of Staff to the President**

June 14, 1988

*Dear Mr. President:*

As we discussed previously, I would like to leave your Administration before the end of the term. I think this is a particularly good time to do that and, therefore, I ask that I be relieved of my responsibilities as Chief of Staff as of the close of business on June 30th.

When you asked me to undertake this job in February of 1987 we discussed a number of objectives. First and foremost was to navigate the troubled waters of the Iran-contra affair. I believe that task is now behind us, and I think your representations have been fully supported by the record. I especially pay tribute to Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr., White House Counsel, and his staff for their excellent work in these matters. The second item was to see that, notwithstanding the hearings and inquiries related to Iran-contra, we were able to carry forward your agenda. I believe that has been done; indeed, I think that far from being immobilized, the past 16 months have been among the most energetic and successful of your Administration. I particularly wish to single out Tom Griscom, your Assistant for Communications and Planning, for his excellent assistance in planning the schedule and events that made this possible. And finally, we discussed the foreign policy opportunities that lay before you, particularly in the field of arms control. I think the completion of the INF treaty and its ratification by the Senate followed by a successful Moscow Summit ranks among the most historic of your achievements during your Presidency. I believe that we owe a special debt of gratitude, first, to Frank Carlucci as your National Security Adviser and later, Colin Powell, as well, of course, as Secretary Shultz for these accomplishments.

There is still much to be done, particularly a full legislative schedule as well as continuing negotiations in the arms control field. However, you have a good staff in place, and I am confident that they can continue to receive your guidance and carry out your wishes for the remaining months of the Administration. I recommend

Ken Duberstein, my able and experienced Deputy, to take my place as Chief of Staff. Therefore, Mr. President, for these reasons and for personal reasons, I make this request effective June 30th.

It has been my pleasure to work with you as fellow politicians dating from 1966, when you were elected Governor and I was elected U.S. Senator, as Majority Leader in the U.S. Senate during your first term, and now as your Chief of Staff. I will always treasure that experience and be grateful to you and the First Lady for your historic contribution to this country.

Sincerely,

**Howard**  
Howard H. Baker, Jr.  
Chief of Staff to the President

[The President, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500]

**Remarks Following Discussions With Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita of Italy**  
June 14, 1988

*The President.* Ladies and gentlemen, it's been my great pleasure to meet today with Prime Minister De Mita of Italy, who is no stranger to the White House. But this is the first time that he comes as Prime Minister, and I want to begin by offering our warmest congratulations.

I regard this visit as extremely important. As members of the Atlantic alliance and as major industrial states, the United States and the Republic of Italy have much to discuss and much to do. Accordingly, our discussions today were wide ranging and extremely useful. Although our agenda was far too long for me to discuss in detail, let me just give you some of the highlights. First, I gave the Prime Minister my views on where our relationship stands with the Soviet Union and where it is going. I told him that we're very pleased with the progress that we've made on the broad agenda and, of course, with the entry into force of the INF treaty. I also told him of my firm belief that without Italy's courage, determination, and support throughout INF deployment and negotiations there would

able and experienced  
place as Chief of Staff.  
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Howard

Howard H. Baker, Jr.  
Staff to the President

White House, Washington,

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have been no treaty. In arms reductions  
and the other areas on our agenda, much  
work remains to be done. We will continue  
to depend, and gratefully so, upon Italy's  
support as an ally and advice as a friend.

One of the important issues before our  
alliance is where we will redeploy the 401st  
Tactical Fighter Wing, the F-16's. Italy's  
willingness, at NATO invitation, to consider  
accepting the planes on its soil is typical of  
Italy's serious approach toward its alliance  
commitments. Its willingness to do its part,  
to share the risks and responsibilities, as  
well as the benefits of NATO membership,  
is exemplary.

The Prime Minister and I will meet again  
shortly in Toronto, where we'll participate  
in our economic summit. We reviewed  
some of the issues that we expect to discuss  
there, including Italy's welcome initiative to  
strengthen international environmental pro-  
tection activities.

Prime Minister De Mita and I also talked  
about our mutual desire for a peaceful end  
to the conflict between Iran and Iraq and  
for a comprehensive peace in the Middle  
East. I know there's deep interest and con-  
cern among the Italian people on these  
issues, and we appreciate the positive role  
that the Government of Italy has played in  
that troubled region.

Another issue of great concern to all of us  
is international terrorism. In the last 6  
months, Italy has been the victim of two  
shocking incidents: the death of one of your  
close friends, Mr. Prime Minister, in which  
I want to extend again my deepest con-  
dolences, and an attack on a USO club in  
Naples, in which an American servicewom-  
an was killed. These incidents, terrible as  
they are, only serve to strengthen our re-  
solve. And they remind us of the impor-  
tance of our cooperative efforts against the  
human scourge of terrorism.

Mr. Prime Minister, in closing, I must  
confess that 6 months ago I said that U.S.-  
Italian relations could hardly be better, but  
remarkably, they are. In fact, I believe that  
we've made significant progress in a  
number of areas, and I'm confident that  
we'll continue this trend for the foreseeable  
future. Mr. Prime Minister, we're indeed  
pleased and honored to have had you as our  
guest.

*The Prime Minister.* I should like to  
thank President Reagan for the welcome  
extended to me today, which bears witness  
to the longstanding bonds of friendship that  
exist between Italy and the United States.

I have once again expressed to the Presi-  
dent the admiration and esteem of the Ital-  
ian Government for the courage and deter-  
mination with which he has pursued his far-  
sighted plan to effectively ease the tensions  
between East and West during his recent  
discussions with the General Secretary of  
the Soviet Communist Party, Gorbachev.  
Italy warmly welcomes the outcome of the  
Moscow summit and believes that it is a  
prelude to further and more wide-ranging  
agreements along the paths of peace.

I reaffirm the fact that Italy will continue  
with conviction to share in the commit-  
ments and undertakings of the alliance  
which binds us, safeguards our freedoms,  
and underpins the development of the  
West. The prospects for a lasting peace  
which are now emerging in the world re-  
quire us to prevent any weakening of Atlan-  
tic solidarity, to refrain from any actions of  
unilateral disarmament, and to ensure that  
differential security zones are not created  
in Europe. I also stressed to President  
Reagan the importance we attribute to  
strengthening the relationship between the  
United States and Europe—that Europe  
which represents the other major goal of  
the Italian Government and the major con-  
tribution which a strong, united, and pro-  
sperous Europe, coupled with a solid Euro-  
American partnership, can make towards  
the peace and development of the whole  
world.

With President Reagan, I reviewed the  
main aspects of the international situation.  
We expressed a shared concern at the pro-  
tracted states of crisis in the Middle East,  
Southeast Asia, southern Africa, and Latin  
America. We also expressed the hope that  
the improved climate of trust which now  
characterizes the dialog between East and  
West may exercise a favorable effect on  
these crises and help lead to peaceful and  
fair settlements.

Particular attention was devoted to the  
preparations for the summit of the seven  
most industrialized nations in Toronto in re-  
lation to economic growth, trade issues, and

*Carter*

*International Economic Summit Meeting*

Administration of Jimmy Carter, 1977

Chiefs of Staff, as members, and the Attorney General and Director of the Office of Management and Budget, as observers.”

(c) In paragraphs (2) through (4), delete “Operations Group” wherever it occurs and substitute therefor “SCC”.

SEC. 6. Section 6 of Executive Order No. 11905 is amended as follows:

(a) In paragraph (1) of subsection (a), delete “The members of the Oversight Board may also serve on the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (Executive Order No. 11460 of March 20, 1969).”

(b) Delete subsection (f).

SEC. 7. Section 8(a) of Executive Order No. 11905 is amended by deleting the words “Committee on Foreign Intelligence” and substituting therefor “PRC”.

JIMMY CARTER

The White House,  
May 13, 1977.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,  
3:53 p.m., May 16, 1977]

NOTE: The Executive order was not issued in the form of a White House press release.

### Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following listing includes the President’s daily schedule and other items of general interest as announced by the White House Press Office during the period covered by this issue. Events and announcements printed elsewhere in the issue are not included.

*May 6*

Following his visit to Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, England, the President, accompanied by Prime Minister James Callaghan, toured the Corning Limited glass factory in Sunderland and Washington Old Hall, the ancestral home of George

Washington in the village of Washington, County of Tyne and Wear. After his tour of the Old Hall, the President went to the Village Green, where he planted a tulip poplar tree brought from Mount Vernon, Va.

*May 7*

While in London, the President met separately at Winfield House with:

- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany;
- Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda of Japan;
- Margaret Thatcher, Member of Parliament and Conservative Party leader.

The President today declared a major disaster for the State of Missouri as a result of severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding, beginning about May 4, which caused extensive public and private property damage.

*May 8*

While in London, the President attended a communion service at Westminster Abbey. Following the service, the President toured the Abbey.

The President met at Winfield House with Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy.

*May 9*

While in London, the President met with President Valéry Giscard d’Estaing of France at the residence of the French Ambassador to Great Britain.

While in Geneva, the President met with President Kurt Furgler of Switzerland at the Intercontinental Hotel.

*May 10*

While in London, the President held separate meetings at Winfield House with:

- Prime Minister Constantine Carmanlis of Greece;

e Minister

key

ay 31, 1978

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Özal, who has served as president since 1989, and his government have been successful in promoting a number of key international agreements. The Turkish delegation to the United States has also served as a bridge between the two countries.

Prime Minister Özal stressed Turkey's contribution to international peace and stability. They also discussed strengthening Turkish relations. Prime Minister Özal expressed his determination to obtain the repealing of restrictions on Turkey in turn the revitalization of Turkish relations as security interests.

Prime Minister Özal and his government have been successful in promoting a number of key international agreements. The Turkish delegation to the United States has also served as a bridge between the two countries.

past several months in the economic field which has opened up prospects for the amelioration of external payments. Stressing the importance he attached to closer economic cooperation with the United States, he also emphasized the necessity of a sound and healthy economy, both for the maintenance of an efficient defense structure and the strengthening of democratic institutions. The President has shown full understanding in this respect.

Also present for the meeting were Gündüz Ökçün, Foreign Minister; Hasan Esat Işık, Defense Minister; Ambassador Sükrü Elekdağ, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry; Melih Esenbel, Turkish Ambassador to the United States; Secretary of State Vance; and Dr. Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. Matthew Nimetz, Counselor of the State Department; George Vest, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs; and Paul Henze, NSC staff member, also took part in the meeting.

### Meeting With Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy

*White House Statement. May 31, 1978*

President Carter met this morning in the White House with Giulio Andreotti, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic. The two leaders had a useful discussion of certain world issues, Alliance questions, and recent developments in both countries. Also present were Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, Italian Ambassador Paolo Pansa, Minister Umberto La Rocco, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and Gregory Treverton of the NSC staff.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the joint initiatives to enhance the relationship between Italy and the United States decided upon during the Prime Minister's visit to Washington in July 1977. A series of Cabinet-level visits has taken place in both directions over the last 10 months. New agreements have been reached in the areas of health, social security, exchange of language-teaching experts, scientific cooperation, and others. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with progress achieved so far and indicated that programs to further strengthen bilateral relations will continue, in particular a renewed emphasis on the Bilateral Energy Working Group. Special attention was also given to the common problem of unemployment.

Prime Minister Andreotti described several recent encouraging developments in his government's efforts to bring to justice the murderers of Aldo Moro. The President expressed our sympathetic interest in the Italian antiterrorist efforts. President Carter pointed to the resilience with which Italian democratic institutions withstood the terrorist attack and to other encouraging recent events. He reaffirmed the confidence of the United States in Italy's ability to overcome present difficulties and continue to play its active role in the Western Alliance.

The two leaders will see each other at the summit meeting in Bonn in July.

### North Atlantic Alliance Summit

*Text of Remarks on NATO Defense Policy. May 31, 1978*

Thank you, Mr. Secretary General.

These briefings illustrate the magnitude of the challenges we face. They do not justify alarm, but they should strengthen our resolve.

Tokyo  
Economic  
Conference

Republic of Germany, is concerned, I shall, at the beginning of next week, make a statement before the German parliament, before the Bundestag, in which I will explain the conclusions that we must draw in order to embody in practice what has been recognized and decided in Tokyo. This is an aim we set ourselves, and I am fully convinced that we are going to be able to overcome the problem.

Thank you very much.

**PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI.** I wish to associate myself with the words of thanks which have been spoken to the Japanese Government and the Imperial Court, and to the Government.

I was here 15 years ago for the Olympic Games, and I was able to see that more problems are produced for the police by the heads of states rather than so many thousands of athletes.

President Giscard and the others who have spoken before me have told you of the results achieved in these 2 days. I would confine myself to two comments of a political nature.

Every year we meet to study our problems of growth, of the struggle against unemployment, the fight against inflation, but every year increasingly I see that all our discussions develop not within the limited interests of the seven countries which come together, but within a framework of a far more general character. And it is most important that the energy policy should have been the subject of concrete agreements between we European countries, between the United States and Canada, and also with Japan.

We had some doubts as to whether we should succeed in this, and these doubts have been dissipated. But as Chancellor Schmidt has said, we have always borne in mind all the time throughout these 2 days the need for a consensus policy. And in embarking in a discussion with the oil-

producing countries—but here this is not only a question of the countries where oil is produced but with enormous international interests which often regulate the market, and in the communique, you will find a clear expression of our intention better to appreciate and assess this complicated oil market. But our concern is for those countries who are the poorest and who feel more than us the consequences of decisions to raise the price both of oil and other essential commodities.

This year, too, in the communique, emphasis was placed on a policy in favor of developing countries, expressing a wish which I think has political value that all the countries, even those which are differently governed than ours, should cooperate in this broad design for development for humanity as a whole.

Our peoples must be accustomed, become accustomed not only to look at those who are better off than us but those who are worse off than us, and I know that this is not something which is easy to do. It isn't the popular thing to do, but it is the spirit which I think moves and animates our annual meetings. And I think that this should be brought out, and recognition should be made of those who are cooperating in this annual opportunity to study together problems which are old problems and problems which are arising.

Finally, may I thank all of the heads of state and the heads of government who have agreed to accept the invitation to travel in May 1980 to Venice for the new meeting of the summit.

Let us express the hope that there will not be moments of crisis that we shall have to face and that, on the other hand, we can resume in a spirit of greater tranquility a discussion of the global developments. And I hope that you journalists, that to you journalists, we should be able

in Venice to give you the help and the hospitality which I think is extremely important, because if that is lacking, even the positive results of the conference are not made known adequately.

Thank you.

PRIME MINISTER OHIRA. Thank you very much, Prime Minister Andreotti.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER. Prime Minister, friends of the press, my colleagues have already given you the bare bones of the communique and some of the details as well and have set out the course which this historic summit took. I, of course, endorse everything they've said, and I thought therefore it would be best if I tried just to step back and look at this summit meeting in slightly wider perspective.

I think first if we look at this summit meeting as one of the fourth quarter of this century, we see how very different the problems are from those which we encountered in the third quarter of this century. Then we were trying to restore the economy of the free world to try to harness everything that it can do to give a higher standard of living to our people and to try to see that we got as much growth as it was possible to get. Perhaps the country where we're meeting is an excellent example of how successful the free economy could be and of how much growth could be obtained and how much growth the free world had during those years of the third quarter of this century.

Because of its very success, we now come into new problems. Part of its very success gives us a problem over the consumption of oil. It will also give us a problem over the shortage of some other commodities. And so, in this quarter of the century—and this summit is an example of it—we really are facing very different problems. No longer can we assume automatically that growth will go on if

we order our economies properly. All of a sudden we've been brought face to face with these shortages and the problems that they will mean for all of us for the standard of living for our own peoples and for the possibility of rising standard of living for those in countries less fortunate than ourselves. And really this summit was an example of how to tackle the problems of the moment, and today the problem is energy, but it won't only be today. It'll be the same problem for a number of years.

And so, we tackled it in two ways. First, to try to deal with the immediate problem, very ironic in a way that we were meeting the very day that OPEC announced its price increases. So, we had an immediate problem to tackle, and we did tackle it in the way that my colleagues have announced, by trying to set specific targets, not only for this year but for future years, to demonstrate to those suppliers that we are determined to cut down demand and limit it as far as we can and make the best, most economical use of energy.

But secondly, we're determined not to be so reliant on that source of energy, because we know that twice in this very decade, the free world has shown how vulnerable it is to the increase in the price of oil, and we know how damaging that can be to our countries.

So, my first point is, looking at it in historical perspective, we recognize that the problems we face now are very different from those we faced in the third quarter of the century, and we have demonstrated our will to meet the problems of the day and to tackle them in the way my colleagues have described.

And my second point is this: Among us, there are three producer oil countries, and there are four who are consumer countries. You might think that our in-

the world. We are fortunate, we've been blessed with economic and political and military strength and with a fine, high standard of living for our own people. We recognize the need to share this with other, less developed countries. And all these cumulative commitments, I think, will be very good and constructive for the entire world economy in the months ahead.

I personally believe that the strong statement on controlling air piracy, terrorism, is in itself worth the entire preparation and conduct of the summit. We are determined that this commitment be carried out individually and collectively. And our Foreign Ministers have been instructed immediately to contact other nations around the world without delay, to encourage them to join in with us in this substantive and, I think, adequate move to prevent air hijacking in the future.

I leave this summit conference with a resolve to carry out our purposes, to continue our mutual discussions and consultations, and with a new sense of confidence.

This has been a very successful meeting among us. The preparation for it was very instructive and educational, and the superb chairmanship of Chancellor Schmidt has helped to ensure its success.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:12 p.m. at Bonn Stadt Theater following concluding statements by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda of Japan, and Prime Minister James Callaghan of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Earlier in the day, the President attended the third and fourth sessions of the summit conference at the Palais Schaumburg and a working luncheon hosted by President Scheel for summit participants at Villa Hammer-schmidt.

## Bonn Economic Summit Conference

*Declaration Issued at the Conclusion of the Conference. July 17, 1978*

The Heads of State and Government of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America met in Bonn on 16th and 17th July 1978. The European Community was represented by the President of the European Council and by the President of the European Commission for discussion of matters within the Community's competence.

1. We agreed on a comprehensive strategy covering growth, employment and inflation, international monetary policy, energy, trade and other issues of particular interest to developing countries. We must create more jobs and fight inflation, strengthen international trading, reduce payments imbalances, and achieve greater stability in exchange markets. We are dealing with long-term problems, which will only yield to sustained efforts. This strategy is a coherent whole, whose parts are interdependent. To this strategy, each of our countries can contribute; from it, each can benefit.

### GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION

2. We are concerned, above all, about world-wide unemployment because it has been at too high a level for many years, because it hits hardest at the most vulnerable sections of the population, because its economic cost is high and its human cost higher still. We will act, through measures to assure growth and develop needed skills, to increase employment.

In doing this, we will build on the progress that has already been made in the fight against inflation and will seek new successes in that fight. But we need

Ford

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*Public Papers of the Presidents*

*September 25*

Red Cross, national health agencies, and international service agencies—organizations concerned with the welfare of human beings.

In supporting the Combined Federal Campaign, we are participating voluntarily as citizens in a uniquely American project, helping our neighbors—especially the aged, the infirm, the handicapped, the ill, and families in distress—through these voluntary charitable organizations.

By bringing the helping hand of voluntary organizations to those in need, whether at home or abroad, we strengthen what is best in our Nation and realize what is best in ourselves as a people. The amount you give must be a personal and voluntary decision. But I ask each of you to join with me in supporting this most worthy effort to the fullest possible extent.

GERALD R. FORD

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**Toasts of the President and President Leone of Italy.**  
*September 25, 1974*

MR. PRESIDENT, it is wonderful to have you and Mrs. Leone and your three sons with us this evening. As I said this morning, at the time you came and joined us, the United States has a great debt of gratitude and a great sense of friendship for Italy because of the many, many people in this United States who have an ancestral background from Italy.

As I read and listen and look around our country, some 10 percent of our people have a background from Italy. We have superb artists, we have outstanding individuals in science, we have some very renowned athletes, we have many, many people in public life who have had a background from your country. And we are proud of them and their contributions to our country.

But I think, Mr. President, the broadest relationship that we have is what Italy has contributed to the United States, without personal identification, in the field—in those areas that one could describe as grace, humanity, tolerance, and an awareness of beauty.

We have a great American writer by the name of Mark Twain who once wrote—and he wasn't very complimentary to foreigners—but in one of his nicer moments, he wrote: The Creator made Italy from the designs of Michelangelo. And that was a nice comment. It was probably the best he ever made about any foreigners.

But to be serious, Mr. President, in all of the time that I had the privilege of serving in the Congress, the United States and Italy were building together. We were building in the process of reconstruction following the war. We were building in the process of Europe as a whole in the reconstruction period.

This 25-year span led, of course, to our alliance, where we have developed a friendship and an agreement for diplomatic, military, economic, and cultural expansion and reciprocity.

We dealt with Italy on a personal basis, and we have worked together in our relationships with our allies in Western Europe. And the net result has been a better relationship between us as people and our Governments on behalf of our people.

But, Mr. President, it was a pleasure for me to meet you this morning and to be reassured of your willingness to talk in a frank and candid way about our mutual problems. And from one who spent a good share of his life in the political arena in the United States, I was greatly impressed with your wise statesmanship and your great knowledge of the problems in Europe and the rest of the world.

And so, it was a privilege and a pleasure for me to meet you and to discuss these matters with you and to help in the process of building a better relationship between Italy and the United States.

And if I might, may I ask all of you to stand and join with me in a toast to the President of the Republic of Italy.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:03 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

President Leone spoke in Italian. His remarks were translated by an interpreter as follows:

For the second time today, Mr. President, I take my set speech and I set it aside. I am putting it back into my pocket, because I want to speak from my heart. The set speech, the written paper, will remain. It will perhaps go into the archives of state, but my speech will spring from my heart.

You, Mr. President, have said some very nice things about me and about my country. Now the things you said about me, I am sure, were totally undeserved, and they merely stemmed from your very great kindness. But what you said about my country makes me very proud indeed.

You recalled the contribution that Italy has made to arts and to civilization. We present this heritage to you, which is the heritage of centuries. We present it to you as our friendly ally, not with pride—which might perhaps be justified—but as a sort of visiting card for you to understand us better.

Italy has inherited the greatest legal tradition of all times, and Italy is the mistress of the arts. It

can, therefore, only pursue ideals of democracy and freedom for all. And what other nation can better support us in these ideals than the United States?

Your Constitution, Mr. President, the first written constitution that ever existed, has laid the foundations of the free world. And we are making this visit to this great country with the Foreign Minister, Mr. Moro, who is an authoritative representative of my Government, to reassert four things: The first is the faithful, loyal, and constant friendship between our two nations which is based, as you said, in part also on our common ancestry.

The second point is the Atlantic Alliance. That is the second point we want to reassert. As I said this morning, it is seen by Italy, by the United States, and by all the member countries, as an instrument for détente and peace.

And we want to reassert, thirdly, our firm belief in the need to build a united Europe which will be complementary to the Atlantic Alliance and which will not be against America, but with the United States of America.

And, fourthly, we want to tell you how very much we support your policy of détente, in which you have the great cooperation of your Secretary of

State, which policy of détente expresses the will of the peoples of the world that thirst for peace and justice.

Now, if these four points are confirmed—and they have already been confirmed, indeed, by our talks this morning with you, Mr. President, and this afternoon with your Secretary of State, and I am sure they will be reconfirmed again in the meeting you were kind enough to arrange with me tomorrow—if they are reconfirmed, Mr. President, then I can only say that I thank God for allowing me to represent Italy in this great country.

And, Mr. President, you were good enough to extend your greetings to my whole family, and this is somewhat unusual, because in Italy we tend to hide our families away. And I have broken away from this tradition; I have brought my wife and children with me to present to you a typical Italian family, one that is a sound family, that is respectful of moral values, and that is united.

Mr. President, may I take this opportunity to say how satisfied I am with the talks that we have had, and how very glad I am that you have accepted my invitation to come and visit us in Italy. This has already made a favorable impression outside.

And I hope that the burden that is now weighing on your shoulders—but you have very square

shoulders, indeed; I know that you are an athlete; I am not referring only to your physical strength—I hope that burden will yet give you some time to come to Italy where I can assure you of a very warm and affectionate welcome from the people of my country. And I hope that Mrs. Ford will be able to come with you.

And so I say to you, God bless you. And I invoke the blessings of God upon you as I do upon my own family.

And so I want to say now, thank you to the United States of America, and thank you very much for the music that you provided tonight. It was a touch of sentiment that I very much appreciated. I appreciated the Neapolitan song that was played.

I told you, Mr. President, in our private talk that Naples is my hometown. It is very beautiful, generous, and poor. And many parts of Italy are poor, and that causes us some concern.

I am mentioning this not with cup in hand at all, but merely as a matter of interest.

And so now, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I give you the toast: the health and prosperity of President Ford and his family, and the success and well-being of the people of America, and the consolidated friendship of the peoples of Italy and the United States of America.

## 105

### Joint Statement Following Discussions With President Leone of Italy. *September 26, 1974*

PRESIDENT Giovanni Leone of Italy made a State visit to the United States of America September 25–29, 1974, at the invitation of President Gerald R. Ford of the United States of America. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Leone, Minister of Foreign Affairs Aldo Moro, and other Italian officials.

During the visit, President Leone and President Ford held extensive and cordial discussions on a wide variety of international questions in which Minister of Foreign Affairs Aldo Moro and Secretary of State and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Henry A. Kissinger also participated. Minister Moro and Secretary Kissinger also held detailed talks on current issues of mutual interest.

President Ford and President Leone expressed their mutual satisfaction with the results of the talks. It was agreed that frequent consultations in the spirit of the Atlantic Declaration signed in Brussels on June 26 were a most desirable means of achieving better understanding of problems of common interest and

June 2

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June 3

Gerald R. Ford, 1975

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Extraordinary ties of friendship and kinship link our people. It is my pleasure to bring to you, Mr. President, the greetings and the very high regard of the people of the United States for Italy. In a world of rapid and dramatic change, Italian-American friendship stands out as a symbol of stability and resolve.

I know that our meetings, Mr. President, will reinforce the traditional bonds of affection and cooperation between our two countries, thus contributing to our goals of peace and prosperity for Italy, for the United States, and for all nations.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:41 a.m. at the Palazzo Quirinale in response to remarks of welcome by Italian President Giovanni Leone. Also present

was Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Following his remarks, the President held a meeting with President Leone.

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### Toasts of the President and President Giovanni Leone of Italy at a State Luncheon in Rome. June 3, 1975

*Mr. President and Mrs. Leone, Mr. Prime Minister, and Excellencies:*

I am delighted to be in the Eternal City of Rome, the justly celebrated capital of Italy.

It is a pleasure and an honor to be with you today in this hospitable and historic palace. I am mindful of the symbolism of this visit underlining as it does the traditional friendship and ties between our two countries.

We in America have just begun the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the United States' struggle for independence. The very name "America" derives from an Italian navigator. Among the Italian contributors to the early history of the American Republic are William Paca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Fillipo Mazzei, a close friend and collaborator of Thomas Jefferson.

Since the very beginning of our country, the human ties between Italy and the United States have enriched America's life, America's culture, and have served to establish the basis for the deep and very warm friendship that exists today.

For a quarter of a century as a Member of the United States Congress, I served in our national Capitol building. As a result, I was mindful of the contributions of artists and skilled workers from Italy to design, to construct, and decorate our national Capitol.

The paintings, the carvings, and the statues of Italian conception and artistry

have become enshrined at the very heart of our Government as a part of America's history and America's heritage. This symbolizes only one aspect of our great debt to Italy.

Our hearts are lifted when we hear America's many bands playing stirring airs, and we do recall that President Thomas Jefferson, who loved the music of Italy, invited Italian musicians to create our first military band.

In considering those who have made distinguished contributions to the relations between our countries, I would like to take this occasion to express my appreciation for the outstanding service of your Ambassador to the United States, Ambassador Ortona. He has gained the respect and the appreciation of not only American Presidents and Secretaries of State but also of the American people.

Americans in Italy never feel that they are among strangers. We always have the feeling that we are with close friends.

In this relationship, our two countries share much in common. Our cultural, economic, fraternal, commercial, and social ties affirm our continued cooperation and close association. Our Governments are committed to a world of freedom and peace and to overcoming tensions which threaten the peace. We are committed to the strength of an alliance that has kept more than a quarter century of peace on the Continent and which is indispensable to our concerted efforts to reduce tensions and to increase cooperation. Of first importance, we share a firm dedication to democratic government and the principles of freedom and liberty. We in America value the role of Italy in the world, your contributions to the Atlantic Alliance, and your efforts toward a stronger and more cohesive Europe working with the United States.

These bonds and shared goals, Mr. President, were set forth in the joint statement issued on the occasion of your visit to the United States last year. They have been reaffirmed in our discussions today.

At the NATO summit conference in Brussels last week, the member nations of the Atlantic Alliance renewed their commitment to the Atlantic Alliance and to the principles of friendship and cooperation and the common defenses, which are its foundation.

I must emphasize how much the United States values Italy's partnership and Italy's contributions to the Alliance. We greatly admire the leaders and the people of Italy in carrying through difficult economic measures which are crucial in fighting today's economic difficulties. We are keenly aware of Italy's strengths. We are proud of our alliance with you and take confidence in the knowledge that this relationship is welcomed by you.

million and a General Revenue Sharing deferral in the Department of the Treasury is increased by \$11.1 million.

The details of each deferral are contained in the attached reports.

GERALD R. FORD

The White House,  
December 3, 1976.

NOTE: The attachments detailing the deferrals are printed in the Federal Register of December 3, 1976 (41 FR 53744).

### 1023

#### Remarks of Welcome to Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy. *December 6, 1976*

PRIME MINISTER Andreotti, I am delighted to welcome you and your party to Washington, D.C., our National Capital.

Mr. Prime Minister, I have long looked forward to this meeting since July, when you took office as President of the Council of Ministers. Since that time you have worked intensely and with great courage and determination on the difficult issues facing your nation and your government. I am extremely pleased that you have found time for this visit and for consultations on the broad range of interests shared by our two governments.

During the last 2 years the United States and Italy have consulted at the highest levels with greater frequency than ever before. President Leone's state visit to the United States in 1974 was the first state visit of this administration. Our leaders have met at NATO summits and economic summits and at the European Security Conference. I remember with great warmth my own trip to your country a year and a half ago and the friendship extended to me on behalf of the American people by the Italian people and by your government.

We are friends. We are allies. We have worked together and solved problems together. We will do so in the future.

Few countries have so special a place in the hearts of the American people. The United States and Italy are committed to freedom and share a firm dedication to democracy. We are both committed to the strength of the North Atlantic alliance and to the reduction of tensions which threaten international peace and stability.

Americans value the constructive role of Italy in the world today and in the past. We deeply appreciate Italy's contribution to NATO, your contribution to

December 3

December 6

Gerald R. Ford, 1976

[1023]

a stronger Europe—working together with the United States—your contribution to the dialog with the developing nations, and your dedication to peace and international understanding.

Mr. Prime Minister, our two governments have made it a priority task to strengthen the North Atlantic alliance. The alliance has made progress in strengthening its defenses, standardizing equipment, and coordination of strategies and planning. Nevertheless, much more needs to be done.

All of us know that the defensive strength and the cohesion of our alliance are crucial to the balance of power in Europe that is so critical to European freedom and international security. Our alliance, of course, has a purpose beyond military defense. The United States and Italy both recognize that Western Europe unity is a pillar of world peace. We must reduce tensions and reduce the possibility of confrontation in Central Europe, where almost 2 million armed men face one another. We must promote mutually beneficial cooperation between Western and Eastern Europe.

The industrial democracies, if we are to be the masters of our own destiny, must work together, for we share basic, common interests on global issues—from defense to energy, the environment, trade, and relations with the developing countries of the world.

Mr. Prime Minister, our discussions on these many issues will be of great value to the United States not only in practical terms but to reaffirm our profound friendship. Few nations are linked as strongly as the United States of America and the Republic of Italy by history, culture, economics, and the emigration of peoples. Our friendship has deep roots that ensure its preservation.

Italy's contribution was one of the highlights of America's Bicentennial celebration. We especially welcomed, Mr. Prime Minister, the visit of Mrs. Vittoria Leone, the First Lady of Italy, when the La Scala Opera came here for its spectacular performance. The American people thank you for this wonderful presentation.

I look forward with great anticipation, Mr. Prime Minister, to our discussions today and tonight. As two democratic allies we have a large area of common ground and many common concerns.

I bid you and your party, on behalf of the American people, a hearty welcome to the United States of America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:45 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House, where Prime Minister Andreotti was given a formal welcome with full military honors.

The Prime Minister spoke in Italian. His remarks were translated as follows:

Mr. President, I am deeply grateful for the invitation you were kind enough to extend to me at a particularly challenging time for my country.

Two years after the visit of President Leone—whom you kindly mentioned—your invitation con-

firms, through the frequency of our meetings, the spirit of close and sincere friendship between the United States and Italy. And I equally thank you for the warm words you just expressed about my country and myself.

The United States and Italy are bound by ties of alliance and cooperation, by harmonious ideals of democracy, and by choices of peace, freedom, and development. The Atlantic Alliance, which binds our two nations in a common objective of defense, represents a guarantee of security for the Western World to which we belong for historical vocation and on account of political choice, which proves to be an essential element of the international strategic balance, a basic condition for a détente policy which will create the basis of a long-lasting peace.

With the same objectives of peace and progress, Italy is engaged, together with its partners of the European community, in a policy of unity which will permit Europe to contribute to the creation of a more just and stable world.

Many elements unite us—the interest in social and cultural progress, in the advancement of science, in respect of men, in the choice of a style of life which guarantees and protects, to the greatest extent, the development of capabilities and potential for initiative of the individual; the awareness, both political and moral, of a necessary interrelationship and solidarity among all nations; the search for international order, which emphasizes at the same time the rights of men and those of nations; a vision of international relations which aim, to quote the unforgettable words of George Washington's farewell speech, to observe good faith and justice toward nations and cultivate peace and harmony with everybody.

But beyond these common ideals, our two countries are joined by the presence in this hospitable country of America of a large community of

Italian Americans who, through their work and human qualities, honored their land of origin and contributed to the increased prosperity and greatness of their new country.

The Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence of the United States reminds us of the ideals of the Founding Fathers who are both yours and ours, founders of the United States and those of major instruments of an era of Western history which brought man and his freedom to the center of our civilization.

The American Revolution is an element of the continuity of Western history and also renews it. It allows the Western World to accept the challenges of science, technology, industry, and to carry out a social transformation which is of paramount importance within the framework of a humanistic society, inspired in the values rediscovered by the Renaissance men. This era of the Western World's history cannot be considered complete. Its motivations and hopes are still alive. The ideal thrust must renew itself through a constant critical search for the most adequate objectives in order to accept present and future challenges. To this purpose, we are stimulated by the commitment and the concerns of the new generation.

Mr. President, during the scheduled meetings we will deal with many issues, because the present circumstances present many problems and they require an effort of imagination and understanding. But the guarantee of their success is given by the spirit of openness and sincerity which always characterized the Italian-American relationships during the past 30 years.

Mr. President, on behalf of the President of the Italian Republic, of the Italian Government, and conveying the feelings of the Italian people, I bring you warm and friendly greetings which I extend to Mrs. Ford and to your entire family.

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### Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy. December 6, 1976

*Thank you all very, very much Mr. Prime Minister, distinguished Italian guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

President Leone was the first state visitor that I had the high honor and rare privilege to welcome as President of the United States. Tonight we are once again celebrating the official visit of a very distinguished Italian leader, our guest tonight, Prime Minister Andreotti. These two visits symbolize the very

close friendship of our two countries and the continuity of American support for a very trusted and valued ally.

Earlier this autumn we welcomed the visit of the Italian First Lady, Mrs. Vittoria Leone, who added her grace as well as her friendship to the already impressive Italian contribution to our Bicentennial. The performances of the La Scala Opera, the loan of the Venus de Medici to our National Gallery, Italian participation in the "Tall Ships" review and many other Bicentennial activities were symbols of what Americans have gained from our relationship. For this the American people are most appreciative and deeply in debt to the people of Italy and to your Government.

The gift that Mrs. Leone presented on behalf of the Italian people, a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, which hung for nearly 200 years in the Convent of Lodi, today hangs in the Oval Office in the White House complex. This is a treasured reminder of Italian-American friendship.

Mr. Prime Minister, for two centuries Italian culture has enriched the life of the United States with many, many unique contributions. Historians point out that Thomas Jefferson, in writing the Declaration of Independence, drew on the wisdom of his Italian friend, Filippo Mazzei, in the drafting of several very, now immortal phrases. As a matter of fact, our Capitol Building is enhanced by Italian art and Italian artisans. The very name America commemorates an Italian.

Along with Italy's cultural contributions came millions of American immigrants. America is very, very proud of its citizens of Italian origin. I happen to believe this is perhaps Italy's greatest contribution to America, and we are truly grateful for it.

We Americans have tried to reciprocate, Mr. Prime Minister, by showing the Italian people how much we value them as our friends. This was the spirit behind the Marshall plan, and it was demonstrated again last May when an earthquake struck in northern Italy, in Friuli. The response of the American people, our Congress, the executive branch, was immediate. Legislation was enacted in record time, and Senator Pastore was one of the initial authors of that legislation. That contribution has been helpful in the construction or reconstruction of schools and hospitals in that part of Italy. It has helped to rebuild the lives and the homes of those people who were unfortunately the victims of that earthquake.

Mr. Prime Minister, present conditions pose a very severe challenge to the industrial democracies of the West, many of which have suffered from recession, unemployment, inflation, and the abrupt and steep rise in energy costs.

As we noted this morning, Mr. Prime Minister, this is particularly a challenging time for Italy. But your government reacted vigorously and your government acted resolutely. I and, I believe, most Americans are tremendously impressed by your efforts and your successes. Under your continuing strong leadership I am confident that Italy can return to a balanced growth and economic vitality. This is important to Italy, but it is equally important to America—in part because of the vital interests we share as industrial democracies.

The American people have made clear their commitment to democracy and democratic methods. I am equally convinced that Italy will maintain its very strong commitment to the common goals that we share as partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—a secure peace, democratic freedom, and economic well-being for all of our people.

Mr. Prime Minister, I know that you are an admirer of the great Roman statesman, Cicero—his words, and I quote, “When good men of like character are joined in friendship, there we find the noblest and the strongest union.” In the discussions that we had this morning following your coming to the White House, we had an opportunity to reinforce my conviction that his words aptly describe the relationship between our two people.

It is with pleasure and a great deal of confidence, Mr. Prime Minister, that I express the continued best wishes of the American people as well as the continued full support of the United States of America, our Government, for your Government and the policies that it is following.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in a toast to the Prime Minister of Italy, to the enduring friendship between our two countries, and to our mutual commitment to peace, freedom, and progress for all mankind.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:20 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

The Prime Minister spoke in Italian. His remarks were translated as follows:

Mr. President, first of all, I am particularly grateful to you for having organized this gathering of so many prominent American personalities among whom I see so many connected with my country by origin and by spiritual affinity. It is a delightful crowning of the first part of my working visit to Washington. And this bears witness once more to the fact that the ties between our two countries are not represented only by political and economic interests and in general by collective interests, they are to be found in the ever more numerous individual and private contacts at all levels and in all sectors.

Your country offers us familiar images and echoes. We can see the classical aspects of pal-

ladian inspiration in your Nation's Capital. There is the presence of millions of individuals who are

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ing from Italy to participate on an equal footing  
 in the construction of your great democracy.

One of the Americans of Italian extraction who  
 has succeeded in obtaining a position of promi-  
 nence in this country is John Volpe, Ambassador  
 of the United States [to Italy], who is with us.  
 In thanking him for the constant and passionate  
 contribution he has given to the cause of friend-  
 ship and solidarity between our two countries, I  
 wish to pay a well-deserved tribute to the whole  
 Italian-American community.

Italy is at present going through one of the  
 most challenging periods of her recent history.  
 The international economic crisis has hit our coun-  
 try at a time when it was attempting to correct  
 some of the most serious imbalances, typical of  
 an accelerated expansion, between the different  
 social strata and the different regions in order to  
 meet the expectations of a society which wants to  
 be more just and better balanced. Obviously, the  
 crisis has exacerbated those contradictions which  
 the dynamics of development had hidden or at  
 least attenuated, putting them now in sharper  
 focus and making them, let's face it, more dramatic.

The Italian people as a whole have responded  
 to these events with a deep sense of responsibility.  
 The majority of the political parties, the trade  
 unions and employer's organizations are aware of  
 the seriousness of the situation, and they know  
 that in order to surmount our difficulties, sacrifices  
 are required of all of the Italians. This common  
 will to overcome the crisis, this pervasive convic-  
 tion that without a collective effort the country  
 will not be able to get back on its feet, sustain the  
 minority government which I lead and encourage  
 it to move with determination in the complex  
 political, economic, and social climate of the  
 country.

If in these difficult hours we Italians succeed  
 in stressing what binds us rather than what di-  
 vides us, I am convinced that we will be able to  
 recover and resume our economic and social  
 progress.

Turning our attention to foreign policy, we be-  
 come aware that there has been an increased ac-  
 ceptance of the major objectives which Italy pur-  
 sues on the international scene. In our country there  
 are no longer reservations about Italian participation  
 in the European and Atlantic communities. The  
 support which is now publicly expressed on the

guidelines of our foreign policy must therefore be  
 viewed as an indication of the growing popular  
 consensus on the national goals and interests.

Italy's foreign policy has not suffered from the  
 adverse effects of economic crisis or of the political  
 difficulties. It does show unwavering continuity and  
 total adherence to its commitment. We are deter-  
 mined, Mr. President, to enforce our friendly re-  
 lations with all peoples, to seek wider and far-  
 reaching avenues of agreement with the developing  
 countries, to contribute actively to détente with  
 'the East.

I wish to emphasize that all these goals stem  
 from a steady political platform, namely our par-  
 ticipation in the process of European integration  
 and our membership in the Inter-Atlantic Alliance.  
 These two goals are in no way contradictory, for  
 the European identity is not defined in opposition  
 to the United States, but rather as an additional  
 factor to the solidarity which binds us.

Mr. President, the problems before the Italian  
 Government today have a dimension that goes  
 beyond the boundaries of our country and, there-  
 fore, cannot be solved purely on a national basis.  
 We are convinced, however, that an adequate solu-  
 tion to these problems must be found first of all  
 in the will and the ability for recovery that Italy  
 has always shown throughout her history. We  
 are deeply aware that it is first and foremost  
 through our sacrifices that we will recover. What  
 we ask of our friends is that they trust us as we  
 trust them and that they believe in our commitment  
 and in our determination.

Mr. President, allow me, please, to conclude on  
 a personal note. This visit of mine takes place at  
 a time when your administration, which has been  
 marked by a strengthening of the cooperation  
 among Western countries, is drawing to a close.  
 Your tenure has confirmed the continuity of a  
 strong and positive relationship based upon mutual  
 friendship and trust between the United States and  
 Italy. We Italians have consistently found in you,  
 Mr. President, a sincere friend. We know that we  
 can continue to rely on your friendship and under-  
 standing.

It is with this conviction that I raise my glass  
 to make a toast to your personal happiness, to that  
 of Mrs. Ford and of all of your family, to the  
 prosperity of your great country, and to the pro-  
 found friendship between the United States and  
 Italy.

Nixon

304 Remarks on Arrival in Rome, Italy.  
*September 27, 1970*

*Mr. President, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:*

It is a very great honor for me, Mr. President, personally to be welcomed again to Rome, and you very appropriately have pointed out that to begin our trip to Europe in Rome is certainly a proper step to take, because as we come to Rome on this occasion we have an opportunity to renew discussions with you and members of your Government and to continue the cooperation and the friendship that has characterized the relations between our two countries for so many years.

I shall have the opportunity, too, to renew discussions with Pope Paul on international matters of common interest, and I shall have the opportunity to visit the American 6th Fleet and our NATO commanders as well, yours and ours, and to discuss there one of the primary indispensable principles of American foreign policy. And that principle is to maintain the necessary strength in the Mediterranean to preserve the peace against those who might threaten the peace.

The Mediterranean is the cradle of many great civilizations of the past, and we are determined that it shall not be the starting place of great wars in the future.

Italy which has the longest coastline of any nation in the Mediterranean, has, understandably, a tremendous stake in peace in the Mediterranean.

The great Italian patriot, Garibaldi, in writing to Abraham Lincoln in 1863, identified himself among the free children of Columbus. Mr. President, we in America are proud to share that common

heritage, and as we share that common heritage of the past, we are proud to work with you in seeing that that heritage of freedom for our children will be preserved in the future.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:20 p.m. in the Salone Delle Feste in the Quirinale Palace in response to the welcoming remarks of President Giuseppe Saragat.

President Saragat spoke in Italian. A translation of his remarks which was posted for the press follows:

*Mr. President:*

I am glad to express to you, to Mrs. Nixon, and to the members of your suite the warmest welcome on behalf of the Italian Government and people and on my own behalf.

We greet you today not only as the President of the United States of America—a great country which is intimately linked to us by ties of blood, of history, of common civilization, and of alliance—but also as a statesman engaged in the maintenance of peace and in its defense.

The fact that you have decided to start your journey in Europe from Rome and Italy is not without significance for us.

Because of her central position and her role in the Mediterranean, Italy is in fact vitally interested in seeing that stability, security, and peace prevail on the shores of this sea.

I am deeply convinced that the exchanges of views which you are about to have with us will contribute to render our collaboration even more harmonious and effective—and this in order to explore all the avenues leading to the attainment of the objectives which should guarantee the peaceful development of the Mediterranean peoples.

Your visit is also further evidence of the cordial friendship existing between our two countries and of the common will to strengthen and develop it.

WHL REFERENCE CENTER

307 Toasts of the President and President Giuseppe Saragat of Italy at a Luncheon in Rome. *September 28, 1970**Mr. President, and Your Excellencies:*

It is a very great honor for Mrs. Nixon and me to be received in this historic house and also to have the opportunity to visit Italy again.

As I respond to your remarks, Mr. President, I want to say again what I said in our private meetings, both with you yesterday and with the Prime Minister [Emilio Colombo] and members of the Government today. I find that whether the issue is European security, the problems of Europe, whether the issue involved is the Mediterranean or the problems of the Mideast, that in areas generally throughout the world, we find that our views in the United States are very close to yours. It is very important that this be the case.

We appreciate your references to our Mideast peace initiative. However, it is important to point out that that initiative will not succeed unless we look at it in a broader context. We must remember that the issue in the Mideast is not simply one between the two or three countries immediately involved. The issue is much broader. It involves the Mediterranean. And when we speak of the Mediterranean, we naturally must speak also of Italy and primarily of Italy, the major country with the longest coastline on the Mediterranean. A sound, strong, independent Italy is essential to any long term peace in the Mediterranean—peace with the freedom and justice to which you so eloquently referred.

As I stand here to respond to your remarks, I naturally think of the longtime association of our countries, of those historical heritages that we share together.

I recall words that electrified the world several years ago, in fact many years ago. Those words were, "The Italian navigator has landed in the new world." When we hear that, we might think that the words that I have just quoted were spoken at the time that Christopher Columbus landed in the New World three and a half centuries ago. They could have been spoken then. But the words that I have just referred to were spoken three decades ago in a telephone call from Chicago to Boston, and they referred to another Italian navigator, Enrico Fermi, the man who headed the development of the first controlled use of nuclear power. A man also who had been born in Italy but whom we proudly claimed then as a resident and citizen of the United States.

As we think of those two events so far apart in time, we think of what we owe in the New World to Italy. We think of what we owe in the whole world to those great Italians, whether they be navigators, scientists, political leaders.

On this occasion, I particularly want to pay tribute to you, Mr. President, who have spoken for so many years, so eloquently and, it seems to me, so correctly on the great issues which confront the world.

I have been impressed on this visit, as I have been on others, by the fact that when I have met Italian political leaders, whether it is you, Mr. President, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister [Aldo Moro], whenever I talk to them, their views are not parochial. They are not limited to Italy. They are not only involving those immediate problems that we may have between the United States and Italy. But they are European. In fact, they

are international and cosmopolitan. That is one of the reasons why a visit to this country, a chance to talk to its leaders, is one which means so much to me with the responsibilities that I have not only to my own country but also in the whole international community.

The first man who visited from the United States while he was President was Woodrow Wilson, and that visit occurred, some of you may remember, 51 years ago at the conclusion of World War I. On that occasion, when speaking from Rome, he referred eloquently to what he thought was a new international psychology. What had previously been thought to be theoretical and idealistic had then become practical and necessary. Woodrow Wilson, unfortunately, spoke before his time.

But now, 50 years later, we know that it does become necessary, and we must make it practical, that this New World which the Italian navigator of the 20th century helped to bring into being will be a world which will be used for the progress of man rather than his destruction.

For that reason, on this occasion we speak with more feeling than usual of the absolute necessity for the United States to work together with your Government and with the governments of all free nations to see that we maintain the strength that will make possible the substitution of an era of negotiation for one of confrontation, because with that strength negotiation will be possible, without that strength negotiation will not be considered to be necessary.

So with those sentiments, Mr. President, may I ask that all of your guests rise and, with me, raise their glasses to the President of Italy.

To the President of Italy.

NOTE: The exchange of toasts began at 2:07 p.m. in the Quirinale Towers, Quirinale Palace.

President Saragat spoke in Italian. A translation of his remarks, which preceded those of the President, follows:

*Mr. President:*

I am particularly glad to greet you once again, Italy's welcome guest, as the supreme representative of a great country which is our friend and ally.

We have not forgotten how much was done by the United States of America to liberate Europe and help her rise again from the ruins of World War II. We are also aware of how much the United States is still doing by cooperating with us in a defense pact to guarantee security, détente, and peace on our continent.

You have come to Rome at a time when the situation in the Middle East is causing grave concern. Your presence amongst us shows that the United States fully appreciates the importance of the Mediterranean and the seriousness of the present crisis.

In one of your speeches which made a strong impact throughout the world, you stated that our era should not be one of armed confrontation but one of negotiation. We share that view and, therefore, welcomed, as an event of major political significance, the presentation of the Rogers peace plan by the United States and its acceptance by the parties concerned.

Of course, we have feared and still do fear that recent events may adversely affect the outcome of long and patient diplomatic preparations for a peaceful solution to the crisis.

You know, Mr. President, that Italy's actions are aimed to support and strengthen each and every effort made to arrive at a fair solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict as an indispensable prerequisite to achieving political stability in the Middle East.

We therefore welcomed the initiatives taken by the United States to contain the crisis and channel it towards negotiations which would prevent it from degenerating into a broader and more dangerous conflict.

The main objectives to be attained in the Middle East today are beyond all doubt, on the one hand, the respect by all of clearly recognized frontiers and guarantees for the territorial inviolability and political independence of the

countries in the region and, on the other hand, a breakthrough towards a rapid, comprehensive, and definitive solution of the problem of the Palestinian refugees.

One reason to hope, in a situation so fraught with danger, lies in the fact that hostilities between Arabs and Israelis have not been resumed as yet. This positive factor should make it possible to reactivate the interrupted negotiations and give a new impetus to Ambassador Jarring's peace mission. We believe that it is the right path to follow, though we are aware of the obstacles and difficulties which lie ahead.

Mr. President, we are certain of your determination to serve the cause of peace, and we are grateful to you for it. We want to assure you that we on our own part will spare no effort to promote, by our assiduous action, and in every possible way, the achievement of those vital objectives—justice and peace.

It seems to us that it is necessary today to pick up the threads of the patient work of diplomacy which has already been done, in order that a serious and constructive dialogue may begin at last for the implementation of the Security Council resolution of the 22d of November 1967.

As I have said, Italy is making its contribution to this, and Europe will do likewise—the Europe we are building, of which we have spoken and will speak again, and which we trust will be united, outward looking, and instrumental to progress and peace.

Mr. President, we know that since European integration began the movement towards unity among the peoples of our continent has been viewed with favor and with clear political farsightedness by your great country. We believe that this Europe of ours which is still in the making can count today, as before, on the support of the United States of America, and we are fully aware that our task is to quicken our step so that before very long a new political entity, equal to its economic potential, may be better able to carry out its effective and friendly mission as a steadying and peacemaking element.

With these sentiments, Mr. President, I wish you every success in your work of government and your high mission. It is with wishes of peace that I raise my glass and invite all to drink a toast to the friendship between our two countries, to the good fortunes of the United States of America, and to the happiness of Mrs. Nixon as well as your own.

### 308 Remarks Following Meeting With Pope Paul VI in the Vatican. *September 28, 1970*

*Your Holiness:*

I want to express my deep personal appreciation and the appreciation also of the members of our party and of all of the American people for the words you have just spoken, and for the very generous reception you have provided for us.

Tonight after I leave the Vatican, I will be flying to sea and there I shall see the mightiest military force which exists in the world on any ocean.

Today, here in this room, we have had the opportunity to hear expressed a different kind of power—the spiritual power

which moves nations and moves men.

I think that it is only appropriate to say that the conversations that we have had on several occasions—in 1963, 1967, 1969, and now today—have covered the whole range of world problems.

Your Holiness has expressed again your interest, which we also share, of working for peace among all nations, and we particularly appreciate the fact that you have noted the initiative that we have taken in the Mideast for peace in that troubled area.

You also have expressed your con-

On October 2, 1972, the White House released the transcript of a news briefing on the proposed ceiling on Federal spending by John

D. Ehrlichman, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, and Caspar W. Weinberger, Director, Office of Management and Budget.

## 342 Remarks at a Columbus Day Dinner.

*October 8, 1972*

*Mr. Secretary, all of the distinguished guests at the head table, and all of the distinguished guests on this occasion here in Washington:*

I consider it a very great privilege to come in to your dinner right at the dessert course and to participate in it in a way that I think not only honors the man we are going to honor, but honors the office of the President of the United States.

An award is being made tonight, I understand, for the first time by this organization. It is Amerito's Outstanding Citizen Award. All of you know to whom that award is going to be made. He is sitting here at this head table, along with his wife, and so, consequently, it will be no surprise when I read the citation. I will speak briefly about him. He will respond as he receives the award, and then I will have the opportunity to speak to you briefly about the general subject that brings you all here together on this occasion, and annually.

But first about Peter Fosco. You can honor him tonight as one of the great leaders of American labor—500,000 men and women are members of his organization. You can honor him tonight as one of the great civic leaders of this country. He is one who participates in the Knights of Columbus and all of its civic activities, as Mr. McDevitt<sup>1</sup> will tell you. He is one also who is active in all kinds of youth

<sup>1</sup> John W. McDevitt was Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus.

work—in the Boy Scouts of America, in the Catholic Youth Organization, and I think perhaps even more than this award, he will be proud all of his life that he has done so much for youth that a park for youth has been named for him in Chicago, Fosco Park.

Tonight you honor him because he is one of the millions of Americans of Italian background who have succeeded—succeeded here in this country in his chosen profession. Let me say that I could refer to him tonight as an Italian, but taking a cue from the name of this organization, all of you in this room are rightly proud of your Italian background, but all of you in this room are also very proud that you are Americans.

So now I read the words from the award:

“This award is proudly presented to an outstanding American who has brought honor to his Italian heritage, to Peter Fosco, the General President of the Laborers International Union of North America, in recognition of his many years of devotion to the interests and advancement of the members of his organization and the working men and women of America.

This plaque is tendered with deep appreciation and gratitude for his many years of silent, unselfish and untiring service.

From Antonio M. Martinelli, the President of Amerito.”

[Following the presentation of the award and Mr. Fosco's response, the President resumed speaking.]

Now, ladies and gentlemen, if I may take just a little of your time to pay my own special tribute to the organizations that are represented here, and also to the day that will be celebrated all day tomorrow, Columbus Day. May I speak of what that day means to America. May I speak also of what the Italian heritage means to America.

In speaking to you on this occasion, I, of course, could mention a number of areas in which people of Italian background have contributed to the greatness of this country. For example, in the field of government, the man on my right, Secretary Volpe. There are others. We have honored one of the top labor leaders of America, he, of course, of Italian background.

But whatever area you pick, whether in the area of business or politics or labor, you will find that those of Italian background have made their way to the top, and they are justly honored. It seemed to me quite appropriate that your program last year was at the Kennedy Center and that opera stars from all over the world were brought there, because everyone knows not only of the Italian contribution to America but to the world, in the field of music.

John Volpe suggested that perhaps some of you in this great audience might not know that that band that you have heard tonight is also one that we owe to our Italian background. When Thomas Jefferson was first trying to get an appropriate band for the White House, he found that there were not enough good musicians in the then new Capital of the United States, and so he, who had traveled

much in the world, sent people to Italy. They recruited Italians to come to join the Marines, and the Marine Band came from Italy. Now, if any of you think that that story is apocryphal just for this occasion, I can tell you something that I know has been checked historically, as has that story, and that is that over one-half of all of the leaders of this distinguished band, which is called the President's Band—it is the one that always plays in the White House—over one-half of them, over 180 years, have been men of Italian background. So it is the President's Band.

While I will not have the opportunity to hear Connie Francis<sup>2</sup> tonight, she has been honored and has honored the White House by singing there.

But when we describe professions, the profession of politics, labor leaders, business, music, and the like, we could, of course, describe various groups who have contributed to the greatness of America. Let me indicate to you some other factors that I think more closely touch the subject in which we are all interested tonight, what those of Italian background have contributed to this country over the years.

When we honor Peter Fosco, we see one of those factors very clearly, and that is, putting it quite bluntly, hard work. Italian immigrants came to this country by the hundreds of thousands, and then by the millions. They came here not asking for something, asking only for the opportunity to work. They have worked and they have built.

I think it can truly be said that they, along with many other groups who have come from all over the world to America,

<sup>2</sup> Popular recording artist who presented a program of songs later in the evening.

have helped to build this country. They are the builders of America, and, consequently, we owe a debt to this group for what they have done in building America, for what they have done in teaching us all that the dignity of work is what made this country what it is and that we must always respect the dignity of work and the dignity of those who lead the workers of America, as does Peter Fosco so well.

There is a second feature which is represented by this head table tonight. Those of Italian background bring with them a very deep religious faith. We in America have varying religious backgrounds, but the day when America loses its religious faith, this will cease to be a great country. Those of Italian background, with their deep religious faith, have helped to sustain the strength of America, the moral strength, which is more important than all the military strength and the economic strength in the world. For that religious faith which is represented here in so many different ways—by the Knights of Columbus and by other organizations—we are, of course, in the debt of those of Italian background as well as other groups who have come to this country.

There is another factor that this evening reminds us of. Those of Italian background have a deep love of family. I think tonight that Peter Fosco, as we honor him, would want us all to honor his wife, Mrs. Fosco. But most important of all is the fact that those of Italian background, along with so many other immigrant groups who have come to this country, are proud of where they came from, where their parents or grandparents came from, but they are prouder still to be Americans.

As we think of that particular fact, I would like to put it in terms of what we really owe to so many groups who have come to America from abroad and have added character and strength and fiber to this country's idealism, to the love of country which sustains us through difficult times and other times as well.

Speaking of American labor, for example, of which Mr. Fosco is proud to be one of the major leaders, I recall a time in 1947 which Ambassador Ortona<sup>3</sup> will recall, and some of the rest of you here may recall. I was a freshman Congressman then. I was visiting Italy immediately after the war, studying, along with other Congressmen, a bipartisan group, what we could do to assist that country to get back on its feet.

An election was coming up. It was an election in which many felt that the Communist Party in Italy might succeed. But they did not reckon first with the Italian people and their love of freedom and their antagonism toward any kind of government that would impose a dictatorship upon them, but they also did not reckon with another factor.

Naturally, the Government of the United States cannot and did not interfere in an election in another country, but the people of the United States of Italian background wrote letters by the hundreds of thousands to their relatives in Italy, and that may have made the difference in that election.

I should also say that I know what American labor did not only then but in supporting free labor in Europe and Latin America and all over the world. We know

<sup>3</sup> Egidio Ortona was Italian Ambassador to the United States.

cil of Economic Advisers; William P. Clements, Jr., Deputy Secretary of Defense; and Thomas M. Thawley, Commissioner of Property Man-

agement and Disposal, General Services Administration.

## 124 Remarks of Welcome to Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy. April 17, 1973

*Mr. Prime Minister and ladies and gentlemen:*

There are many reasons why we are very honored to welcome the Prime Minister to Washington on this occasion. One of them is that we think of the great debt that we in America owe to Italy and particularly to those of Italian descent. We think of the debt we owe in the field of art, music, religion, but most of all, in terms just of people, the millions of people who are proud of their Italian background, but who are also proud to be Americans.

We have, of course, an example of what those of Italian background have contributed to our Nation in our Ambassador to Italy—businessman, Governor, Cabinet officer, now Ambassador—this indicates how in field after field those of Italian background have enriched America, have added to our leadership, and have helped to make us a great people and a great country.

Mr. Prime Minister, we are also honored to welcome you because of your position of leadership, strong leadership, of one of America's strongest friends and best allies in the world. We have stood together since the end of World War II. We shall stand together in peace in the years ahead, and as I think of the subjects that we will be discussing today, the subjects of security, of trade, areas that will contribute to peace, not only in Europe and the Mediterranean but in the world,

but will also contribute to prosperity, a better life for the people of Italy and the people of America, the people of the world, I realize how much our talks can contribute to those goals.

As we meet during these 2 days, I am sure it will some day be recorded that Italy and the United States on this occasion, not only renewed an old friendship and reasserted it, but we began the structure of a new relationship, not only between the United States and Italy but between the United States and the new Europe, a new relationship which can bring a better life to all of our people on both sides of the Atlantic.

So, Mr. Prime Minister, for these and many other reasons, as you come here to the White House, you receive not only a warm welcome here, but every place you go in America, the hearts of America will go out to you and the people you represent.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:15 a.m. on the South Lawn of the White House where Prime Minister Andreotti was given a formal welcome with full military honors.

See also Item 126.

The Prime Minister responded in Italian. His remarks were translated by an interpreter as follows:

*Mr. President:*

I am very grateful for the warm welcome which you just gave me and for the repeated invitation which you sent me to come to the United States.

I share with you this deep sense of connection and of ties which we have between our

two countries, and I must say that these feelings were strengthened when we received in Rome the new American Ambassador a few weeks ago. That was really an historic moment for us, and it was a kind of moral victory for those millions of Italians who came to America for more than one century to find a job here. Most of them found this job, and thus they contributed to the development of this second homeland. Others were less successful, and we were thinking especially of these latter Italians and Italo-Americans when we received with great joy your new Ambassador, John Volpe, in Rome.

Mr. President, when you were reelected a few months ago for a second term with a great number of votes, we rejoiced on the other side of the Atlantic for your reelection. We are very much convinced by what one of your closest collaborators once said, that is to say, that the union between the United States and Europe is the cornerstone of the peace structure in the world. And when you dedicated this year as the year of peace and the year of

Europe, we felt that your political commitment was being met in a faithful manner.

For 25 years now the United States and Europe have defended the peace against the war, against new wars, and they have thus laid the foundations for a world of détente.

Your great prestige, Mr. President, has contributed greatly to this fact, and the great prestige which you have, not only in Western countries but also many Socialist countries, is not in contradiction with the Atlantic security policy. On the contrary, this is the logical development of this policy towards peace in the whole world.

Today we are confronted by new problems as you mentioned, and we are going to discuss these problems during these 2 days. But these problems should be seen in this prospect: We want to create a great era in the world, an era of peace and prosperity where the peoples of Europe and of the United States may raise even more their quality of life and not against the rest of the world, but as pioneers of a universal and integral democracy.

## 125 Remarks Announcing Procedures and Developments in Connection With the Watergate Investigations. *April 17, 1973*

*Ladies and gentlemen:*

I have two announcements to make. Because of their technical nature, I shall read both of the announcements to the members of the press corps.

The first announcement relates to the appearance of White House people before the Senate Select Committee, better known as the Ervin committee.

For several weeks, Senator Ervin and Senator Baker and their counsel have been in contact with White House representatives John Ehrlichman and Leonard Garment. They have been talking about ground rules which would preserve the separation of powers without suppressing the facts.

I believe now an agreement has been reached which is satisfactory to both sides. The committee ground rules as adopted totally preserve the doctrine of separation of powers. They provide that the appearance by a witness may, in the first instance, be in executive session, if appropriate.

Second, executive privilege is expressly reserved and may be asserted during the course of the questioning as to any question.

Now, much has been made of the issue as to whether the proceedings could be televised. To me, this has never been a central issue, especially if the separation of powers problem is otherwise solved, as I now think it is.

All members of the White House Staff will appear voluntarily when requested by the committee. They will testify under oath, and they will answer fully all proper questions.

I should point out that this arrangement is one that covers this hearing only in which wrongdoing has been charged. This kind of arrangement, of course, would not apply to other hearings. Each of them will be considered on its merits.

My second announcement concerns the Watergate case directly.

On March 21, as a result of serious charges which came to my attention, some of which were publicly reported, I began intensive new inquiries into this whole matter.

Last Sunday afternoon, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General Petersen, and I met at length in the EOB to review the facts which had come to me in my investigation and also to review the progress of the Department of Justice investigation.

I can report today that there have been major developments in the case concerning which it would be improper to be more specific now, except to say that real

progress has been made in finding the truth.

If any person in the executive branch or in the Government is indicted by the grand jury, my policy will be to immediately suspend him. If he is convicted, he will, of course, be automatically discharged.

I have expressed to the appropriate authorities my view that no individual holding, in the past or at present, a position of major importance in the Administration should be given immunity from prosecution.

The judicial process is moving ahead as it should, and I shall aid it in all appropriate ways and have so informed the appropriate authorities.

As I have said before and I have said throughout this entire matter, all Government employees and especially White House Staff employees are expected fully to cooperate in this matter. I condemn any attempts to cover up in this case, no matter who is involved.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President made the announcements at 4:42 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

## 126 Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Andreotti of Italy. April 17, 1973

*Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Andreotti, Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Agnew, and all of our distinguished guests:*

Mr. Prime Minister, it is my privilege to tell you something about this audience here in the State Dining Room and their presence in honoring you. It is only coincidental that included in the audience are people like Mayor Rizzo from the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Peter Fosco, a major

labor leader of this country, a United States Congressman, Silvio Conte, a Senator by the name of Pastore, and another by the name of Domenici, and an Ambassador to the United Nations by the name of Scali—only coincidental—and that the red wine we had tonight is Louis Martini from California.

I am simply trying to say, Mr. Prime Minister, that in America, as you know so

well, we are very grateful for the contribution that has been made to this Nation by the sons and daughters of Italian background. We would like to have all of them here tonight to honor you, but the room will not seat 10 million.

And now to those who are here, I would like to present the Prime Minister. When I was a freshman Congressman in 1947, I took my first trip to Europe. I spent 3 weeks in Italy, studying the needs of Italy for reconstruction, which eventually ended in the Marshall Plan. I met many outstanding leaders on that trip, but I was fortunate to meet and know one of the giants.

We think back to that period, 27 years ago: Churchill, Eisenhower, Adenauer, de Gaulle. But a name not forgotten by any who knew him, but perhaps not well remembered by people who did not live through that period, one of the true giants of the post-war period, one of the men who helped to build the free Atlantic community that we presently enjoy, was Alcide De Gasperi.<sup>1</sup>

I remember how I, as a freshman Congressman, was impressed by this eloquent, sincere, intelligent, and very strong man. And it is interesting to me that the man whom we honor tonight has written a book about De Gasperi and that many in his country and in the world say that Prime Minister Andreotti is in the tradition of De Gasperi.

I have talked to him today. I know his background. I can only say that our honored guest is in that great tradition. He leads a strong nation and a strong people, and like De Gasperi, he is a strong man, the kind of a man that his nation, his

people, and the free world needs at this time.

And for that reason, and many others, I know all of you will want to join me in a toast to Prime Minister Andreotti and Mrs. Andreotti.

To the Prime Minister. *Salute.*

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:49 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

The President met with Prime Minister Andreotti at the White House on April 17 and 18.

See also Item 124.

The Prime Minister responded to the President's toast in Italian. His remarks were translated by an interpreter as follows:

*Mr. President:*

I wish to thank you first of all—to repeat my warm thanks to you and to Mrs. Nixon for your very kind hospitality and reception, and I would like to continue in what you just said, and to the figure of De Gasperi whom you just remembered, by saying that De Gasperi taught us two things: First, there are no problems of one nation, there are only problems of the entire world. And secondly, he taught us that one should never be afraid of things even when something is very difficult, and in fact, he was not afraid of forming a government without Communists and without Socialists at a time when this seemed impossible.

The third thing which De Gasperi taught us was to initiate the creation of a united Europe and at the same time to maintain the solidarity and friendship between Europe and the United States.

I think that in the few words which I would like to say tonight, I may quote a sentence of Thomas Jefferson, who said in 1801, "Peace, trade, honorable friendship with all, and close alliances with few."

So this should be our star, the star which should always guide us and inspire us in our policy.

This morning at the lunch offered by the Secretary of State, I said that history teaches us one thing, that every time that Italy and Europe went in the same direction as the United States, things went well for the entire world, and the opposite was true when there

Andreotti -  
author of  
many books

talking  
about  
unified  
Europe  
already  
in 1973

<sup>1</sup> Prime Minister of Italy (1945-53).

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was disagreement or a lack of friendship between Europe or Italy and the United States. And this should inspire us; this should serve us as inspiration for the future and for our political action.

You invited here tonight, Mr. President, some representatives of those people who do not lose their Italian characteristics, although being very deeply American, and who transmit to their children those which are the best characteristics, which make the healthiest and best Italians, that is to say, the sentiment of family and of work.

These characteristics of Italo-Americans insure forever a very deep friendship between Italians and Americans, and I might quote as an example of this, the fact that when President Lincoln died, the citizens of Rome sent to the United States a stone which had been taken from the tomb of Servius Tullius, one of the ancient Roman kings, who was the first king who liberated the poorer classes of Rome and who gave some hope to the humble layers of the population.

So in the past, the United States was a kind of road to expectations for these Italians. Some of them had a very brilliant career and life in the United States. Some others were less successful. But we wish to unite all of them and to remember here their joys, their successes, their victories, or their failures.

There are so many Italians in every State of the United States that this morning at lunch when I met with Mr. Molisani<sup>1</sup> and Astronaut Collins, I told him, "At least you are not Ital-

<sup>1</sup> Howard Molisani was chairman of the Italian American Labor Council.

ian." And he told me, "No, I am not Italian but I was born in Rome."

Mr. President, I am not going to talk politics. The political orientations which inspire you and which are based on a very moral conception of public life, however, are something for which all free men and the entire world should be grateful to you. And in the difficult road which leads us to peace and to a better standard of living for all the humble people in all nations, your leadership is certainly a decisive factor in order to achieve victories in this very hard struggle.

I would like to say two small things. First of all, I would like to present my respects to Mrs. Luce, who was the Ambassador of your country in Rome. She was very much respected and loved, and she was very good at understanding our country, and she had much affection for Italy. And I must say, this affection is still today very largely reciprocated.

Then, Mr. President, I am very grateful to you and to Mrs. Nixon for inviting Frank Sinatra. I am going to be able to listen to him singing here. This is something which will give much prestige to me with my children.

And lastly, let me use one symbol which was offered to me. The prophet Isaiah said you should change your swords into plows. Now Secretary Rogers changed swords into harps, since at lunch I saw an Army sergeant playing the harp. President Nixon changes swords into violins and cellos, because we saw military men playing violins and cellos, so let me hold this as a symbol for a better future in which we will have better men and peace.

And in this spirit, Mr. President, may I raise my glass to your health, to the well being of Mrs. Nixon, and to the greatness and prosperity of the American people.

## 127 Remarks on Transmitting a Special Message to the Congress on Energy Policy. April 18, 1973

AMERICA's energy demands have grown so rapidly that they now outstrip our energy supplies. As a result, we face the possibility of temporary fuel shortages and some increases in fuel prices in America.

This is a serious challenge, but we have the ability to meet it. If our energy resources are properly developed, they can fulfill our energy requirement for centuries to come.

Atlantic unity in defense and security be reconciled with the European Community's increasingly regional economic policies?

We have also faced challenges in redefining our relationships with the other North American member of the Atlantic Alliance—Canada. Our northern neighbor has been reassessing its position in the world just as we have been establishing a new view of our own. Frank reappraisals of our respective interests have brought some new problems to the fore, particularly in economic relations between the two countries. When I visited Ottawa in April 1972, I reaffirmed with Prime Minister Trudeau our common belief that mature partners must have autonomous, independent policies and explored with him how we might work together while respecting Canada's right to ensure its own identity and to chart its own economic course.

*A Comprehensive Approach.* We thus face a new situation. There are elements of economic conflict, and there has been a lack of direction. Concrete economic issues, not abstract principles, must be addressed. But if economic issues are confronted in isolation, or from purely technical perspectives, each party will try to protect its own narrow commercial interests. The outcome will be a deadlock, with the prospect of constant conflict.

The overriding task is to develop a broader political perspective from which we can address these economic questions, one that encourages reconciliation of differences for the sake of larger goals. Each partner will have to subordinate a degree of individual or regional autonomy to the pursuit of common objectives. Only by appealing to interests that transcend

regional economic considerations can inevitable deadlocks be broken.

We have begun to move toward a comprehensive European-American dialogue. An essential first step was the European decision on the nature and scope of the relations with the United States. Last October, the leaders of the European Community met to chart their long-term course. The keynote was sounded by President Pompidou:

"Our links with this great country, the world's foremost economic power, with which eight of our countries are united within the Atlantic Alliance, are so close that it would be absurd to conceive of a Europe constructed in opposition to it. But the very closeness of these links requires that Europe affirm its individual personality with regard to the United States. Western Europe, liberated from armies thanks to the essential contribution of American soldiers, reconstructed with American aid, having looked for its security in alliance with America, having hitherto accepted American currency as the main element of its monetary reserves, must not and cannot sever its links with the United States. But neither must it refrain from affirming its existence as a new reality."

This was an invitation to begin the complex process of redefining our basic partnership, a goal we had set in 1969. Accordingly, on October 27, I strongly endorsed the European Community declaration:

"It is, and has always been my own deeply held view that progress toward a unified Europe enhances world peace, security, and prosperity.

"It is also of the highest importance that the United States and Europe work closely together. For this reason I particularly

welcome the Community's declared intent to maintain a constructive, forthcoming dialogue with us . . . I wish to reaffirm our commitment to work with the members of the European Community for reform of the international economic system in a way which will bring about a new freedom of world trade, new equity in international economic conduct and effective solutions to the problems of the developing world.

"These are the objectives with which the United States will approach forthcoming negotiations on monetary and trade reform. We will be prepared to take bold action with our European partners for a more equitable and open world economic order."

The stage is now set for comprehensive negotiations with our European partners. In effect, these negotiations began in my meetings with Prime Minister Heath, NATO Secretary General Luns, Premier Andreotti, and Chancellor Brandt. They will continue when I meet with President Pompidou and when I visit Europe later this year.

The issues we face are not abstract. European unity is not at issue. Nor are the requirements for common internal and external policies which reinforce that unity. Our aim is to examine concrete problems that impinge on the specific interests of the United States and to agree on a comprehensive way to resolve these issues.

Major negotiations will begin next fall on international trade. Our basic objectives are to restore the integrity of a more open trading system that was the underlying principle of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and to halt the drift toward economic protection-

ism on both sides of the Atlantic. We believe there should be a gradual reduction in tariffs and other barriers to trade in both industrial and agricultural products. We believe also that the adverse effects of preferential trading arrangements between Europe and less developed countries should be eliminated. Such arrangements should not work against the ability of the United States or others to compete in European markets or those of the countries with which it has special trade arrangements.

These, and many broader problems discussed in the chapter on international economic policy in this Report, require major reforms. The negotiations will be protracted and difficult. If, however, we can confront our economic differences in the same spirit of partnership developed in defense, we can reinforce Atlantic unity.

#### ALLIANCE DEFENSE

In April 1969 the North Atlantic Alliance completed its twentieth year. For two decades the nations of the Atlantic community had been united in a formidable coalition. No military alliance in modern times has so successfully maintained the peace. Unity had come naturally in military affairs because the threats to Europe were unambiguous, the requirements to meet them were generally agreed upon, and the basic strategy of nuclear retaliation was credible and effective.

By the mid-1960's, however, it was increasingly clear that military conditions had changed and that earlier strategic assumptions were no longer realistic. At the meeting of NATO foreign ministers in April 1969, I stressed the need to reexamine the Alliance's military position in

Eisenhower

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1959

¶ 291

America needs a settlement now.

During these next 3 weeks, while I am talking of peace and of mutual cooperation with our friends abroad, the subject of America's spiritual and economic strength is bound to come up often and importantly. What great news it would be if, during the course of this journey, I should receive word of a settlement of this steel controversy that is fair to the workers, fair to management, and above all, fair to the American people.

One last thought. We have heard much of the phrase, "Peace and friendship." This phrase, in expressing the aspirations of America, is not complete. We should say instead, "Peace and friendship, in freedom." This, I think, is America's real message to the world.

Now, my friends, I set forth as your agent to extend once again to millions of people across the seas assurance of America's sincere friendship. I know you wish me well. And, I wish you well in making your influence felt, individually and collectively, in solving, properly, our pressing problems here at home. For let us remember: these two efforts, the one abroad and the one at home, actually are one and inseparable. Working cooperatively together, here at home, rather than wasting our effort and substance in bitter economic and political strife, we in America will become ever a stronger force on the side of good in the world.

And, as we, through our cooperative efforts abroad, strengthen human understanding and good will throughout the world, we bring ever closer the day of lasting peace.

May the Almighty inspire us all, in these efforts, to do our best.

Good night, and for 3 weeks, goodbye.

291 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at Ciampino  
Airport, Rome. December 4, 1959

*Mr. President, Your Excellencies, My Friends:*

I am most grateful for the warm welcome you have extended to me, President Gronchi, and I am exceedingly proud that as I start this trip I can stay here in your great city, which for so long has been the very symbol of all Western civilization.

I bring a simple message to you from America. It is this: we want to live in peace and friendship—in freedom.

unity among the member states of the Community. They were agreed on the continuing importance of these objectives and the need for the Community to evolve policies in order to promote the collaboration with other similar associations and other countries, and also to contribute to the goal of freer, expanded world trade.

President Segni informed President Eisenhower of the measures being taken by the Italian Government to further liberalize trade with the dollar area. President Eisenhower noted this action with satisfaction.

The two Presidents and the Prime Minister considered efforts which are being made through GATT and other appropriate bodies to remove obstacles to world trade. They agreed that further measures should be taken to eliminate discriminatory trade restrictions.

This series of meetings constituted an important step in the progress toward the realization of the ideals of peace, security, justice and social progress which form the basis of all the policies of the two countries.

NOTE: This joint statement was released in Rome.

## 294 ¶ Remarks at Ciampino Airport, Rome, Upon Leaving for Turkey. *December 6, 1959*

IT NOW becomes my privilege to say goodbye to the people of Italy and to this beautiful country. Every time I come to Italy I am struck by the very warm friendship that I seem to feel between this people and the people of America. And I assure you that that affection is reciprocated.

I have had good talks with the heads of your government—your President and Prime Minister Segni. I am sure that on the vital issues that are now besetting the world, we are in accord—we see them in the same way. We hope to approach them for solutions in the same way.

As I go on this trip, I feel that a very fine beginning has been made here.

And so, as I express the gratitude of my party and myself to all of you, to the heads of your government, and to all the people that hear me, I express the hope that again I may return.

Finally, I want to say I have just come from a visit with His Holiness the Pope, and I have been inspired by his approval of the effort that the free nations together are making to bring some progress toward peace and friendship in freedom.

Thank you again, and goodbye.

Kennedy

John F. Kennedy, 1963

Oct. 12 [410]

that the Eleanor Roosevelt indicated. Thank you, sir.

spoke at 10 a.m. in the Flower House. In his opening words, Postmaster General John A. Gronouski, U.S. Representative to the United States from Illinois, and former Governor of Illinois, and the President's Memorial Foundation later referred to Mrs. Roosevelt, son of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt of California.

Mrs. Roosevelt's family attendants included her daughter, Anna Roosevelt, and her son, John F. Kennedy, and his wife, Jacqueline Kennedy, and her daughter-in-law and grandson of the President.

At the Postmaster General, the President and later presented the new stamps to the members of the family and other guests, and those who spoke briefly after the ceremony was released.

the President's

October 11, 1963

Education is a most important factor in the life of our people. We must also permit them to use their talents to develop their talents. We have a great obligation to those who work.

We have a great obligation to the skilled, professional women. I see the value of getting out of colleges and into the work force. Under what happens to our women, what contribution do they make to our country? To the Greeks, to the Romans, to the use of your powers of imagination. And I wonder how many women have the imagination, their full powers, their emotional powers, and their lines of excellence.

The report is very useful. It reports it will only be important something about it. I think that the people who are here and

others who participated in the work of this group will try to do something about it on the administrative level, Executive, and in the Congress and, I think, in the country.

I think we ought to look, as a society, at what our women are doing and the opportunities before them. Other societies, which we don't admire as much as our own, it seems to me have given this problem particular attention. I think we ought to, too, and therefore I express my very sincere thanks to the members of the Commission; of course, to Mrs. Roosevelt. This represents a legacy of hers in a very real sense. So I want to express my very warm thanks to you all and I do so on behalf of our country and women everywhere.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening remarks he referred to Mrs. Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor Standards and Executive Vice Chairman of the President's Commission on the Status of Women; Dr. Richard A. Lester, Chairman of the Department of Economics of Princeton University and Vice Chairman of the Commission; and Senator Maurine B. Neuberger and Representative Edith Green of Oregon, members of the Commission.

The President established the Commission on December 14, 1961, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as chairman (see 1961 volume, this series, Item 504). For the President's letter to Mrs. Roosevelt of August 26, 1962, upon receiving the Commission's initial report, see 1962 volume, this series, Item 347.

The final report of the Commission, entitled "American Women" (86 pp., Government Printing Office, 1963) was released together with a White House summary on October 11. It was submitted on the anniversary of Mrs. Roosevelt's birthday. For the President's statement on her death, see 1962 volume, this series, Item 505.

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## 410 Remarks at the White House Columbus Day Ceremony. October 12, 1963

*Ladies and gentlemen:*

I want to express a very warm welcome to all of you to the White House. I can't think of any group that is more welcome here today, any other day, and in some ways have a more distinguished claim. We are particularly glad to salute you on Columbus Day.

I think Columbus has been a fascinating figure to me for many reasons, but partly because of his extraordinary skill as a navigator. Admiral Morison, who is our great naval historian, as you know once followed Columbus' trip. And he found that—following Columbus' diary—every marking along the Caribbean and the Central American coast, as recorded in Columbus' diary, was found to be exact with all of the modern instruments of navigation we now have. I would think Columbus would have to be considered the foremost sailor not of his time but, I think, in history.

But the more significant fact, of course, is the perseverance. As Secretary Celebrezze

was saying, the second voyage, I suppose, may have been more difficult, speaking as a sailor, and the third one more difficult even than that, particularly the exploration of the Central American coast. But of course the more difficult one was the first voyage. That is always true, the first voyages are the hard ones and they require the perseverance and character. And I think that is a good lesson for all of us today as we attempt new things. The first voyages, as all of us know, are the more difficult, whether it is going into space, going to the bottom of the ocean, building a better country here, building a more prosperous country. The first voyage through our history has always been the most difficult.

I am glad to welcome all of the successors of Christopher Columbus. And you do not have to be of Italian extraction to be able to claim that inheritance. All of us who followed the great navigator to the United States have prospered and benefited, and I am sure that you take the greatest pride in the work that has been done, the families you

Johnson

[650] Oct. 11

*Public Papers of the Presidents*

creasing population. The first thing you know you are going to be twice as large as you are. In the year 2000 the average family income in the State of California is going to be \$15,000 a year.

I remember the first President I ever saw, and the greatest President I ever knew. I saw him stand up one day in his braces, with pain in his legs, and anguish in his face, but vision in his head and hope in his eyes. I saw him talk to almost this many people, maybe more. It was a rainy, cold day in March 1933. The banks were popping in the country just like popcorn, just like fire-crackers going off at Christmastime. They were closing.

The railroad men had come running down to Washington and the insurance companies and all these captains of finance, all these smart conservatives, and the roof had caved in. People were burning their corn. Cotton was selling for 5 cents. You couldn't find a job and relief lines were longer than from here to that airport I landed at, and that is 15 miles away.

But this man stood up in that time when things weren't near as good as they are today,

with the braces on his legs, out of his wheelchair, and he grabbed that microphone, and he stuck his chin up, and his jaw out, and he said, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," and he electrified a nation, and he saved a republic.

I say to you today, in the presence of his wonderful son Jimmy Roosevelt, who sits on this platform, that we must cast away the shadows of doubt and these harassing fears that frustrate some of our citizens. We must ask them to take them back down to the basement and we will put them on sale next month when business is not so good.

The only thing that America has to fear is fear itself. And if I know anything about America, and I have traveled in 33 States, Americans are unafraid.

Goodby, goodby. God bless all of you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:50 p.m. at a rally in South Gate Municipal Park, South Gate, Calif. In his opening words he referred to Richard English, Los Angeles attorney who served as chairman of the rally program, Governor Edmund G. Brown, Senator Pierre E. G. Salinger, Harry O. Van Petten, Democratic candidate for Representative, and Representative Chet Holifield, all of California. Later he referred to Representative James Roosevelt and the late Senator Clair Engle, of California.

## 651 Remarks in Washington Square, San Francisco.

*October 11, 1964*

*Mr. Chairman, Governor Brown, Mr. Ambassador, Senator Salinger, Congressman Burton, Mayor Shelley, ladies and gentlemen:*

I have just taken the most memorable Sunday afternoon drive of my whole life.

There are very few cities in the United States where so many citizens come out and wave and shout when their mayor goes by. But the same thing seems to happen every time I ride with Mayor Shelley.

I want to make one thing clear, on behalf

of Governor Brown, Senator Salinger, Congressman Burton, and myself: We don't usually enjoy bringing up the rear as much as we did bringing it up today.

This great and gracious city has much of which it can be proud. But the real glory of this city of the Golden Gate is the strength and the unity that is forged here from such rich diversity among your people.

Together we honor a very proud day for America and around the world. All the world could well pause to honor Columbus

Day. He found the first real home for the human spirit.

For five centuries the world has been responding to the opportunity opened by the voyage of that honored son of Italy. The pace has not always been swift. The course of human progress has not always been sure. But since the opportunity of this new world became known to man, he has lifted himself up to stand a little taller each year, to walk a little prouder generation by generation. He has become the master and not the slave of his environment.

Because there was a land of opportunity, man has moved bodily, boldly, and confidently toward freedom. Man has moved toward justice, and he has moved toward lasting peace.

Today the great opportunity is peace. This moment began to form 20 years ago here in San Francisco. For so long as there is human life, your city will be remembered and your city will be revered as the birthplace of the United Nations.

This moment found substance 1 year ago yesterday when nations first agreed to limit the testing of nuclear weapons in the earth's atmosphere. The air that we breathe here, the air that free men and their loved ones breathe in other lands, is cleaner, human life is safer, because of the test ban treaty that was proposed and passed by a great leader and accepted by 108 other nations, and that great leader was John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Today, we and all the world are beginning to sail on high seas of new discovery. Man has the capacity to end human life or to end human want. Whether we reach these new shores of promise and opportunity, or whether we turn back and lose this great moment rests upon our unity of purpose, our unity of principle within our own society. We just must now draw ourselves

together so that none can pull us apart. The will to heal must always overcome the willingness to hate. In the veins of America there flows the blood of many lands. We should cherish that diversity with pride, but we should jealously guard that diversity against any who seek to exploit it as the basis for our division.

The meaning of America for us all is opportunity. When divisions arise, when suspicions flourish, when hatred flowers, opportunity perishes and passes away. On this day, when we honor our heritage as free men and a peaceful nation, I ask of you, I ask all of you as Americans, that we pledge ourselves to stand up and to be counted for the best in America, because when you do what is best for America, you do what is best for yourselves.

So I hope you will always remember, I pray that you will never forget, that we should stand together for an America that knows no hate, that condones no division, that remembers no north or no south, or no east or no west, but steers its course only by the fixed stars of peace, of freedom, and of justice to all people. A great son of Italy made it possible for us to know about this continent and for us to meet here this afternoon in freedom. We are a nation of almost 200 million people in a world of over 3 billion people, so in the world we are outnumbered 15 to 1. If we choose to demand a decision based on language, we are outvoted; on population, we are a minority; on color we are just a small segment; but we prefer to be judged by one standard, and that is our love of freedom for all people. Congressman Rodino, Congressman Burton, Senator Salinger, and all the others here who serve with me in the Congress know that we are working together so that we can unite families, so that we can make it possible for some of our kinfolks to come here

# 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.

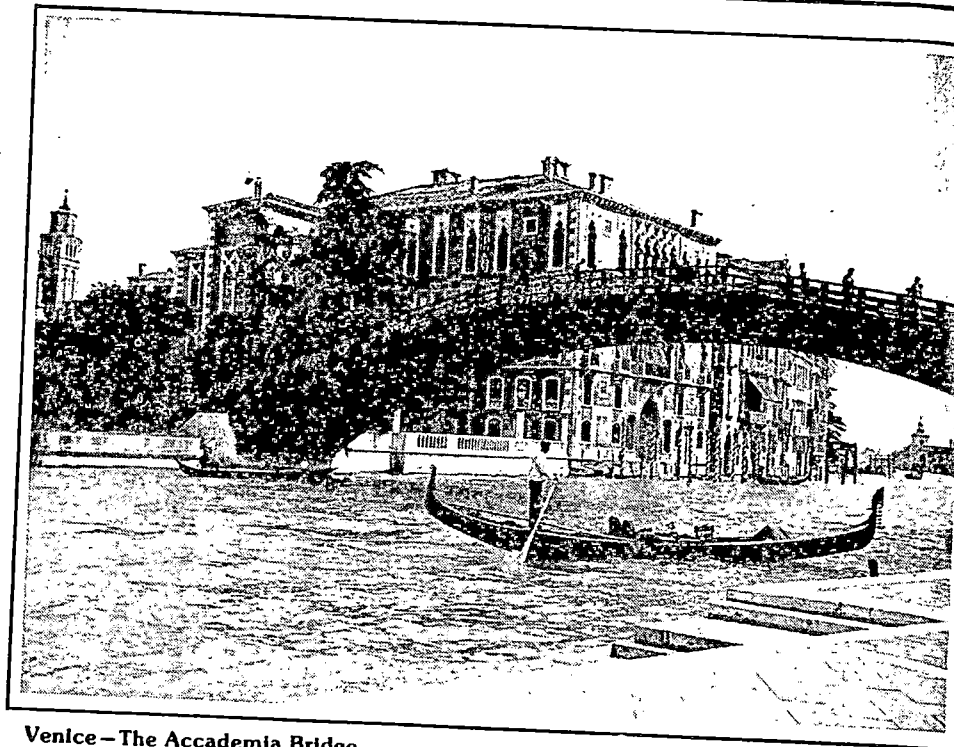
Except for the Po Valley area in the north, the heel of "the boot" in the south, and small coastal areas, Italy is rugged and mountainous. The climate is generally mild and Mediterranean, but there are wide variations. Sicily and the south are comparable to southern California, though usually warmer.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

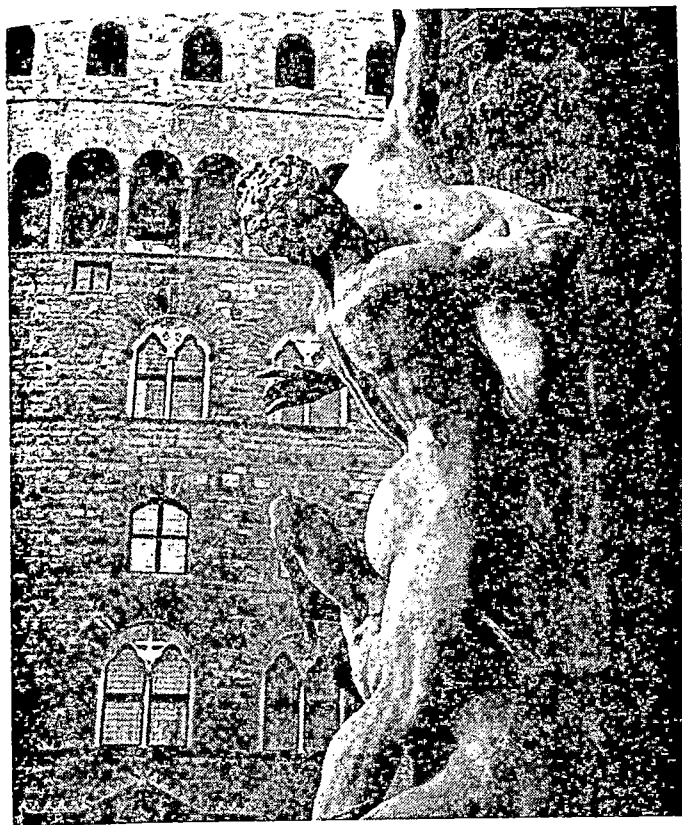
During World War I, Italy denounced its standing alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary and in 1915 entered the war on the side of the Allies. Under the postwar settlement, Italy received some former Austrian territory along the northeast frontier. In 1922, Benito Mussolini came to power and, over 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 belligerent of the

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

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

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



The 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.

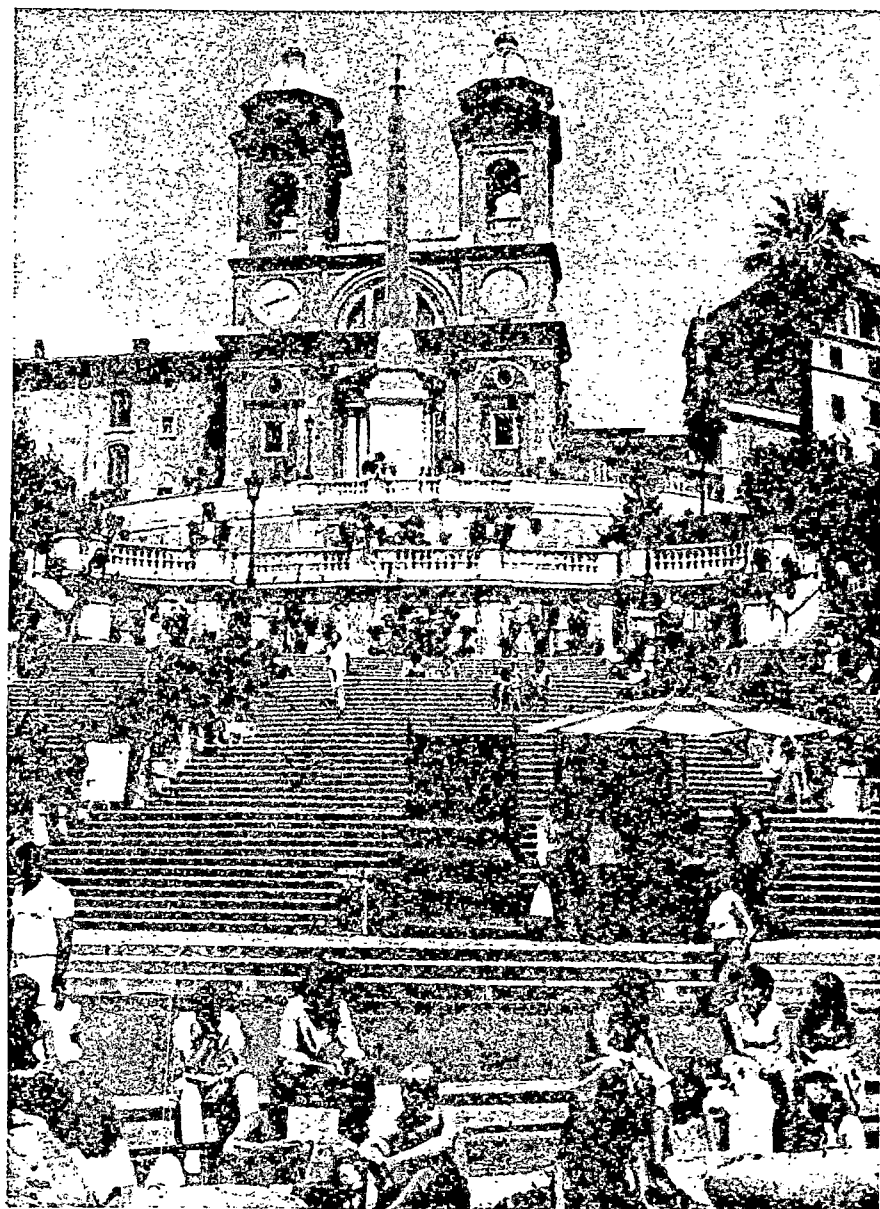
After the elections, which saw a dramatic gain by the PCI, the PSI refused to return to coalition with the

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

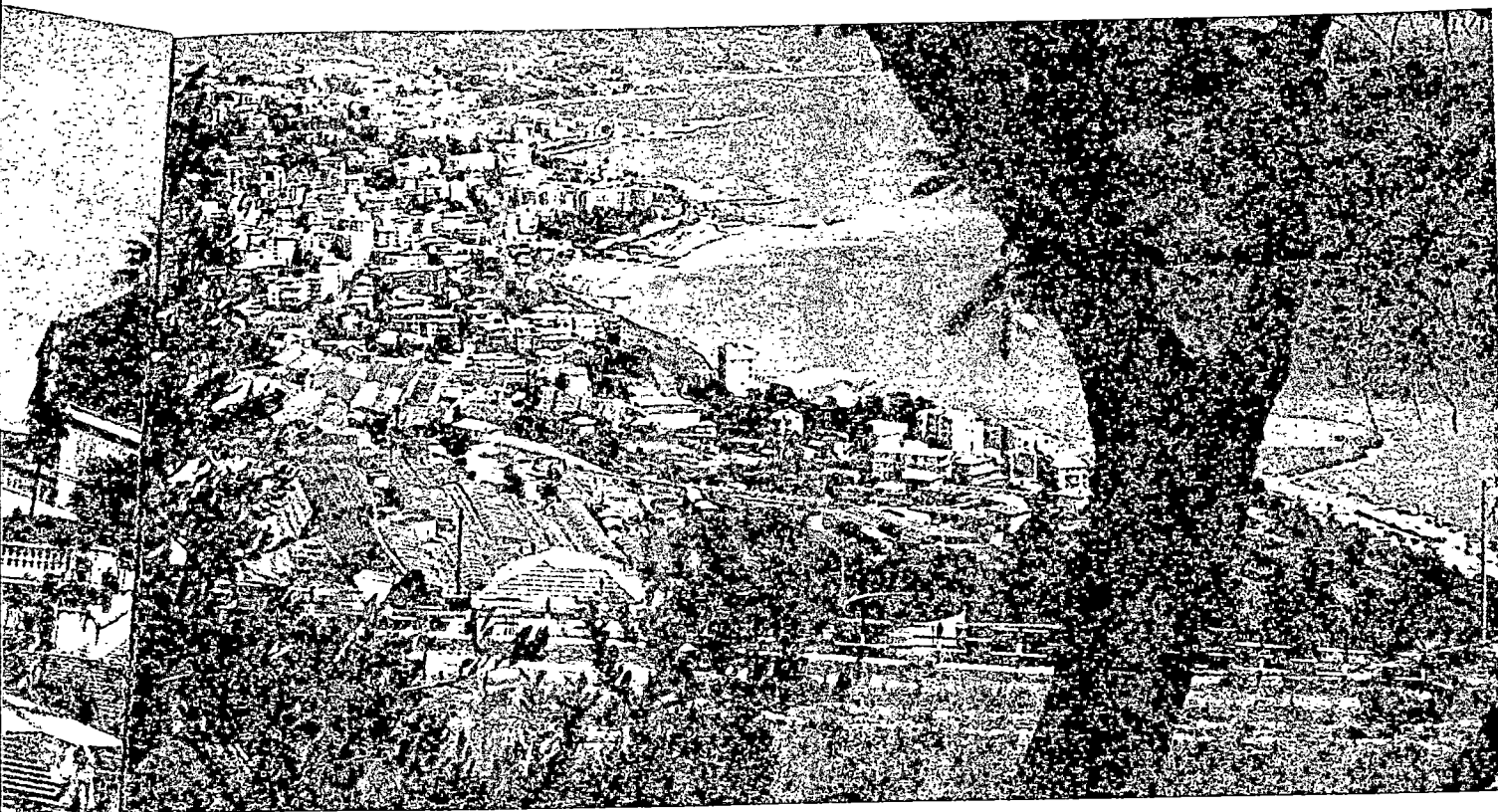
remained the largest party in the governing coalition. In August 1983, PSI leader Bettino Craxi became Prime Minister.

### 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 a high of 34.4% of the vote in 1976. Not until the four-point loss in 1979 did the communists drop back in national elections. Except for the immediate post-



Spanish Steps, Rome.



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.

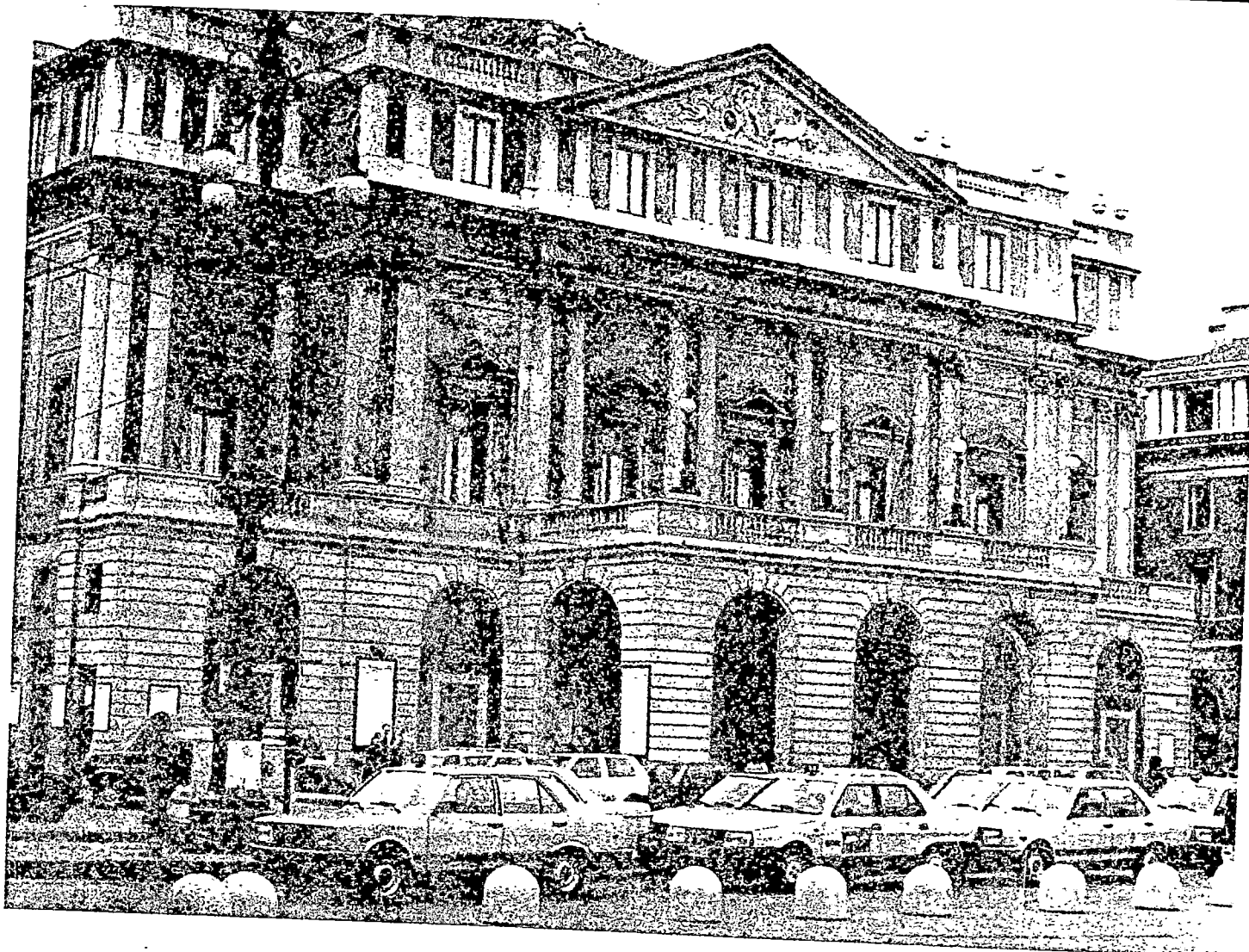
At the beginning of the 1970s, strong trade unions and social pressures led to the beginning of a long period of sharp increases in wages, far in excess of productivity. Rising labor costs contributed to price increases. Business profit margins were squeezed, leading to declining investment. Rapid inflation 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, electric goods, fashion, and clothing.



La Scala Opera House, Milan.

### Further Information

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**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.

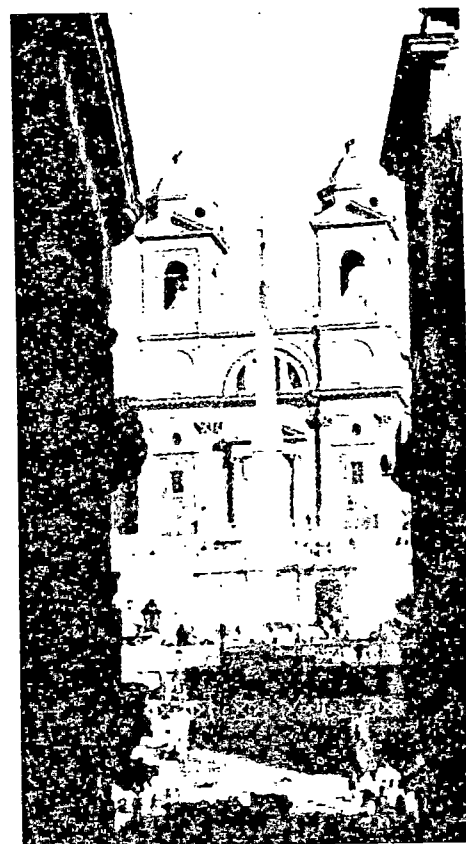
**Health:** Medical facilities are available in cities. No special immunizations are necessary. Tapwater is safe. Meat, fruit, vegetables, and shellfish should be well prepared.

**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.

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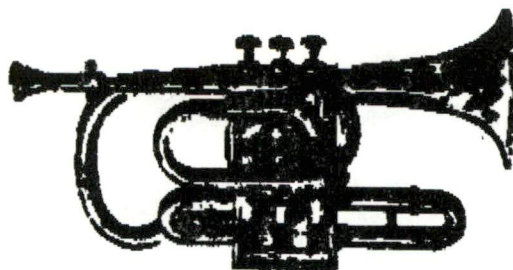
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February 21, 1990

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 'ngrato  
~~Italian Street Song~~  
~~The Sound of Music~~  
 PLAY A SIMPLE MELODY  
 How Deep Is the Ocean

S. Cardillo  
~~VICTOR HERBERT~~  
~~Richard Rodgers~~  
~~IRVING BERLIN~~  
 Irving Berlin

Play a Simple Melody  
 Medley from "Top Hat"

Irving Berlin  
 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 Heise

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 Progan*

*Hans*  
 Hans Boon

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## ROBERTA PETERS

### Biography

Roberta Peters, with her endearing personality and absolute musicianship, has long been a favorite of American and international audiences. Her beautiful voice, great showmanship and winning charm have continued to captivate a world-wide public since her sensational debut at the Metropolitan Opera. Appearing as an unheralded and unknown New Yorker singing Zerlina in Mozart's Don Giovanni, she immediately became one of the "Met's" most prized sopranos. Noted especially for her coloratura roles, she has achieved a record of longevity with the "Met" unrivalled by any other leading lady. In 1985 the company honored Miss Peters in a special ceremony on the occasion of her 35th Anniversary with the Metropolitan Opera.

Miss Peters has maintained a tremendous schedule of recitals, concerts and personal appearances throughout her career, singing an average of forty engagements each season. She has performed with the world's major orchestras and on its great recital stages and at such celebrated summer festivals as the Salzburg Festival, Ravinia, Hollywood Bowl and Robin Hood Dell. She has made her mark on national television with her unprecedented sixty-five appearances on the Ed Sullivan Show and her equally impressive twenty-five appearances on the Voice of Firestone.

Roberta Peters was born in New York City where as a young girl she exhibited an amazing natural voice that attracted the attention of famed tenor Jan Peerce. Upon his recommendation she began voice lessons at the age of 13, deciding to make singing her career. Her parents, despite moderate means, arranged for extensive private tutoring including ballet, language, drama and piano.

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ROBERTA PETERS

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After six years of intensive study, she was auditioned in her teacher's studio by the late impresario S. Hurok who was so impressed that he immediately signed her despite her youth and lack of professional experience. He subsequently arranged an audition for Rudolf Bing, then General Manager of the "Met," who was equally impressed by the young singer and immediately invited various conductors to hear her. Shortly thereafter the 19-year old was offered a contract to make her debut as Queen of the Night in Mozart's The Magic Flute. But Fate decreed otherwise and, before her scheduled debut, Miss Peters replaced an indisposed colleague as Zerlina in Don Giovanni. She has since performed well over five hundred times with the Metropolitan Opera, including fifty-seven Saturday afternoon Texaco broadcasts as well as in the telecast Centennial Gala of the company.

Best known for her famed coloratura heroines of grand opera, such as Lucia in Lucia di Lammermoor, Gilda in Rigoletto, and Rosina in Il Barbiere di Siviglia, Miss Peters is also acclaimed for her interpretation of roles in other musical styles: as Zerlina, the Queen of the Night, Susanna and Despina; as Zerbinetta in Strauss' Ariadne auf Naxos, and as Kitty in Menotti's The Last Savage, a role she created for the American premiere of that work at the "Met." Her gifts as a comedienne, so well displayed in Rossini and Mozart, make her enchanting in Donizetti's Don Pasquale and L'Elisir d'Amore. More recently, she has added romantic operas such as La Traviata and La Boheme to her repertoire with immense success. She made her European debut in the title role of The Bohemian Girl in a special revival of the William Balfe opera at Covent Garden conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. She has also won high praise as Queen of the Night in the Salzburg Festival performance under the direction of Karl Bohm, with whom she later recorded The Magic Flute, and at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater scored a triumph as Violetta in La Traviata.

**ROBERTA PETERS**

Page 3

Although opera has been the center of her artistic life, Miss Peters is also active in the field of operetta and musical comedy. In 1973, she undertook a four-week tour of The King and I, and in following seasons appeared in Noel Coward's Bitterweet, as Lehar's Merry Widow and, most recently, as Maria in The Sound of Music, all highly successful, sold-out engagements.

Miss Peters' recital and concert repertoire is equally varied, ranging from the Baroque masterworks of Bach and Handel, through Mozart and the German Lieder to the Four Last Songs of Richard Strauss. Her recitals include not only Lieder, but French, Italian, Spanish and English art songs as well. She has had works dedicated to her by such leading contemporary composers as Aram Khatchaturian, Paul Creston and Roy Harris, and in 1973 at Carnegie Hall she premiered Darius Milhaud's Ami Mamina set to words by Eli Weisel.

Miss Peters has twice represented the United States in the Soviet Union: on the first occasion two days following the famous U-2 incident, and on the second during a state visit by then President Richard Nixon. At this time, she became the first American-born artist to receive the coveted Bolshoi Medal. In 1979, she travelled to the People's Republic of China for recitals and master classes. A second tour to the Far East took her to Japan, Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan in the Spring of 1987, and in 1988 she returned to these areas again. She has often appeared in Israel, performing in a benefit concert for the Roberta Peters Scholarship Fund of Hebrew University in Tel Aviv and for soldiers in the Six Day War when she and her colleague, the late Richard Tucker, were caught in Israel during that conflict.

Miss Peters has been invited by many American colleges and universities, including Harvard, to give master classes. She holds honorary doctorates from Elmira, Ithaca, Westminster and Colby Colleges, and Lehigh and St. John's Universities. She also serves as an active Trustee of Ithaca College.

**ROBERTA PETERS**

Page 4

Miss Peters has also dedicated herself to social causes, such as The National Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, for which she served as National Chairman for a number of years, to Israel Bonds and, most recently, to appearances and concerts benefitting AIDS Research. Her strong interest in the careers of young artists led her to act as spokesperson for the Bolla Young Artists Series, a program sponsored by private industry to bring young American artists to our major music centers. She has taken an active part in efforts by Congress to aid in government funding for the arts, and she serves on the boards of the Metropolitan Opera Guild and the Carnegie Hall Corporation.

Miss Peters is the author of a charming memoir, Debut at the Met, and has earned critical acclaim for her many recordings on such labels as RCA, Deutsche Grammophon, CBS and London/Decca.

Roberta Peters greatly enjoys tennis, playing on her own court in Scarsdale, New York. In private life, she is Mrs. Bertram Fields, the wife of a prominent real estate investor, and the mother of two sons, Paul and Bruce.

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# American Novelists In Italy

*The Discoverers: Allston to James*

by

*Nathalia Wright*



*Philadelphia*

*University of Pennsylvania Press*

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John Izard Middleton, VIEW FROM THE GROTTO OF THE CONVENT OF THE CAPUCHINS AT ALBANO. Rome? ca. 1809. Engraved by M. Dubourg.  
(From *Middleton's Grecian Remains in Italy*)

*Washington Irving*

Sicily; and cut short his tour of the country (to his brothers' disgust) in order to travel with the young Virginian J. C. Cabell, who was going from Rome directly to France.

Irving's most memorable association at this time was with Allston, whom he met in Rome. Fifty years later he recalled how one of their rambles had almost changed the course of his life. They had been returning to the city from a villa on the outskirts, he wrote Evert Duyckinck in 1854:

The blandness of the air, the serenity of the sky, the transparent purity of the atmosphere, and that nameless charm which hangs about an Italian landscape, had derived additional effect from being enjoyed in company with Allston, and pointed out by him with the enthusiasm of an artist. As I listened to him, and gazed upon the landscape, I drew in my mind a contrast between our different pursuits and prospects. He was to reside among these delightful scenes, surrounded by masterpieces of art, by classic and historic monuments, by men of congenial minds and tastes, engaged like him in the constant study of the sublime and beautiful. I was to return home to the dry study of the law, for which I had no relish, and, as I feared, but little talent.

An amateur artist himself, Irving suddenly had the idea of remaining in Rome with Allston and becoming a painter. For several days he considered embarking on such a career, connecting it always with "beautiful Italian scenery, palaces, and statues, and fountains, and terraced gardens" and with the society of Allston and other artists, and picturing "forth a scheme of life all tinted with the rainbow hues of youthful promise."

In fact Irving felt the charm of the Italian landscape before reaching Rome. On the Mediterranean between Genoa and Sicily he did not wonder that the climate of that region "should have been particularly productive of poetry & romance." "There is a poetic charm," he wrote in his journal,



Joseph Pennell, ON THE ARNO. Florence, 1883.  
(Courtesy of Prints Division, The New York Public Library)

*Nathaniel Willis-poet*

As a traveller abroad, Willis was ever freshly delighted by new scenes yet given to few and for the most part conventional critical judgments. With his flair for society, he most enjoyed meeting celebrities and attending public gatherings. To all other foreign countries he apparently preferred England, where he associated with many literati, was to a considerable extent lionized, and married an English woman. His second trip abroad was to England, and on his next, final trip he visited only that country and Germany. He was more critical of Italians than of other Europeans, calling them "lazy, unprincipled" in contrast to the French, with their "politeness." Yet he declared that he "loved" Italy, expressing more emotion than he did about any other country. "In sober sadness," he wrote of his feelings on leaving it,

one may well regret any country where his life has been filled fuller than elsewhere of sunshine and gladness; and such, by a thousand enchantments, has Italy been to me. Its climate is life in my nostrils, its hills and valleys are the poetry of such things, and its marbles, pictures, and palaces, beset the soul like the very necessities of existence. You can exist elsewhere, but oh! you *live in Italy!*

Willis was in Italy continuously from the summer of 1832 to that of 1833, spending most of his time in Florence, and making short visits chiefly in Venice and Rome. In the course of his Mediterranean cruise and his journey north to England—in the summer of 1833 and early in 1834—he stopped briefly in Naples, Sicily, Venice, and Milan. He was apparently most diverted in Florence, partly because of the society afforded there by the Tuscan court and by several noble Tuscan families and titled political exiles from other European countries. He also enjoyed his association with several American artists in Florence—among them Horatio and Henry Greenough, Francis Alexander, John Cranch, and Thomas

it was a love which lasted through his

books about his European travels—  
 he made in Switzerland, France,  
 these works he was hypercritical of  
 to it fundamental respect; tolerant  
 certain aspects of its society; duly  
 about Italy overwhelmingly nostalgic.  
 book, *Gleanings from Europe: Italy*  
 about what charmed him most in this  
 scape, with its numerous associations  
 . A "soft," "bewitching," "refined"  
 him; a distinctively feminine one,  
 extremely fine woman," "a beloved  
 and which aroused in him a feeling  
 out him in a mood of reverie, partly  
 ation of things past" but chiefly by a  
 f its own. The view from Sorrento  
 Chapman painted from a spot near  
 ique, Cooper thought, not only for  
 and historical elements but for the

scribable softness . . . a blending of all  
 whole, a mellowing of every tint and  
 picture a seductive ideal, that, blended  
 way, I have never before witnessed,  
 gain.

was nothing like it, he repeatedly  
 he inquired, writing of the Bay of  
 stituting a comparison between the  
 "

lly attracted, as his account of his  
 two aspects of Italian culture: its

*James Fenimore Cooper*

art and its Church. His first pleasure in works of art he saw  
 in Italy, he candidly reported, was in recognizing the originals  
 of engravings that had been in his father's house. Yet he  
 seemed to have genuine admiration for those works. He often  
 compared a scene to the backgrounds in early paintings.

Toward the Roman Catholic Church he was generally sym-  
 pathetic, though his view of it was primarily esthetic. It had  
 in Italy, he wrote, "all the poetry of the religion." More than  
 once after visiting some "cool, fragrant, rich, quaint, and  
 clerkly" monastery he had felt he could remain in that  
 country and become a monk, though he confessed he did not  
 believe he had been "created for vigils and fasts."

The Italian people, too, proved singularly appealing to  
 Cooper. The lower classes he soon found "agreeably" dis-  
 appointing. (He may have been prejudiced in favor of the  
 beggars who increased from one to nearly a hundred outside  
 his door in Sorrento to receive lire from him because they  
 called him "the *American admiral*.") Acknowledging that he  
 knew little of Italian society, he suggested that the institution  
 of ciccisbeism, which outraged most Anglo-Saxons, was not  
 understood by them. He thought the Italians, compared to  
 other peoples, supremely gifted with the capacity for enjoying  
 the passing moment. They were more gracious than the  
 English, more sincere than the French, more refined than the  
 Germans, less mercenary than the Americans. There was "a  
 grace about their minds, derived from the constant practice  
 of contemplating the miracles of art." In this grace, "in a love,  
 and even in a knowledge of the arts," he declared, "a large  
 portion of the common Italians are as much superior to the  
 Anglo-Saxon race as civilization is superior to barbarism."

Indeed, Cooper regarded Italy essentially as a great civiliza-  
 tion in its old age, as he made clear in *Gleanings from Europe:*  
*Italy*. His conception of historic time was extended by the

Henry James

as well as mere travellers, even though he had not been there. So long as it stood in its unique relation "aesthetically and intellectually, to the rest of civilization," he thought the world would no more weary of reading about than of visiting it. "We go to Italy," he wrote, "to gaze upon certain of the highest achievements of human power," representing "to the imagination the *maximum* of man's creative force." With its long history of glories and sufferings, its art, its nature, and its Church, it had indeed so complex an appeal that, he concluded, "betwixt admiration and longing and pity and reverence, it is little wonder that we are charmed and touched beyond healing."

Before James went to Italy he knew and admired the work of two American writers who had been there: Hawthorne and Howells. A few years afterward he was calling Hawthorne's treatment of the country old-fashionedly romantic and approving Howells' as realistic; but he regarded the point of view of both writers as above all peculiarly American. After their example as well as in expression of depths of his own consciousness, he made Italian references in nearly half the stories he wrote in America between 1864 and 1869.

Thus when in the latter year, at the age of twenty-six, James went to Italy for the first time, he was not only gratifying an intense personal desire but consciously following an American literary tradition. He had preconceptions, too, not only of the great achievements of the past to be seen but of a stimulus to the creative impulse operative there.

James' first European trip made alone, for the purpose of improving his education and his health, lasted some fifteen months, of which five—between August 1869 and January 1870—were spent in Italy. He travelled almost the length of the peninsula, from Cadenabbia to Paestum and back to Genoa, having all his expectations realized, as he wrote in ecstatic letters to his family. In contrast to the "good married

VI

The Moral Field:

JAMES

IN SOJOURN OF THE ELDER HENRY JAMES the late 1850's only the youngest son, Italy. Only he, his brother Henry wrote had been "the subject of what seemed to privilege of the highest intensity," and on had thought throughout these years with Robertson's unsuccessful career. Robertson "a boy into the sacred stream," and the e proved his salvation. For Henry, Italy to his last years, the sacred, the life-

Europe" of which Henry dreamed as a enough in the household of his cosmo- strongest ingredient was Italy. He could s home—with a view of Florence by ascan landscape by Lefebvre, and a n American sculptor in Rome—con- ance of Italy." When he wrote a review, in 1868, of Howells' *Italian Journeys*, ng the appeal of that country for writers

Henry James  
200

AMERICAN NOVELISTS IN ITALY

matron" England and the "magnificent man" Switzerland, Italy was, he promptly reported, "a beautiful dishevelled nymph." Venice, the first city he visited, made him feel as though he had been "born in Boston" and was thus unable to surrender himself to "the genius of Italy—or the Spirit of the South," but not for long. The charm of Italy, he decided a few weeks later, was "inexpressible, indefinable," but it was one which, "once deeply felt, leaves forever its mark upon the sensitive mind & fastens it to the Italian soil thro' all its future wanderings by a delicate chain of longings & regrets." This, in short, was the "land of the immortal gods." Leaving it, he thought most of Florence—the "pearl of cities," "the most feminine of cities," the city with "an immortal soul," the "one thing" he intended to talk of when he reached home. Yet it was Rome which made the greatest impression on him, then and during his next several visits. "At last—for the first time—I live!" he wrote his brother William on the day he arrived. He "went reeling and moaning thro' the streets, in a fever of enjoyment," traversed almost the whole of the city in four or five hours, and by night felt that already he had "caught the keynote of its operation on the senses." He was least pleased by Naples—"glorious" in situation but "a barbarous city," with a "shiny varnish of civilization," which made him conceive a "loathing" for the "hideous heritage of the past." "Decidedly I go in for Northern Italy," he wrote his mother. Not until eleven years later did he return to Naples, and altogether he made only four visits there. In later years—after his stay of two months in 1881—he became much fonder of Venice.

On his first visit, as on subsequent ones, James took relatively little interest in Italian scenery, though he was fascinated from the first by "the great violet Campagna . . . a wilderness of sunny decay & vacancy." The few Italians—mostly servants—with whom he had dealings only inspired him to say of the English that "in the midst of these false and beautiful Italians

once suggested, was "style." In his essay on D'Annunzio, printed in 1902, he returned to this idea. "Does it not really all come back to style?" he inquired.

It was to the Latin spirit that the Renaissance was primarily vouchsafed . . . and when the Latin spirit after many misadventures again clears itself we shall see how all the while this treasure has been in its keeping.

It was, in the last analysis, an impression of life not only lived but *formed* which James had in Italy. It was an impression not so much of a "mixture" as of a "fusion." The "incomparable wrought *fusion* . . . of human history and mortal passion with the elements of earth and air, of colour, composition and form," he wrote of the country in his last Italian essay, ". . . constitute her appeal and give it the supreme heroic grace." It was, he thought, a unique appeal. Describing his feeling as he looked across the Bay of Naples from Munthe's villa, he wrote,

The way in which the Italian scene on such occasions as this seems to purify itself to the transcendent and perfect *idea* alone—idea of beauty, of dignity, of comprehensive grace, with all accidents merged, all defects disowned, all experience outlived, and to gather itself up into the mere mute eloquence of what has just incalculably *been*, remains forever the secret and the lesson of the subtlest daughter of history.

The chief images for James of lived life in Italy were the most massive forms of art there: the great buildings, especially the palaces and churches. They seemed to him supremely stages, where, as in the Boboli Gardens, "something was once done . . . done or meant to be done." In places such as the Palazzo Corsini in Florence, "that have been lived in so long and so much and in such a fine old way," the past seemed to have left "a sensible deposit, an aroma, an atmosphere," prompting one to speculate on what had been done, thought.

EMBASSY OF ITALY  
PRESS OFFICE  
AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA  
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*Ambasciata d'Italia  
Washington*

GIULIO ANDREOTTI

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Andreotti was born in Rome on January 14, 1919. He graduated from the University of Rome with a degree in law. As a young man he took part in the foundation of the Christian Democratic Part and became a member of its National Council. In 1946 he was elected to the Assemblée Costituente, the constituent assembly that passed the Italian Constitution.

First elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 he has constantly been re-elected in all subsequent elections. Through all these years he has played a key role in Italian political and governmental life. During his long political career, starting from the immediate post-war period, he has held numerous and important ministerial posts. His positions have included the posts of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Finance, Minister of the Treasury, and, for a total of eight years, Minister of Defence.

Mr. Andreotti headed the cabinet as President of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) in 1972-73 and 1976-79. After serving as Foreign Minister from August 1983 to July 1989 he became once again President of the Council of Ministers on July 23, 1989.

Mr. Andreotti has also been chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Chamber of Deputies and chairman of the Italian delegation to the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. Andreotti is also a journalist and the author of numerous books, including a biography of De Gasperi (1965); "La Sciarada di Papa Mastai (1967); "Ore 13: il Ministro deve morire" (1975); "Ad ogni morte di Papa" (1980); "Il diario 1976-79 (1981); "De Gasperi visto da vicino 1986); "Onorevole, stia zitto" (1987); "L'URSS vista da vicino" (1988); " Gli USA visti da vicino " (1989). In 1985 he was awarded the Bancarella Prize.

Mr. Andreotti has been granted honorary degrees from several universities, including the Sorbonne University in Paris, Loyola University in Chicago, Notre Dame University in South Bend (Indiana) and Saint John's University in New York.

Mr. Andreotti is married with four children.

THE OFFICIAL VISIT  
TO  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY  
GIULIO ANDREOTTI  
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS  
OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC  
AND  
MRS. ANDREOTTI  
MARCH 5 TO 8, 1990

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY  
MARCH 5

2:45 pm- Greeted by Deputy Chief of  
2:50 pm Protocol Fitzgerald and  
Welcoming Committee, John F.  
Kennedy International Airport,  
New York, New York.

3:15 pm- U.S. Presidential Aircraft to  
4:05 pm Andrews Air Force Base,  
Washington, D.C.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

MARCH 5

(Continued)

4:05 pm- Greeted by Welcoming Committee.  
4:10 pm

4:15 pm- U.S. Presidential Helicopters  
4:25 pm to Washington Monument Grounds,  
Reflecting Pool.

4:25 pm- Greeted by Secretary of  
4:30 pm State and Mrs. Baker and Chief  
of Protocol Reed.

4:35 pm Arrive Blair House.

Private evening.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
MARCH 6

8:00 am- Mass, Holy Rosary Church.  
8:45 am

10:00 am- Arrival Ceremony with The  
10:30 am President and Mrs. Bush,  
South Lawn, The White House.

10:30 am- Meeting with The President,  
10:45 am Oval Office, The White House.\*

---

10:35 am- Coffee offered by  
11:00 am Mrs. Bush in honor of  
Mrs. Andreotti, Green  
Room, The White House.

---

10:45 am- Expanded Meeting with The  
11:30 am President, Cabinet Room,  
The White House.\*

11:45 am Press Conference with Italian  
12:15 pm journalists, Mount Vernon Room,  
Madison Hotel.\*

\* Mrs. Andreotti does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

MARCH 6

(Continued)

---

12:15 pm- Luncheon offered by  
1:45 pm Mrs. Baker in honor of  
Mrs. Andreotti, Thomas  
Jefferson Room,  
Department of State.

---

12:30 pm- Working Luncheon with Secretary  
1:30 pm of State Baker, James Madison  
Room, Department of State.\*

3:00 pm- Meeting with United States Trade  
3:30 pm Representative Hills, Blair  
House.\*

3:45 pm- Meeting with Attorney General  
4:15 pm Thornburgh, Blair House.\*

4:30 pm- Meeting with Secretary of the  
5:00 pm Treasury Brady, Blair House.\*

\* Mrs. Andreotti does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

MARCH 6

(Continued)

7:15 pm- Refreshments with The President  
7:45 pm and Mrs. Bush, Family Quarters,  
The White House.

7:45 pm- Reception, State Dinner and  
10:30 pm After-Dinner Entertainment, East  
Room and State Dining Room, The  
White House.

Overnight: Blair House.

*Foreign Minister  
Amb & Mrs.  
Baker  
Roth  
Quayle  
Section  
14 → dinner*

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

MARCH 7

9:00am- Greeted by Father O'Donocan  
9:10am Hall of Cardinals, Healy Hall,  
Georgetown University.

9:20 am- Cornerstone-Laying Ceremony,  
10:00 am Georgetown University Medical  
Center.

11:00 am- Address by Prime Minister  
11:40 am Andreotti before a Joint Meeting  
of the United States Congress,  
Great Hall, United States  
Capitol.

12:00 pm- Reception, Luncheon, and  
2:00 pm Address, National Press Club.

4:00 pm- Wreath-Laying Ceremony at the  
4:35 pm Tomb of the Unknown Soldier,  
Arlington National Cemetery.

5:00 pm- Honorary Degree Convocation,  
6:00 pm Hartke Theatre, Catholic  
University.

6:00 pm- Reception offered by Catholic  
6:30 pm University in honor of Prime  
Minister Andreotti, Hartke  
Theatre Lobby, Catholic  
University.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

MARCH 7

(Continued)

8:00 pm Dinner offered by Ambassador and Mrs. Pettrignani on the occasion of the Official Visit of the President of the Council of Ministers, and Mrs. Andreotti, in honor of The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, Italian Ambassador's Residence.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY  
MARCH 8

8:40 am- Farewell Ceremony with Deputy  
8:45 am Secretary of State Eagleburger,  
Chief of Protocol Reed, and  
Farewell Committee, Washington  
Monument Grounds, Reflecting  
Pool.

8:45 am- U.S. Presidential Helicopters  
8:55 am to Andrews Air Force Base.

8:55 am Arrive Andrews Air Force Base.

9:00 am Depart en route New York, New  
York, and resume private  
schedule.

Robert Browning

"Open my heart, and you will  
see 'graved inside of it Italy'"

Italy friends

363. Friendship

aside in favor of things which seem at some given moment more vital. HEYWOOD BROWN, "The Miracle of Debs," *New York World*, Oct. 23, 1926.

3. Almost nobody means precisely what he says when he makes the declaration, "I'm in favor of free speech." HEYWOOD BROWN, "The Miracle of Debs," *New York World*, Oct. 23, 1926.

4. Everyone is in favour of free speech. Hardly a day passes without its being extolled, but some people's idea of it is that they are free to say what they like, but if anyone says anything back, that is an outrage. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, speech, House of Commons, Oct. 13, 1943.

5. The very aim and end of our institutions is just this: that we may think what we like and say what we think. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, SR., *The Professor at the Breakfast Table* (1860), 5.

6. The right to be heard does not automatically include the right to be taken seriously. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, speech to National Student Association, Madison, Wis., Aug. 23, 1965.

7. Let no one ever think for a moment that national debate means national division. LYNDON B. JOHNSON, commencement address, National Cathedral School for Girls, Washington, D.C., June 1, 1965.

8. If all mankind, minus one, were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind. JOHN STUART MILL, *On Liberty* (1859), 2.

9. A people which is able to say everything becomes able to do everything. NAPOLEON I, *Maxims* (1804-15).

10. The sound of tireless voices is the price we pay for the right to hear the music of our own opinions. ADLAI STEVENSON, speech, New York City, Aug. 28, 1952.

FREE WILL

See 361. Freedom, Individual;  
860. Self-determination

FRIENDLINESS

See 151. Company

363. FRIENDSHIP

See also 7. Acquaintances; 57. Association;  
151. Company; 166. Confidences;  
178. Constancy and Inconstancy;  
299. Estrangement; 497. Intimacy;  
544. Loneliness; 736. Promiscuity;  
787. Relationships, Human; 908. Solitude

1. Friends are born, not made. HENRY ADAMS, *The Education of Henry Adams* (1907), 7.

2. Friendship needs a certain parallelism of life, a community of thought, a rivalry of aim. HENRY ADAMS, *The Education of Henry Adams* (1907), 20.

3. One friend in a lifetime is much; two are many; three are hardly possible. HENRY ADAMS, *The Education of Henry Adams* (1907), 20.

4. A doubtful friend is worse than a certain enemy. Let a man be one thing or the other, and we then know how to meet him. AESOP, "The Hound and the Hare," *Fables* (6th c. B.C.?), tr. Thomas James.

5. That man travels the longest journey that undertakes it in search of a sincere friend. ALI IBN-ABI-TALIB, *Sentences* (7th c.), 160, tr. Simon Ockley.

6. Forsake not an old friend, for a new one does not compare with him. *Apocrypha*, Ecclesiasticus 9:10.

7. A new friend is like new wine; when it has aged you will drink it with pleasure. *Apocrypha*, Ecclesiasticus 9:10.

8. I keep my friends as misers do their treasure, because, of all the things granted us by wisdom, none is greater or better than friendship. PIETRO ARETINO, letter to Giovanni Pollastra, July 7, 1537, tr. Samuel Putnam.

9. Between friends there is no need of justice. ARISTOTLE, *Nicomachean Ethics* (4th c. B.C.), 8.1, tr. J. A. K. Thomson.

10. Wishing to be friends is quick work, but friendship is a slow-ripening fruit. ARISTOTLE, *Nicomachean Ethics* (4th c. B.C.), 8.3, tr. J. A. K. Thomson.

11. My best friend is the man who in wishing me well wishes it for my sake. ARISTOTLE, *Nicomachean Ethics* (4th c. B.C.), 9.8, tr. J. A. K. Thomson.

12. Friendship is a single soul dwelling in two bodies. ARISTOTLE (4th c. B.C.), quoted in Diogenes Laertius' *Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers* (3rd c. A.D.), tr. R. D. Hicks.

239. Destruction

Italy

BROSE BIERCE, *The Devil's Dictionary* (1881-1911).

4. It is a mistake to look too far ahead. Only one link of the chain of destiny can be handled at a time. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, speech, House of Commons, Feb. 27, 1945.

5. If thou follow thy star, thou canst not fail of glorious heaven. DANTE, "Purgatorio," 3, *The Divine Comedy* (c. 1300-21), tr. Charles Eliot Norton.

6. How easy 'tis, when Destiny proves kind, / With full-spread sails to run before the wind! JOHN DRYDEN, *Astraea Redux* (1660), 11.63.

7. What we seek we shall find; what we flee from flees from us. EMERSON, "Fate," *The Conduct of Life* (1860).

8. As we are, so we do; and as we do, so is it done to us; we are the builders of our fortunes. EMERSON, "Worship," *The Conduct of Life* (1860).

9. [Destiny] is simply the relentless logic of each day we live. JEAN GIRAUDOUX, *Tiger at the Gates* (1935), 1, tr. Christopher Fry.

10. Destiny grants us our wishes, but in its own way, in order to give us something beyond our wishes. GOETHE, *Elective Affinities* (1809), 28.

11. We are not permitted to choose the frame of our destiny. But what we put into it is ours. DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD, "1945-1949: Towards new shores -?" *Markings* (1964), tr. Leif Sjöberg and W. H. Auden.

12. To go in search of destiny - what is this but to seek all the sorrows of man? MAURICE MAETERLINCK, "The Star," *The Treasure of the Humble* (1896), tr. Alfred Sutro.

13. It is the fate of the coconut husk to float, for the stone to sink. MALAY PROVERB.

14. Love nothing but that which comes to you woven in the pattern of your destiny. For what could more aptly fit your needs? MARCUS AURELIUS, *Meditations* (2nd c.), 7.57, tr. Maxwell Staniforth.

15. Our destiny rules over us, even when we are not yet aware of it; it is the future that makes laws for our to-day. NIETZSCHE, *Human, All Too Human* (1878), tr. Helen Zimmern.

16. 'Tis all a Chequer-board of Nights and Days / Where Destiny with Men for Pieces plays: / Hither and thither moves,

and mates, and slays, / And one by one back in the Closet lays. OMAR KHAYYAM, *Rubā'iyāt* (11th-12th c.), tr. Edward FitzGerald, 1st ed., 49.

17. Everything comes gradually and at its appointed hour. OVID, *The Art of Love* (c. A.D. 8), 1, tr. J. Lewis May.

18. Where destiny blunders, human prudence will not avail. PUBLILIUS SYRUS, *Moral Sayings* (1st c. B.C.), 943, tr. Darius Lyman.

19. There's a divinity that shapes our ends, / Rough-hew them how we will. SHAKESPEARE, *Hamlet* (1600), 5.2.10.

20. Whatever God has brought about / Is to be borne with courage. SOPHOCLES, *Oedipus at Colonus* (401 B.C.), tr. Robert Fitzgerald.

21. Man's destiny lies half within himself, half without. To advance in either half at the expense of the other is literally insane. PHILIP WYLIE, *Generation of Vipers* (1942), 7.

239. DESTRUCTION

See also 439. Iconoclasm; 1024. Violence

1. When one builds and another tears down, what do they gain but toil? APOC-RYPHA, *Ecclesiasticus* 34:23.

2. All destruction, by violent revolution or however it be, is but new creation on a wider scale. THOMAS CARLYLE, *On Heroes, Hero-Worship and the Heroic in History* (1841), 4.

3. One minute gives invention to destroy; / What to rebuild, will a whole age employ. WILLIAM CONGREVE, *The Double-Dealer* (1694), 1.3.

4. There is nothing we value and hunt and cultivate and strive to draw to us, but in some hour we turn and rend it. EMERSON, *Journals*, 1836.

5. Breaking and building / In the progression of this world go hand in hand. CHRISTOPHER FRY, *The Boy with a Cart* (1945).

6. The passion for destruction is a creative joy. Graffito written during French student revolt, May 1968.

7. To be able to destroy with good conscience, to be able to behave badly and call your bad behavior "righteous indignation" - this is the height of psychological luxury,

## 149. COMMUNISM

See also 393. Government; 887. Sharing;  
905. Socialism

1. In dealing with the Communists, remember that in their mind what is secret is serious, and what is public is merely propaganda. CHARLES E. BOHLEN, quoted by James Reston in *The New York Times*, Jan. 2, 1966.

2. There is not one single social or economic principle or concept in the philosophy of the Russian Bolshevik which has not been realized, carried into action, and enshrined in immutable laws a million years ago by the white ant. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, "Politics," *The Churchill Wit* (1965), ed. Bill Adler.

3. One strength of the communist system of the East is that it has some of the character of a religion and inspires the emotions of a religion. EINSTEIN, *Out of My Later Life* (1950), 31.

4. What is a communist? One who hath yearnings / For equal division of unequal earnings. EBENEZER ELLIOTT, "Epigram," *Poetical Works* (1840).

5. Let us beware of those who want to apply Communism coldly, of those who want, at whatever cost, to plow straight furrows on a curving field, of those who prefer to each man the idea they have formed of humanity. ANDRÉ GIDE, *Journals*, 1937, tr. Justin O'Brien.

6. Communists have committed great crimes, but at least they have not stood aside, like an established society, and been indifferent. I would rather have blood on my hands than water like Pilate. GRAHAM GREENE, *The Comedians* (1966).

7. What is the difference between Capitalism and Communism? Capitalism is the exploitation of man by man; Communism is the reverse. Joke reported from Warsaw.

8. The Communists offer one precious, fatal boon: they take away the sense of sin. MURRAY KEMPTON, "The Sheltered Life," *Part of Our Time* (1955).

9. As an organized political group, the Communists have done nothing to damage our society a fraction as much as what their enemies have done in the name of defending us against subversion. MURRAY KEMPTON, "What Harvey Did," *America Comes of Middle Age* (1963).

10. Communism has sometimes succeeded as a scavenger, but never as a leader. It has never come to power in any country that was not disrupted by war or internal corruption or both. JOHN F. KENNEDY, address, North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters, Naples, Italy, July 3, 1963.

11. Far from being a classless society, Communism is governed by an elite as steadfast in its determination to maintain its prerogatives as any oligarchy known to history. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, "Berlin East and West," *The Pursuit of Justice* (1964).

12. We should not wonder at the success of communism, for so much of its success is rather that of religion. ROBERT LINDNER, "Political Creed and Character," *Must You Conform?* (1956).

13. We Communists are like seeds and the people are like the soil. Wherever we go, we must unite with the people, take root and blossom among them. MAO TSE-TUNG, *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* (1966), 28.

14. The objection to a Communist always resolves itself into the fact that he is not a gentleman. H. L. MENCKEN, *Minority Report* (1956), 15.

15. Leave the fear of red to horned animals. Poster during the French student riots, June 1968.

16. Communism is like Prohibition, it's a good idea but it won't work. WILL ROGERS, *The Autobiography of Will Rogers* (1949), 12.

17. Cow of many - well milked and badly fed. SPANISH PROVERB.

18. Communism is the corruption of a dream of justice. ADLAI STEVENSON, speech, Urbana, Ill., 1951.

## 150. COMMUNITY

See also 98. Brotherhood; 976. Togetherness;  
1009. Unity

1. Rain does not fall on one roof alone. CAMEROONIAN PROVERB.

2. When the head aches, all the members partake of the pain. CERVANTES, *Don Quixote* (1605-15), 2.3.2, tr. Peter Motteux and John Ozell.

3. No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent. JOHN DONNE, *Devotions* (1624), 17.

Italy - sense of community between countries

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 a piece of the continent. JOHN  
*otions* (1624), 17.

4. Life is lived in common, but not in  
 community. MICHAEL HARRINGTON, *The*  
*Other America* (1962), 7.4.

5. Your own safety is at stake when your  
 neighbor's wall is ablaze. HORACE, *Epistles*  
 (20-c. 8 B.C.), 1.18.

6. What is not good for the swarm is not  
 good for the bee. MARCUS AURELIUS, *Medi-*  
*tations* (2nd c.), 6.54, tr. Morris Hickey Mor-  
 gan.

7. Mankind has become so much one  
 family that we cannot insure our own pros-  
 perity except by insuring that of everyone  
 else. If you wish to be happy yourself, you  
 must resign yourself to seeing others also  
 happy. BERTRAND RUSSELL, "The Science  
 to Save Us from Science," *The New York*  
*Times Magazine*, March 19, 1950.

8. Man ceases to be concerned with him-  
 self: he recognizes of a sudden what he  
 forms part of. If he should die, he would not  
 be cutting himself off from his kind, but  
 making himself one with them. SAINT-EXU-  
 PÉRY, *Flight to Arras* (1942), 19, tr. Lewis  
 Galantière.

9. An isolated individual does not exist.  
 He who is sad, saddens others. SAINT-EXU-  
 PÉRY, *Flight to Arras* (1942), 23, tr. Lewis  
 Galantière.

10. I am a part of all that I have met. AL-  
 FRED, LORD TENNYSON, "Ulysses" (1842).

## 151. COMPANY

See also 7. Acquaintances;

57. Association; 363. Friendship;

426. Hospitality; 494. Interestingness;

787. Relationships, Human;

907. Society, Polite; 976. Togetherness

1. With three or more people there is  
 something bold in the air: direct things get  
 said which would frighten two people alone  
 and conscious of each inch of their nearness  
 to one another. To be three is to be in pub-  
 lic, you feel safe. ELIZABETH BOWEN, *The*  
*House in Paris* (1935), 2.6.

2. Not only is there no question of soli-  
 tude, but in the long run we may not choose  
 our company. ELIZABETH BOWEN, *The*  
*Death of the Heart* (1938), 2.4.

3. He who must needs have company,  
 must needs have sometimes bad company.  
 SIR THOMAS BROWNE, *Christian Morals*  
 (1716), 3.

## 151. Company

4. The social, friendly, honest man, /  
 Whate'er he be, / 'Tis he fulfils great Na-  
 ture's plan, / And none but he! ROBERT  
 BURNS, "Epistle to John Lapraik No. 2"  
 (1786).

5. We do not mind our not arriving any-  
 where nearly so much as our not having any  
 company on the way. FRANK MOORE  
 COLBY, "Thinking It Through in Haste,"  
*The Margin of Hesitation* (1921).

6. What is the odds so long as the fire of  
 soul is kindled at the taper of conwiviality,  
 and the wing of friendship never moults a  
 feather? CHARLES DICKENS, *The Old Curi-*  
*osity Shop* (1840), 2.

7. Now I grow sure, that if a man would  
 have / Good company, his entry is a grave.  
 JOHN DONNE, "Obsequies to the Lord Har-  
 rington, Brother to the Lady Lucy, Countess  
 of Bedford" (c. 1614).

8. How many times go we to comedies, to  
 masques, to places of great and noble resort,  
 nay even to church only to see the com-  
 pany? JOHN DONNE, *Sermons*, No. 16, 1622.

9. No man can have society upon his own  
 terms. If he seek it, he must serve it too.  
 EMERSON, *Journals*, 1833.

10. To be social is to be forgiving. ROB-  
 ERT FROST, "The Star-Splitter," *New Hamp-*  
*shire* (1923).

11. No man is much pleased with a com-  
 panion who does not increase, in some re-  
 spect, his fondness of himself. SAMUEL  
 JOHNSON, *The Rambler* (1750-52), 104.

12. I live in the crowd of jollity, not so  
 much to enjoy company as to shun myself.  
 SAMUEL JOHNSON, *Rasselas* (1759), 16.

13. In general, American social life con-  
 stitutes an evasion of talking to people. Most  
 Americans don't, in any vital sense, get  
 together; they only do things together.  
 LOUIS KRONENBERGER, *Company Manners*  
 (1954).

14. While you are alone you are entirely  
 your own master and if you have one com-  
 panion you are but half your own, and the  
 less so in proportion to the indiscretion of  
 his behavior. LEONARDO DA VINCI, *Note-*  
*books* (c. 1500), tr. Jean Paul Richter.

15. Infinitely often it is clear that we ap-  
 preciate, even respect — not a multitude —  
 but ten people gathered in a room, each of  
 whom, taken by himself, we consider of no  
 account. GIACOMO LEOPARDI, *Pensieri*  
 (1834-37), 83, tr. William Fense Weaver.

16. Man loves company even if only that

**Italy**  
**Italian Republic**  
**Repubblica Italiana**

**People:** Population (1989 est.): 57,439,000. Age distrib. (%): 0-14: 18.9; 15-59: 61.3; 60+: 18.8. Pop. density: 493 per sq. mi. Urban (1985): 71%. Ethnic groups: Italians, small minorities of Germans, Slovenes, Albanians. Languages: Italian. Religions: Predominantly Roman Catholic.

**Geography:** Area: 116,303 sq. mi., about the size of Florida and Georgia combined. Location: in S Europe, jutting into Mediterranean S. Neighbors: France on W, Switzerland, Austria on N, Yugoslavia on E. Topography: Occupies a long boot-shaped peninsula, extending SE from the Alps into the Mediterranean, with the islands of Sicily and Sardinia offshore. The alluvial Po Valley drains most of N. The rest of the country is rugged and mountainous, except for intermittent coastal plains, like the Campagna, S of Rome. Appennine Mts. run down through center of peninsula. Capital: Rome. Cities (1985 est.): Rome 2.8 mln.; Milan 1.5 mln.; Naples 1.2 mln.; Turin 1.0 mln.

**Government:** Type: Republic. Head of state: Pres. Francesco Cossiga; b. July 26, 1929; in office: July 9, 1985; Head of government: Prime Min. Giovanni Goria; b. July 30, 1943; in office: July 29, 1987. Local divisions: 20 regions with some autonomy, 94 provinces. Defense: 2.5% of GNP (1986).

**Economy:** Industries: Steel, machinery, autos, textiles, shoes, machine tools, chemicals. Chief crops: Grapes, olives, citrus fruits, vegetables, wheat, rice. Minerals: Mercury, potash, gas, marble, sulphur, coal. Crude oil reserves (1987): 951 mln. bbls. Arable land: 41%. Livestock (1985): cattle: 8.9 mln.; pigs: 9.1 mln.; sheep: 9.6 mln. Fish catch (1985): 429,000 metric tons. Electricity prod. (1985): 182 bin. fwh. Crude steel prod. (1986): 22.8 mln. metric tons. Labor force: 10% agric.; 30% ind. and comm.; 49% services and govt.

**Finance:** Currency: Lira (June 1988: 1,293 = \$1 US). Gross national product (1986): \$368 bin. Per capita income (1986): \$6,447. Imports (1987): \$125 bin.; partners: W. Ger. 16%, Fr. 12%, U.S. 7%. Exports (1987): \$111 bin.; partners: W. Ger. 16%, Fr. 15%, U.S. 7%, UK 6%. Tourists (1985): receipts \$9.7 bin. National budget (1983): \$173 bin. expenditures. International reserves less gold (Apr. 1988): \$29 bin. Gold: 66.67 mln. oz. Consumer prices (change in 1987): 4.7%.

**Transport:** Railway traffic (1986): 40 bin. passenger-km; 17.5 bin. net ton-km. Motor vehicles: in use (1985): 22.3 mln. passenger cars, 1.9 mln. comm. Civil aviation (1986): 13.9 bin. passenger-km; 659 mln. freight ton-km. Chief ports: Genoa, Venice, Trieste, Taranto, Naples, La Spezia.

**Communications:** Television sets: 15.0 mln. in use (1986). Radios: 14 mln. in use (1986). Telephones in use (1985): 25.6 mln. Daily newspaper circ. (1985): 109 per 1,000 pop.

**Health:** Life expectancy at birth (1983): 73.0 male; 79.1 female. Births (per 1,000 pop. 1985): 10.0. Deaths (per 1,000 pop. 1985): 10.0. Natural increase (1985): .0%. Hospital beds (1983): 500,828. Physicians (1981): 97,003. Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births 1985): 12.

**Education (1985):** Literacy: 97%. Years compulsory: 8. Major international organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, NATO, OECD, EC.

**Embassy:** 1601 Fuller St. NW 20006; 328-5500.

Rome emerged as the major power in Italy after 500 BC, dominating the more civilized Etruscans to the N and Greeks to the S. Under the Empire, which lasted until the 5th century AD, Rome ruled most of Western Europe, the Balkans, the Near East, and North Africa. In 1988, archeologists unearthed evidence showing Rome as a dynamic society in the 6th and 7th centuries B.C.

After the Germanic invasions, lasting several centuries, a high civilization arose in the city-states of the N, culminating in the Renaissance. But German, French, Spanish, and Austrian intervention prevented the unification of the country. In 1859 Lombardy came under the crown of King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia. By plebiscite in 1860, Parma, Modena, Romagna, and Tuscany joined, followed by Sicily and Naples, and by the Marches and Umbria. The first Italian parliament declared Victor Emmanuel king of Italy Mar. 17, 1861. Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866 as an outcome of the Austro-Prussian war. The Papal States were taken by Italian troops Sept. 20, 1870, on the

withdrawal of the French garrison. The states were annexed to the kingdom by plebiscite. Italy recognized the State of Vatican City as independent Feb. 11, 1929.

Fascism appeared in Italy Mar. 23, 1919, led by Benito Mussolini, who took over the government at the invitation of the king Oct. 28, 1922. Mussolini acquired dictatorial powers. He made war on Ethiopia and proclaimed Victor Emmanuel II emperor, defied the sanctions of the League of Nations, joined the Berlin-Tokyo axis, sent troops to fight for Franco against the Republic of Spain and joined Germany in World War II.

After Fascism was overthrown in 1943, Italy declared war on Germany and Japan and contributed to the Allied victory. It surrendered conquered lands and lost its colonies. Mussolini was killed by partisans Apr. 28, 1945.

Victor Emmanuel II abdicated May 9, 1946; his son Humbert II was king until June 10, when Italy became a republic after a referendum, June 2-3.

Reorganization of the Fascist party is forbidden. The cabinet normally represents a coalition of the Christian Democrats, largest of Italy's many parties, and one or two other parties.

The Vatican agreed in 1976 to revise its 1929 concordat with the state, depriving Roman Catholicism of its status as state religion. In 1974 Italians voted by a 3-to-2 margin to retain a 3-year-old law permitting divorce, which was opposed by the church.

Italy has enjoyed an extraordinary growth in industry and living standards since World War II, in part due to membership in the Common Market. Italy joined the European Monetary System, 1980. A wave of left-wing political violence began in the late 1970s with kidnappings and assassinations and continued through the 1980s. Christian Dem. leader and former Prime Min. Moro was murdered May 1978 by Red Brigade terrorists.

The Cabinet of Prime Min. Arnaldo Forlani resigned, May 26, 1981, in the wake of revelations that numerous high-ranking officials were members of an illegally secret Masonic lodge. The June 1983 elections saw Bettino Craxi chosen the nation's first Socialist premier. Craxi's government faced a severe crisis as the result of a chain of events sparked by the Oct. 17, 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* and the subsequent U.S. downing on Italian soil of an Egyptian aircraft carrying the 4 hijackers and Abul Abbas, a PLO leader suspected of planning the hijacking. Craxi's release of Abbas and refusal to turn the 4 hijackers over to the U.S. caused an internal crisis that almost saw his government fall. Craxi ended the longest tenure of an Italian leader since World War II by resigning Mar. 1987.

Sicily, 9,826 sq. mi., pop. (1986) 5,064,000, is an island 180 by 120 mi., east of a region that embraces the island of Pantelleria, 32 sq. mi., and the Lipari group, 44 sq. mi., 63 14,000, including 2 active volcanoes: Vulcano, 1,637 ft. and Stromboli, 3,038 ft. From prehistoric times Sicily has been settled by various peoples; a Greek state had its capital at Syracuse. Rome took Sicily from Carthage 215 BC. Mt. Etna, 11,053 ft. active volcano, is tallest peak.

Sardinia, 9,301 sq. mi., pop. (1986) 1,639,000, lies in the Mediterranean, 115 mi. W of Italy and 7-1/2 mi. S of Corsica. It is 160 mi. long, 69 mi. wide, and mountainous, with mining of coal, zinc, lead, copper. In 1720 Sardinia was added to the possessions of the Dukes of Savoy in Piedmont and Savoy to form the Kingdom of Sardinia. Giuseppe Garibaldi is buried on the nearby island of Caprera. Elbe, 88 sq. mi., lies 6 mi. W of Tuscany. Napoleon I lived in exile on Elba 1814-1815.

Trieste. An agreement, signed Oct. 5, 1954, by Italy and Yugoslavia, confirmed, Nov. 10, 1975, gave Italy provisional administration over the northern section and the seaport of Trieste, and Yugoslavia the part of Istrian peninsula it has occupied.

**Jamaica**

**People:** Population (1989 est.): 2,362,000. Age distrib. (%): 0-14: 36.7; 15-59: 52.8; 60+: 8.5. Pop. density: 556 per sq. mi. Urban (1989): 48%. Ethnic groups: African 76%, mixed 15%, Chinese, Caucasians, East Indians. Languages: English, Jamaican Creole. Religions: Protestant 70%.

**Geography:** Area: 4,232 sq. mi., slightly smaller than Connecticut. Location: in West Indies. Neighbors: Nearest are Cuba on N, Haiti on E. Topography: The country is four-fifths covered by mountains. Capital: Kingston. Cities (1984 est.): St. Andrews 333,000, Kingston 100,000.

**Government:** Type: independent state. Head of state: Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Florizal A. Glass.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 6, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AND PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI  
OF ITALY  
UPON ARRIVAL

The South Lawn

10:10 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Andreotti, and 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 the White House. Prime Minister Andreotti's public career is rich in achievement, unrivaled in modern Europe. He served his nation with distinction as statesman and diplomat, and of course, as Prime Minister.

But Prime Minister Andreotti is also a man of letters, known for his humor and integrity. And here in America, he's known as a good and close friend -- the leader of a strong nation and a strong people. And we are proud and honored to have him as our guest today.

Forty-five years ago the giants of modern history -- Churchill, Truman and de Gaulle, were embarking on the great task of rebuilding Europe -- what would later be known as the Marshall Plan. And another giant worked with them -- a man who helped build the strong Atlantic community we have today: Prime Minister de Gasperi of Italy.

I mentioned that Prime Minister Andreotti is a renowned author. Well, he wrote a biography of de Gasperi, and it is in the tradition of his subject that Prime Minister Andreotti leads Italy today.

Like his predecessor, Giulio Andreotti 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 in the swift-moving stream of events in Europe and to America's steadfast partnership with Italy and Europe through it all.

I look forward to exchanging views with you, Mr. 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 your leadership, both as Foreign Minister and as Prime Minister. And during that time, the United States and Italy have been the firmest allies. Our dialogue is constant, it is substantive, it is productive.

We agree on the foundations of a new Europe. We welcome the prospect of overcoming Europe's artificial division and building a Europe whole and free. We look to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the CSCE -- to play a greater role in Europe's future -- particularly in guiding the economic and political transformation of the rising democracies in Eastern Europe.

We agree that the EC must play a vital role in new Europe. A more united Europe, able to take its rightful place in

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world affairs, is good for the United States of America. As Italy assumes the presidency of the European Community beginning in July, Prime Minister Andreotti and I will work to improve economic and political ties between the United States and the Community.

In this role, Italy will have the opportunity to lead the EC in the battle against organized crime and narcotics trafficking -- a fight in which our two nations remain strong, determined, and united.

Above all, we share a common commitment to NATO and the conviction that the United States must -- and will -- remain a European power. We are true partners in the Atlantic Alliance which serves as the foundation for stability and our common security. So Prime Minister Andreotti and I have much to discuss, about Germany, the Alliance, East-West relations, U.S.-EC ties and other topics. And I am confident that we share the commitment that Chancellor Kohl and I expressed at Camp David nine days ago -- that a United Germany should remain a full member of NATO, including participation in its military structure.

In all these areas I look forward to serious and productive talks with Prime Minister Andreotti, a true and valued friend of the United States.

Americans have always held a special place in our 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."

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

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

PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI: Thank you very much for your warm words of welcome. In return, I would like to express to you the great esteem in which you are held by the Italian government and people.

My visit is but a continuation of a solid tradition of alliance and cooperation between our governments. A tradition which forms part of the much broader alliance and solidarity between Western countries to which we owe this extraordinarily long period of peace in Europe and prosperity in the world. Within this framework, Italy is actively working as it deems the alliance to be ever more valid and necessary.

The very close links between the United States and Europe is still, for Italy, and essential point of reference in a world in which ideological confrontation is waning and military tensions will everywhere have to yield to a new climate of dialogue. We rejoice to see the dawn of democracy in Eastern Europe. We look forward with hope towards a new relationship with the Soviet Union under Gorbachev. These are fresh and exciting prospects that are awakening in Europe today. New balances lie on the horizon; full of promise, yet, also fraught with problems.

By updating and reviving the spirits and the models of NATO and Helsinki, we must all together seize the challenges that are facing us. And what challenges. The backwardness in so many parts

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of the world; the dreadful degradation of the environment, organized crime and, above all, the scourge of drugs that so deeply jeopardizes our society. .

This is the message of our nation that is profoundly committed to building up a European community soundly founded on the values of freedom and progress. A country that is open to the world, including those parts of it which are less fortunate and sensitive to its needs and problems. A country, lastly, that has always been an integral part of the great mosaic of Europe, but also one which is vitally interested in the problems of the Mediterranean area towards which our attention shall not be lessened following to what is now occurring in Eastern Europe.

Mr. President, I am now thinking about what links America and Italy by history and culture. I'm not referring only to the role of that ingenious Italian Renaissance man, Christopher Columbus, in marking the birth of this country, an event which we shall be delighted to celebrate with the American people on its anniversary in 1992. I'm also thinking of the many millions of Americans of Italian descent whom you have recalled, Mr. President, who are such an important and active part of this country today. My message goes out to them also in the hope they may look more and more to Italy's tradition as well as its contemporary reality for a precious heritage and cherished sense of belonging.

Mr. President, in conclusion I wish to say that Italy desires to continue looking to the United States with sentiments of solidarity that long decades of shared political and military partnership have made so strong and rich, and with that friendship that is now an invaluable asset of both our peoples. It is with these same feelings, Mr. President, that I wish to thank you for your welcome and extend to you my best wishes for the prosperity and well-being of all the American people.

MR. PRESIDENT: Sir, thank you very much.

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10:24 A.M. EST

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**1:15 P.M. NEWS UPDATE**

**ANDREOTTI VISIT** (Barry Schweid, AP) -- President Bush welcomed Prime Minister Andreotti to the White House for discussions on giving Italy a larger role in shaping a reunified Germany. "We agree on the foundations of a new Europe," Bush said in a speech on the South Lawn welcoming Andreotti to the White House. The president stressed the ties between the U.S. and Italy, to which 12 million Americans trace their descent. "Our dialogue is constant. It is substantive, it is productive," Bush said. Responding, Andreotti said Italy welcomed "the dawn of democracy" in Eastern Europe. But without elaboration, he said the new world that is emerging was "fraught with problems" and challenges.

(Thomas Ferraro, UPI) -- Prime Minister Andreotti opened a three-day state visit to the U.S. by expressing concern about the U.S.-backed proposal to reunify Germany. Andreotti, seated beside President Bush in the Oval Office, told reporters that all 16 members of NATO -- not just the U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union -- must have input.

**DRUG EDUCATION** (Reuter) -- William Bennett called for tough school policies to prevent drug use, including suspension for first time users and expulsion for repeat offenders. He lambasted some drug education programs as ineffective and said education alone would not prevent drug use. "The fact remains that many students who have taken drug education courses -- even the best such courses -- have later gone on to use drugs," he said in remarks prepared for George Mason University. Drug experts agree, he said, that merely presenting information about drugs doesn't deter drug use. "If anything, well-packaged information on drugs can even serve to pique youthful curiosity about them," he said.

**FLAG BURNING** (AP) -- The Justice Department said it will ask the Supreme Court to review a second federal judge's ruling that a new law making it a crime to burn the American flag is unconstitutional. Justice spokesman David Runkel said government attorneys intend to appeal Monday's ruling by U.S. District Judge June Green.

**CAMBODIA** (Sereipheap, Cambodia/UPI) -- Khmer Rouge forces are gaining political and military strength inside Cambodia and the best way to stop them from returning to sole power is to draw them into a power-sharing arrangement, Prince Sihanouk said. Sihanouk said he wished Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot would die. The prince insisted he was not an apologist for the Khmer Rouge.

**SOVIET FREE ENTERPRISE** (Moscow/AP) -- The Soviet parliament overwhelmingly approved legislation that will allow people to own factories and hire workers for the first time in nearly 70 years. "This is an enormous step forward because it lays down the principle of pluralism in the forms of ownership and the basis of their equality and their protection from the government," said deputy Alexei Yablokov.

1:15 P.M. NEWS UPDATE (continued)

**UKRAINE** (Kiev/Reuter) -- Ukrainian nationalists who achieved a major success in Soviet regional elections announced plans to create a formal opposition party to press for an independent republic. Challenging the ruling Communists, the nationalist Rukh movement issued a declaration urging the conversion of its loose alliance of human rights activists, environmental activists and radical Communists into a full-fledged political party. Initial results from half the voting districts in the Ukraine show Rukh on target to provide a quarter of the republic's new members of parliament.

**BONNER COMMENTS** (Rome/Reuter) -- Yelena Bonner said Soviet leader Gorbachev may be remembered not for perestroika but for genocide. Bonner told a Rome news conference she feared Gorbachev's inaction in the ethnic conflict between Armenians and Azeris would lead to a repetition of the slaughter of Armenians in eastern Turkey early in the century.

**THRIFT APPOINTMENT** (AP) -- President Bush named Salvadore Martoche, an assistant Treasury secretary, as acting director of the Office of Thrift Supervision.

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Photo by Glen Stubbe/The Washington Times  
President Bush welcomes Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti to the White House.

## Bush, Andreotti discuss borders

By Paul Bedard  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

President Bush and Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti yesterday discussed the sweeping changes taking place in Europe, and both said that a reunified Germany must respect post-World War II borders.

Mr. Bush called on Mr. Andreotti, whose nation assumes the presidency of the 12-nation European Community this summer, to give that organization a larger role in shaping Europe.

"We agree that the EC must play a vital role in new Europe," Mr. Bush said in a welcoming ceremony.

Mr. Bush also said he is looking to the 35-nation Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe "to play a greater role in Europe's future, particularly in guiding the economic and political transformation of the rising democracies."

There were few differences for the two leaders to discuss during the state visit. Mr. Bush and Mr. Andreotti also agreed to make the international war on drugs a top priority.

Following the White House meeting, presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater announced that Mr. Bush had ac-

cepted a West German proposal for a preliminary meeting of the so-called "two-plus-four" nations involved in the German unification talks. The low-level, sub-Cabinet meeting, is slated to take place March 14 in Bonn, although Mr. Fitzwater said that is subject to change.

The two in the formula are East and West Germany and the four are the Allied World War II powers—the United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain and France.

Italian leaders have expressed concern at being excluded from participation in the two-plus-four talks. Mr. Andreotti said, "I think that all member countries of the Atlantic Alliance must handle together these problems."

Mr. Andreotti also said that NATO must remain a strong military and political institution.

He called the links between Europe and the United States an "essential point of reference in a world in which ideological confrontation is waning and military tensions will everywhere have to yield to a new climate of dialogue."

Mr. Andreotti was honored at a state dinner at the White House last night. Today, he is to address a joint session of Congress and receive an honorary degree from Catholic University.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 6, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AND PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI  
OF ITALY  
UPON ARRIVAL

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But Prime Minister Andreotti is also a man of letters, known for his humor and integrity. And here in America, he's known as a good and close friend -- the leader of a strong nation and a strong people. And we are proud and honored to have him as our guest today.

Forty-five years ago the giants of modern history -- Churchill, Truman and de Gaulle, were embarking on the great task of rebuilding Europe -- what would later be known as the Marshall Plan. And another giant worked with them -- a man who helped build the strong Atlantic community we have today: Prime Minister de Gaspari of Italy.

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Like his predecessor, Giulio Andreotti 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 in the swift-moving stream of events in Europe and to America's steadfast partnership with Italy and Europe through it all.

I look forward to exchanging views with you, Mr. 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 your leadership, both as Foreign Minister and as Prime Minister. And during that time, the United States and Italy have been the firmest allies. Our dialogue is constant, it is substantive, it is productive.

We agree on the foundations of a new Europe. We welcome the prospect of overcoming Europe's artificial division and building a Europe whole and free. We look to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the CSCE -- to play a greater role in Europe's future -- particularly in guiding the economic and political transformation of the rising democracies in Eastern Europe.

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In this role, Italy will have the opportunity to lead the EC in the battle against organized crime and narcotics trafficking -- a fight in which our two nations remain strong, determined, and united.

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

PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI: Thank you very much for your warm words of welcome. In return, I would like to express to you the great esteem in which you are held by the Italian government and people.

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of the world; the dreadful degradation of the environment, organized crime and, above all, the scourge of drugs that so deeply jeopardizes our society. .

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Mr. President, I am now thinking about what links America and Italy by history and culture. I'm not referring only to the role of that ingenious Italian Renaissance man, Christopher Columbus, in marking the birth of this country, an event which we shall be delighted to celebrate with the American people on its anniversary in 1992. I'm also thinking of the many millions of Americans of Italian descent whom you have recalled, Mr. President, who are such an important and active part of this country today. My message goes out to them also in the hope they may look more and more to Italy's tradition as well as its contemporary reality for a precious heritage and cherished sense of belonging.

Mr. President, in conclusion I wish to say that Italy desires to continue looking to the United States with sentiments of solidarity that long decades of shared political and military partnership have made so strong and rich, and with that friendship that is now an invaluable asset of both our peoples. It is with these same feelings, Mr. President, that I wish to thank you for your welcome and extend to you my best wishes for the prosperity and well-being of all the American people.

MR. PRESIDENT: Sir, thank you very much.

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10:24 A.M. EST

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 7, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AND PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI OF ITALY  
IN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

The State Dining Room

March 6, 1990

8:12 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to get this part out of the way early. (Laughter.)

Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Andreotti and distinguished guests, friends of Italy, all. Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome you to the White House tonight to honor the President of the Council of Ministers in the Republic of Italy, our friend, Mr. Andreotti. And later on this evening, we will be celebrating Italy's national pastime with a performance by one of the world's greatest opera singers. We'll leave it as a little bit of a surprise. (Laughter.)

But I am reminded of a story concerning America's national pastime. It seems that 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. (Laughter.)

One American writer called Italy "The Land of the Immortal Gods." Not just the land of mythology, but the home of eternal ideas symbolized by the immortal genius of da Vinci and Michelangelo, Raphael. The timeless architecture -- the Piazza San Marco in Venice. The classic strings heard in La Scala, in Milan. And Italy is the spiritual home of millions. St. Peters in Rome and the ancestral home of 12 million Americans.

And many are here tonight, including our OAS Ambassador, Luigi Einaudi who is also the grandson of Italy's first president. And Mr. Prime Minister, you are one of America's closest friends and you know our country well. And we are proud and honored to be with you. We certainly agree on the key role that Italy plays in the new emerging Europe. And in my discussions with Prime Minister Andreotti today and over the past months, we have shared the excitement on the remarkable changes that we are seeing. I can think of no time in modern history when our strong transatlantic partnership was more crucial.

They say that all the roads lead to Rome. And so Italy was appropriately my first stop on my first visit to Europe as President of the United States. And together we set the tone for critical arms reduction proposals; now even closer to fulfillment. We agree -- totally agree -- that a strong NATO is vital to our collective security in the new Europe.

German unification -- with a unified Germany remaining a full member of NATO, support for the rising democracies in Eastern Europe and the continued role of the United States as a force for stability in Europe, are all part of our agenda today. And as we've done so often in the past, we found much agreement. But we also have much to look forward to.

This summer, we will meet again at the Houston Economic Summit. And then, beginning in July, Italy becomes Chairman of the

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European Community. And our two governments will work to develop stronger economic and political ties between the United States and the EC. But most important of all, there is perhaps the toughest issue between our two nations, a meeting which will take place this summer in Italy.

And our side has already made bold advances against other nations involved, but we must be allowed to compete on a level playing field. And that's right, I'm talking about the 1990 World Cup in Soccer. (Laughter.)

And so Mr. Prime Minister and our friend, our discussions today reinforced my deep admiration for you and your nation.

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 toast. A salute to you and to your great country, sir.

(A TOAST IS OFFERED.)

(APPLAUSE.)

PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI: Mr. President, the number of our Cabinets which is a feature of Italy's political life, but does not affect the stability of our democracy, has provided me with other opportunities to come to the White House in the last years, although in different ministerial capacities.

Being back in the United States today after more than a decade as President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic is indeed a source of great satisfaction to me. Many decisive events have taken place in the meantime which our continents have often lived through, side-by-side, in a relationship of alliance and cooperation which has been strong and vital. The world has become increasingly complex and interdependent and certainly not easier to manage today.

I am especially happy to be visiting Washington at this moment when the world, and Europe in particular, are living through such an exciting and crucial time. On the European continent, a decades-long ideological and military confrontation is giving way with astounding speed to new balances and to the promising establishment of democracy in the Eastern European nations. A new Europe is coming into being, in which we trust that a reduction in tensions will make the presence of armaments less disquieting.

We Italians have always believed that Atlantic solidarity would one day bare fruit. My seniority as a politician would enable me to reel off every single stage in this long process, both of resistance and of political cohesion. And we Italians have always held the view that the political and military commitment of the United States and Europe was an indispensable condition for the ultimate success of our common endeavor. Well, Mr. President, Italy is still convinced today, more than ever before, if it were possible, that this solidarity must continue to inspire our action. The continuing military and political presence of the United States in Europe is basic to ensuring stability and balance for the whole world.

As ideological and military confrontations wane, Europe needs a broader framework for cooperation. A form which by strengthening the Helsinki formula develops into a system for comprehensive dialogue with the participation of the United States and Canada. And together with NATO, this is the institutional framework in which we can together tackle issues related to the growth of the budding democracies in the East, the reunification of the two Germanys, and the development of the new relationship with the Soviet Union. In short, and to borrow your own words, Mr. President, the construction of that whole and free Europe which is already taking shape and to which we all look forward with hope.

Italy feels it is part of this Europe, and indeed, an

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essential one. But I would like recall that Italy, by its nature in history, is also part of the Mediterranean world. We shall continue to follow the problems of that area very closely, including long-standing ones such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Lebanese crisis, and the problems related to the future development of each people in this important area.

Naturally, Mr. President, what we need today is a new solidarity. By this, I mean a solidarity between the United States and Europe that is newer and subtler than the one tested so successfully at a time when we were threatened from the exterior. This kind of solidarity is today both indispensable and urgent to enable both Europe and the United States to jointly take up other challenges, whether regional or global in scope. I'm referring to the backwardness and indebtedness of developing countries, to environmental protection and to the fight against drugs, which you, Mr. President, very clearly stated to be an absolute priority issue showing your solidarity to the Latin American countries which are most suffering at the hands of drug-traffickers.

Mr. President, all kinds of dictatorships have failed. Even those which believe that by sacrificing freedom they would succeed in solving the economic and social problems of their peoples. To a nation such as the United States that has provided and is providing a generous and sustain contribution to freedom in all continents, we renew the expression of our convinced friendship, genuinely rooted in our hearts and minds and inspired by constructive spirit.

Mr. President, I ask you and all your guests here to make a toast to your health and that of Mrs. Bush. And also, I would like to invite you, if the American Soccer Team is going to win, to come to Rome and assist to the last game. (Laughter.) Thank you, Mr. President.

(A TOAST IS OFFERED.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well done, sir. Thank you. Very nice. Thank you so much.

END

8:16 P.M. EST