

State Dinner in Honor of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy, 7/26/77

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IN HONOR OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
GIULIO ANDREOTTI
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

THE WHITE HOUSE
TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1977

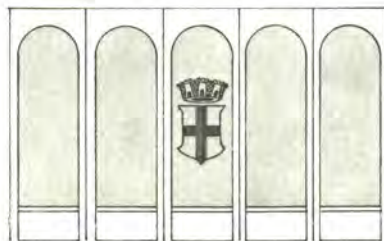
SHIRLEY VERRETT

At the age of six, Shirley Verrett was singing in the choir of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Los Angeles where her father was the choirmaster. At the age of 22 she won first prize on Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts and was awarded a scholarship at the Juilliard School of Music where she won first prize in the National Federation of Music Clubs Award, the John Charles Thomas Scholarship, the Martha Baird Rockefeller Award, the Marian Anderson Award, the John Hay Whitney Prize, the William M. Sullivan Award and a Ford Foundation Fellowship. She was in demand for major singing engagements before she had graduated.

A favorite of the world's great conductors, she has performed with symphony orchestras all over Europe and with most of the major American symphonies. She was one of the soloists chosen by Leonard Bernstein for the inaugural Philharmonic Symphony concert at the opening of Lincoln Center in 1962. She has sung frequently with La Scala in Italy, and in September 1976 when La Scala came to America for the first time it was Shirley Verrett who sang the leading role at the Kennedy Center.

One of her greatest operatic feats, a "first" in the annals of music, came in October 1974 when she sang both leading female roles in Berlioz' monumental *Les Troyens* at the Metropolitan Opera—each role being totally different in musical range and dramatic requirements.

Shirley Verrett: a great beauty, a great actress, an astonishing vocal talent. Without question, one of a kind.



PROGRAM

Serbi l'intatta fede
by Pergolesi

Rheinleghdchen
by Mahler

Befreit
by Strauss

He's Going Away
by John Jacob Niles

Everytime I Feel the Spirit
arranged by Hall Johnson

Hold On
arranged by Hall Johnson

Una voce toco fa
by Rossini
(from the Barber of Seville)

DINNER

Ste. Michelle
Dry Semillon
Supreme of Seafood
with Palm Hearts
Cheese Straws

Sabastiani
Pinot Noir
1972
Rack of Lamb
in Fine Herbs
Sautéed Mushrooms
Asparagus Hollandaise

Gold Seal
Blanc de Blancs
Tossed Green Salad
Bel Paese Cheese
Frozen Grand Marnier Soufflé

Demitasse



Spring
Mixed bouquets of flowers
for the centerpiece.

~~Terran~~ (?) china, silver
flatware, Morgantown crystal.

(floral complement
of yellow roses.)

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July 26, 1977

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

THE STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY
 GIULIO ANDREOTTI
 PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

Fact SheetThe Dinner:

Approximately 120 dinner guest will be seated at round tables.

Individual place settings will include the ~~china~~ ^{Johnson} china, the Morgantown crystal, and silver flatware ^{on a yellow table cloth with a white organdy overlay}

The centerpiece on each table is a ~~bouquet of spring flowers~~ ^{arrangement of yellow roses}.

The following menu has been chosen:

Ste. Michelle Dry Semillon	Supreme of Seafood ← w/ Palm Hearts Cheese Straws
Sabastiana Pinto Noir 1972	Rack of Lamb in Fine Herbs Sauted Mushrooms Asparagus Hollandaise Toss ^{ed} Green Salad Bel Paese Cheese
Gold Seal Blanc de blancs	Frozen Grand Marnier Souffle Demitasse

The Entertainment:

metropolitan opera star
~~A favorite of the world's great conductors, Shirley Verett has performed with symphony orchestra's all over Europe and with most of the major American symphonies. She was one of the soloists chosen by Leonard Bernstein for the inaugural Philharmonic Symphony concert at the opening of the Lincoln Center in 1962. She has sung frequently with La Scala in Italy and in September 1976, when La Scala came to America for the first time it was Shirley Verett who sang the leading role at the Kennedy Center.~~

One of her greatest operatic feats, a first in the annals of music, came in October 1974 when she sang both leading female roles in Berlioz' monumental "Les Troyens" at the Metropolitan Opera -- each role being totally different in range and dramatic requirements.

Selections in order:

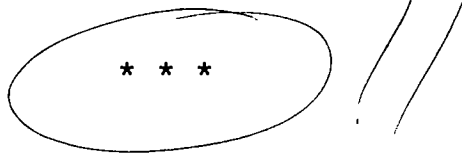
*Miss Verett's
 Selections are
 as follows:*

"Serbi l'intatta fede"
 by Pergolesi
 <
 "Rheinleghdchen"
 by Mahler
 <
 "Befreit"
 by Strauss
 <
 "He's Going Away"
 by John Jacob Niles
 <
 "Everytime I Feel the Spirit"
 arranged by Hall Johnson
 <
 "Hold On"
 arranged by Hall Johnson
 <

-over-

refer to the attached!

Una voce toco fa
by Rossini (from the Barber of Seville)



CHS

ok

Internationally acclaimed mezzo-soprano Shirley Verett has performed with most of the major symphony orchestra's of America and Europe. She was one of the soloists chosen by Leonard Bernstein for the inaugural Philharmonic Symphony concert at the opening of the Lincoln Center in 1962.

She
~~Shirley Verett~~ sang with "La Scala" in Italy and in September 1976, when "La Scala" came to America for the first time, *assumed* ~~she sang~~ the leading role at the Kennedy Center.

One of her greatest operatic feats, a first in the annals of music, came in October 1974 when she sang both leading female roles in Berlioz' monumental "Les Troyens" at the Metropolitan Opera -- each role being completely different in range and dramatic requirements.

Miss Verett's ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ programme for this evening includes:

ward
?
too many
"sang"

Tuesday
July 26, 1977
120 guests
8:00 PM

STATE DINNER

President of Italy

① → Supreme of Seafood
w/ Palm Hearts
Cheese Straws

② → Rack of Lamb in Fines Herbs
Sauted Mushrooms
Asparagus Hollandaise

Tossed Green Salad
Bel Paese Cheese
③ — Frozen Grand Marnier Souffle
~~Sauce Sabayon~~

Demitasse

Ste. Michelle Dry Semillon

1
2
3

Sabastiani Pinot Noir 1972
Gold Seal Blanc de blancs

Johnson

*On the occasion of the visit of
His Excellency Giulio Andreotti
President of the Council of Ministers
of the Italian Republic*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 26

Coates:

The attached is bio on Shirley Verrett
We don't know yet what she is going to
sing....

Italy.

VM
7/5/77

File cy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bill:

For the program: (Italy)

1. Serbi l'intatta fede
by Pergolesi
2. Rheinleghdchen
by Mahler
3. Befreit
by Strauss
4. He's Going Away
By John Jacob Niles
5. Everytime I Feel the Spirit
arranged by Hall Johnson
6. Hold On
arranged by Hall Johnson
7. Una voce toco fa
by Rossini (from the Barber of
Seville)

cc: Coates

VM
7/18/77

Suggested remarks for the President as he introduces the entertainment for the State Dinner for Italy on 7/26/77.

We have the good fortune to have with us tonight at the White House one of the great opera stars of our time.

Shirley VerRETT. In a way, it is something of a miracle that she is here.

She might have been an accountant, since accounting was her college major. She might have been a successful real estate agent, a career which she pursued after college. But fortunately, natural talent will not be denied. Shirley VerRETT could also sing. And this was quickly discovered: first prize on Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts; continual first prizes while a scholarship student at Julliard; leading roles with most of the major symphonies and opera companies of the world. She is a favorite of our finest conductors. She has devoted fans who follow her everywhere. She is beautiful and she is a fine actress. But the main thing is the range and quality of her remarkable voice. It leaves the critics scrambling for superlatives.

Tonight Shirley VerRETT will sing a varied selection for us, from operatic arias to spirituals - she is a Southerner, too - and I have that certain feeling that we are about to be astonished.

Ladies and gentlemen, Shirley VerRETT.

For Italy program:

At the age of six, Shirley Verett was singing in the choir of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Los Angeles where her father was the choirmaster. At the age of 22 she won top prize on Arthur Godfrey's talent scouts and was awarded a scholarship at the Juillard School of Music where she won first prize in the National Federation of Music Clubs Award, the John Charles Thomas Scholarship, the Martha Baird Rockefeller Award, the Marian Anderson Award, the John Hay Whitney Prize, the William M. Sullivan Award and a Ford Foundation Fellowship. She was in demand for major singing engagements before she had graduated.

^{S.V.}
A favorite of the world's great conductors, she has performed with symphony orchestra's all over Europe and with most of the major American symphonies. She was one of the soloists chosen by Leonard Bernstein for the inaugural Philharmonic Symphony concert at the opening of Lincoln Center in 1962. She has sung frequently with La Scala in Italy, in September, 1976, when La Scala came to America for the first time it was Shirley Verett who sang the leading role at the Kennedy Center.

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Selections in order

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bill:

For the program: (Italy)

1. Serbi l'intatta fede
by Pergolesi
2. Rheinlegethchen
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by Rossini (from the Barber of
Seville)

cc: Coates

VM

7/18/77

SHIRLEY VERRETT

Soprano

BIOGRAPHY

Opera star Shirley Verrett has been acclaimed at all the great opera houses of the world, and in the course of doing so has become an acknowledged "newsmaker".

In a New Yorker "Profile" on her (April 14, 1975), Winthrop Sargeant noted the two salient characteristics of her career that have made her one of the most-in-demand artists currently before the public. . .the combination of great physical beauty and powerful acting ability coupled with a voice so extraordinary that it would win international acclaim, even for a less beautiful person.

"Not only is Miss Verrett beautiful to look at," he wrote, "but she is equally at home in the contralto roles of Delilah and Orfeo; the mezzo range of Carmen, Amneris and Azucena; the coloratura range of Neocle in 'The Siege of Corinth', Adalgisa in 'Norma' and Leonora in Donizetti's 'La Favorita'; the dramatic soprano role of Cassandra in Berlioz' 'Les Troyens' and the dramatic mezzo role of Dido in the same opera; and the coloratura role of Queen Elizabeth in Donizetti's 'Maria Stuarda'. She has managed to span two vocal repertoires and to create a remarkable number of distinct personalities both vocally and dramatically."

Miss Verrett made news in December 1975 when she was invited to open the La Scala season, singing for the first time in her career the dramatic soprano role of Lady Macbeth in a new production of Verdi's "Macbeth" that had been specially mounted for her, and winning superlative reviews for her performance. Small wonder that in writing of one of her La Scala performances the Italian newspaper, Corriere della Sera noted that hers is "a voice that can do practically anything!"

The United States heard her Lady Macbeth for the first time when she sang it with the Opera Company of Boston (again in a production mounted for her) in June 1976, once more to critical raves. In September 1976 when La Scala came to this country for the first time, as a Bicentennial tribute to this country, for performances in the nation's capital, it was again the American Shirley Verrett, and not a member of their own company, who sang the role of Lady Macbeth in the performance of "Macbeth" that opened the company's week at Kennedy Center.

Also this past season she made music history by singing for the first time in her career both the title role of Norma and Adalgisa in Bellini's "Norma" with the Metropolitan, and thus became the third singer in history -- Grisi and Lilli Lehmann being the other two -- to undertake both roles. The impact of her Norma was all the greater since it established once and for all that the Verrett voice cannot be categorized by any modern vocal terms but that in essence it is a throw-back to the "soprano sfogato" of the past century -- a voice of the dark timbre of the contralto with the extension on the top of the coloratura. Said the New York Times of her Norma (Sunday, June 13, 1976): "She created in her first Norma the completest statement of what is in the part since the great days of Maria Callas," while the New York Daily News said: "The performance featured an ideal Norma in the person of Shirley Verrett. There, for once, was the real Norma, the one the opera is about. She sang magnificently and her mezzo-voice soared over the high soprano lines with superb ease (including a resplendent top D), her coloratura came out clean and accurate, and she acted with riveting intensity."

With a voice not confined to a single repertoire and with the international opera world as her stage, it is safe to say that there is not a season

which is not highlighted by some new undertaking of hers somewhere - as the current Metropolitan Opera season was highlighted by her Azucena in the opening night "Trovatore" and later by her performance of the First Prioress when the Met mounted its first production of Poulenc's "Dialogues of the Carmelites."

The most recent prior addition to her repertoire came in April, 1975 with the portrayal of the male warrior, Neocle, in the Metropolitan Opera's first production of Rossini's "The Siege of Corinth". Her performance of the role on Angel Records' complete recording of the work had won lavish praise on every hand, and for her live debut at the Met the press was no less ebullient.)

The critics were unanimous in their applause for every aspect of her performance and particularly for her singing of the demanding, nearly fifteen-minute aria, "Non temer" which stopped the show cold in the third act for an ovation of uproarious proportions. Said the New Yorker: "She was dashing, lustrous in tone, fleet, energetic and powerful." Byron Belt, writing for the Newhouse chain of papers declared: "The evening's most thrilling single performance came in Shirley Verrett's tremendous solo scene in which the mezzo moved her voice with almost seamless perfection from top to bottom in a stunning display of sheer vocal beauty and virtuosity." Harold Schonberg, music critic of the New York Times reported: "Shirley Verrett was an impressive Neocle. She took on the murderously difficult third act 'Non temer' and made it her own," while the Dallas Times-Herald called her Neocle "stunning", adding: "Her big aria at the beginning of the final act had some of the finest phrasing, dramatic force and sheer beauty of voice I have heard in a long time. She brought down the house." "Sang with nonchalant virtuoso flair, staggering ease and over-riding taste. She was magnificent," was the verdict of Martin

Bernheimer in the Los Angeles Times. And Newsweek's report of the evening noted that Miss Verrett "handled the florid passages brilliantly, and also transformed herself into a convincing martial figure."

Being a true exponent of the art of bel canto singing, it is not surprising that Shirley Verrett is in demand the world over and that opera companies, whether the Metropolitan, La Scala, the Vienna State Opera, the Bolshoi, Covent Garden, the Paris Opera or the San Francisco Opera, mount special new productions of operas for her. A typical example of her schedule was the time not too long ago when she commuted between La Scala in Milan and Covent Garden in London to sing a new production of "Samson and Delilah" at Italy's operatic bastion and Azucena in "Trovatore" at England's foremost opera house.

Never was the ability of the Verrett voice to "do practically anything" more dramatically demonstrated than in October 1974 when the annals of music were enriched with a new 'first' by Miss Verrett's appearance at the premiere of the Metropolitan Opera's first production ever of Berlioz' monumental "Les Troyens" singing both leading female roles -- the soprano Cassandra and the mezzo Dido. This double masterwork comprising two operas, "The Fall of Troy" and "The Trojans at Carthage", is customarily performed on successive evenings, usually with different singers in the two female roles, or if given on the same evening, in a much-abbreviated version. Miss Verrett's appearance in both roles marked the first time one artist had appeared in both, in the virtually uncut nearly five hour version on a single night, and her accomplishment made history throughout the entire music world. The performance underscored not only the wide-ranging beauty of her voice, but her capacities as an actress, as well. Time Magazine characterized the undertaking as a "roaringly received marathon

performance which, like the opera, was an epic unto itself," while Newsweek in a story headlined "Troy meets Shirl", declared:

"Shirley Verrett made her iron-woman stint look easy, her voice in perfect tune, both the high notes of Cassandra and the low of Dido, well within range of her sharpshooting marksmanship. Beyond that, she created two women, worlds apart, one sexless and compulsive, the other bewitching and ardent, both coming together in their obsessiveness and suicides. If Helen of Troy had been in the opera, beautiful Verrett could have played her as well..."

The New Yorker in a ringing tribute to the production as a whole stated flatly:

"But most of all it was the dark intensity of Shirley Verrett that riveted eye and ear In the dual assignment, Miss Verrett did everything that a great artist can do to minimize the (inherent) problems. Heroic in staying power, she made Cassandra the embodiment of grief and pride and doom, and brought to the role of Dido a calm regality that subsequently melted into a radiant, seductive tenderness."

In his later "Profile" on Miss Verrett in the New Yorker, the same critic called her triumph in the huge Berlioz work "a landmark in American operatic history."

Scarcely six weeks later, Miss Verrett appeared in recital at New York's Carnegie Hall in a performance notable not only for her singing but for the frenzy of her reception by the audience. Calling her "a genuine vocal presence, a warm and generous interpreter," the New York Times reported:

"If there was any doubt about Shirley Verrett's current status in the opera world after her success this fall in the Met's "Les Troyens", it was dispelled by her Carnegie Hall recital, complete with a herd of hard core fans, a tumultuous reception and numerous tape recorders hidden under folded raincoats (a singer's ultimate accolade these days.)"

occurred in 1972 in the dramatic soprano part of Selika in Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine", while the season before she had created Donizetti's "La Favorita" for a new production at the Dallas Civic Opera.

Recitals bulk large in her annual schedules, and she makes repeated appearances at most of this country's Summer Festival Series. A favorite of the world's great conductors, she has appeared with most of the major American symphonies. She was one of the soloists chosen by Leonard Bernstein for the inaugural Philharmonic Symphony concert at the opening of Lincoln Center in 1962, and appeared with the Philadelphia Orchestra with Leopold Stokowski when he returned to conduct the orchestra after an absence of nineteen years.

She appeared with that orchestra again at the opening of its gala 70th Anniverdary season in 1969-70 with Eugene Ormandy. She participated in a special program opening the new Juilliard School at Lincoln Center in September 1969 and was featured in a CBS Special honoring the occasion. She also participated in the New York Philharmonic gala event which celebrated Leonard Bernstein's 1000th concert with the orchestra. In Italy she has been the mezzo soloist in the Verdi Requiem on several occasions and has appeared often for R.A.I. - Italian Radio and Television. Included in her extensive recorded repertoire are the complete "Orfeo", and prize winning "Don Carlo", "Norma", "The Siege of Corinth", "Anna Bolena", and "Macbeth".

* * * * *

④ ✓ Shirley Verrett came to opera by unlikely paths. Born in New Orleans, she grew up in Los Angeles where her father was a building contractor. At the age of six she was singing in the choir of the Seventh Day Adventist Church where her family were the only black members and her father, who was her first teacher, was the Choirmaster. Her parents, both musical, began taking her to

concerts at an early age. As time passed they did not oppose her gradually developing interest in music as a career. But as strict Seventh Day Adventists they disapproved of a career which involved the stage, and it was assumed that any career that developed would be limited to oratorio, concerts or recitals. Further, her father took a skeptical view of music as a way of earning a living, and at his urging she entered college where she majored in accounting.^{ac} On leaving college she sold real estate for a time. But the musical impulse would not be denied and she embarked on serious studies working with a former Met Opera soprano, Anna Fitzlu, in Hollywood. Later she came to the attention of Mme. Marian Szekely-Freschl in New York who heard her when she won top prize on Arthur Godfrey's "Talent Scouts". Mme. Freschl, a faculty member of the Juilliard School of Music offered to take her as a pupil and arranged a scholarship for her. While at Juilliard she won first prize in a prodigious number of major competitions, including the National Federation of Music Clubs Award, the John Charles Thomas Scholarship, the Martha Baird Rockefeller Award, the Marian Anderson Award, the John Hay Whitney Prize, the William M. Sullivan Award and a Ford Foundation Fellowship.

As her studies with Mme. Freschl progressed she faced the need to decide whether to begin work on the operatic literature or, in deference to her family's disapproval of the stage, to limit herself to the concert and oratorio literature. Her ultimate conclusion that Providence, having given her a voice, intended her to develop it in every way possible, freed her to follow the paths that have since made her an international star of the first magnitude.

Because of her outstanding scholastic record at Juilliard, she was accorded the rare privilege of arranging her program to be able to accept

performing engagements while working toward her degree. Among these were performances of Benjamin Britten's "The Rape of Lucrezia" in this country and Nabakov's "The Death of Rasputin" at Germany's Cologne Opera. Joseph Rosenstock, the conductor on that occasion, was so impressed with her that he promised her great success if she would remain in Europe. But she went home. She wanted to be a success in her own country.

Offstage Miss Verrett is married to an artist. With their nearly five-year old daughter they live in a town house within walking distance of New York's Hudson River. During their courtship, while Miss Verrett was touring the Soviet Union in 1963, the two spent every spare moment on the telephone, and it is likely that she is the only woman who has ever been proposed to over a trans-Atlantic hookup between New York and Moscow. She has been the recipient of many honors, the most recent of which was the Achievement Award of the Women's Division of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine presented for her achievements in the Performing Arts, at the annual Achievement Luncheon of the organization's New York Chapter in May 1975.

* * * * *

Press Material

SHIRLEY VERRETT

Soprano

*Send copy to
of dinner program
Marjorie Samuel
at Edgar Vincent Assoc.*

Season 1976-77

*← { Marjorie Samuel
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the Vienna Staatsoper.

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JULY 27, 1977

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON THE VISIT OF
ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER GIULIO ANDREOTTI

Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti paid an official visit to Washington July 26-27 at the invitation of President Carter. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani. The President gave a White House dinner for the Prime Minister on July 26 and held two lengthy conversations with the Italian visitors. The talks between the President and the Prime Minister covered a wide range of political, economic, security and cultural issues in which the two nations share an interest. These discussions were a follow-on to the meeting between the President and the Prime Minister in May at the London Summit. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their intention to continue the process of close consultations between the two governments and emphasized their basic agreement on major issues.

During their meetings the President and the Prime Minister discussed East-West relations, focusing on SALT and other arms control negotiations; developments in Europe with special reference to the European Community; the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East; and the upcoming fall meeting in Belgrade of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The President and the Prime Minister also discussed human rights and their role in international affairs, agreeing on the desirability of continuing to stress implementation of these universally accepted values as an important element in the process of detente.

The Prime Minister described the Italian situation in its various aspects. The President expressed appreciation for Italy's continued contribution to Western cooperation and Allied solidarity, and its commitment to democratic institutions.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed the economic difficulties that beset many of the industrialized democracies and pledged to work for common solutions. The two leaders agreed that the Andreotti government's economic program has moved the Italian economy toward greater stability, less inflation, and a more favorable balance of payments. They agreed on the need to persevere along the lines agreed with the IMF as well as on the necessity of implementing the consensus reached at the London Summit to adjust payments imbalances in a context of expanding trade and economic development.

The President and the Prime Minister devoted a major part of their talks to world energy problems. They affirmed their intention to enhance and reinvigorate cooperation through the International Energy Agency and bilaterally through the US-Italy Energy Working Group to coordinate policies and assist one another in this area of great significance. In this connection, the President agreed to explore ways of meeting Italy's needs for assured supplies of natural uranium as well as financing of its nuclear power program. The two leaders discussed the special energy requirements and objectives which Italy shares with other major industrialized countries heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels. They expressed their hope that the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation would contribute to their common objectives in the field of nuclear nonproliferation and to a satisfactory solution of the participating countries' needs for assured fuel. They also agreed to expand cooperation in energy conservation, in safe and environmentally sound operation of nuclear reactors, and in the development of new sources of energy -- solar, bio-conversion, geothermal, and others.

MORE

Recognizing the importance of historical ties of friendship, a common cultural heritage, and the contribution of millions of Americans of Italian descent to the intellectual, spiritual and economic life of the United States, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that every effort should be made to increase the already significant exchanges between the two countries in the fields of education and culture.

They agreed in particular on the desirability of a new effort of reciprocal assistance, in which Italy would assist in the strengthening of Italian language and study programs in the United States, and the United States would assist in the strengthening of English language teaching and American studies programs in Italy.

The two leaders also placed high priority on a two-way expansion of student and scholarly exchange, and expressed their support for efforts now underway to finance additional exchanges through loan funds made available by the private sector in the two countries.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed other areas where future cooperation between the two countries could lead to immediate results of mutual benefit, including an agreement on defense procurement, and follow-up visits by cabinet-level officials of the two governments in the next few months. These visits will give impetus to US-Italian cooperation in the areas of defense; economic, financial, and investment relations; scientific and technological cooperation; and exchanges of information on administrative matters.

During the course of the visit, the two governments also agreed to announce that the Chicago Symphony will perform in Milan in September 1978 in return for the participation in our Bicentennial celebration of the La Scala Opera Company. In addition, a major exhibit called "Pompeii A.D.79" will tour the United States soon.

#

State Dinner Giulio Andreotti

July 26, 1977

Photographers:

AP	Charles Bennet
UP	John Full
Newsweek	Wallie McNamme
Star	Paul Schmick
Post	Jim Parcell
News Photo	Nour
W.H. photo	
2 Italian photos	Maria Grazia Vigo
	Michele Jannacci

Writers

RAI	Gustavo Selva
Italian Embassy	Luigi Amaduzzi
" "	Antonio Provenzano
IL GIORNALE	Mario Cervi
IL GIORNO	Givseppe Canessa
IL MESSAGGERO	Alfonso Sterpellone
LIVNITA	Alberto J. Acoviello
ANSA	Pio Mastrobuoni
ITALIA	Franco Riccio Tobassi
IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA	Ugo Stille

Dossier	Sonia Adler
	John Whitman
POST	Henry Mitchell
	Mindy Fetterman
STAR	Louise Lague
WWD	Susan Watters
	Julie Moon
	Betty Beale (arrival 9:00 p.m.)

THE OFFICIAL VISIT

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

GIULIO ANDREOTTI

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

TO

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JULY 1977

DETAILED SCENARIO

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN PARTY

His Excellency Giulio Andreotti
President of the Council of Ministers
of the Italian Republic

His Excellency Arnaldo Forlani
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Italian Republic

His Excellency Roberto Gaja
Ambassador of the Italian Republic
to the United States

Mrs. Carla Gaja

The Honorable Umberto La Rocca
Diplomatic Adviser to the President
of the Council of Ministers

The Honorable Bruno Bottai
Deputy Director for Political Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Giovanni Migliuolo
Directorate for Economic Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Giovanni Bottiglieri
Prefect, Chief of Protocol
Presidency of the Council of Ministers

Dr. Silvano Palumbo
Director General, Ministry of Treasury

Mr. Sergio Berlinguer
Chief of the Press Office
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Umberto Vattani
Deputy Chief of Cabinet
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Giovanni Dominedo
Office of the Diplomatic Adviser

Delegation -1-

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING ITALIAN PARTY

Mr. Giancarlo Carrara-Cagni
Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Mr. Oscar Pedrazzini
Office of Protocol
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Pietro Ago
First Secretary, Embassy of Italy

Mr. Guido Zecca
Security

Mr. Romano De Santis
Administrative Officer

Marshall Rinaldo Lucioli
Security Officer for the
Foreign Minister

Brigadier Benito Nobili
Security Officer for the
Prime Minister

Mr. Sellacci
Attache

* * *

Mrs. Anna Saxon
Interpreter

Mrs. Vivina Bonaccorsi
Interpreter

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN PARTY

The Honorable Evan S. Dobelle
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mrs. Dobelle

The Honorable Richard N. Gardner
American Ambassador to the Italian
Republic

Mrs. Dorothy Padgett
Assistant Chief of Protocol

Mr. David E. Phelps
Protocol Officer

Mr. Kenneth S. Hays, Jr.
Protocol Officer

Mr. Patrick Daly
Protocol Officer

Miss Mary Masserini
Protocol Press Officer

Mr. James T. Payne
Protocol Logistics Officer

Miss Linda L. Dewan
Protocol Secretary

Miss Judy Knowles
Protocol Secretary

U.S. Interpreter

Mr. Neil Seidenman

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

JULY 25, 1977

- 5:15pm His Excellency Giulio Andreotti,
President of the Council of
Ministers of the Italian Republic,
arrives New York JFK International
Airport via Alitalia flight 610
from Rome.
- 5:45pm Depart New York via U.S. Presi-
dential Aircraft enroute Washington,
D.C.
- 6:35pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base.
- 6:40pm Depart Andrews Air Force Base.
- 7:00pm Arrive Blair House, President's
Guest House.

Private dinner.

Overnight: Blair House

TUESDAY

JULY 26, 1977

- 10:30am White House Arrival Ceremony.
- 11:00am Meeting with President Carter at
the White House.
- 1:00pm Working luncheon hosted by
Secretary Vance at the Department
of State, James Madison Room.

Following luncheon, will meet
with Secretary Vance.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

JULY 26, 1977

- 5:00pm Meeting with Dr. Schlesinger at Blair House.
- 6:00pm Meeting with Secretary Califano of Health, Education, and Welfare at Blair House.
- 7:30pm White House Dinner.
Dress: Black Tie
Overnight: Blair House

WEDNESDAY

JULY 27, 1977

- 9:45am Meeting with Dr. Arthur Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, at Blair House.
- 10:30am Meeting with President Carter at the White House.
- 12:15pm Meeting with Italian journalists at Blair House.
- 1:00pm Luncheon with the House International Relations Committee, Room 2172, Rayburn Office Building.
- 3:00pm Coffee meeting with Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Room S-116, U.S. Capitol.
- 5:00pm Meeting with Secretary Blumenthal of Treasury, at Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

JULY 27, 1977

7:00pm Reception at Ambassador's Residence (Firenze House) hosted by Prime Minister Andreotti.

Dress: Business Suit

Overnight: Blair House

THURSDAY

JULY 28, 1977

9:30am Mass at Holy Rosary Church, 595 Third Avenue, N.W.

10:30am Meeting with Italian-American Foundation at Blair House.

11:00am Meeting with Italian-American Chamber of Commerce and New York Italian Officials at Blair House.

11:40am Depart Blair House enroute Dulles International Airport.

1:15pm Depart United States via Concorde-Air France enroute Rome.

NOTE

TO: U. S. SECRET SERVICE

ON ALL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,
PLEASE HAVE FOLLOW-UP CARS PULL TO THE
LEFT OF MOTORCADE TO ALLOW CARS TO PULL
DIRECTLY BEHIND EACH OTHER.

July 25 -i-

MONDAY
JULY 25, 1977

5:15pm His Excellency Giulio Andreotti,
President of the Council of
Ministers of the Italian Republic,
arrives New York JFK International
Airport via Alitalia flight 610
from Rome.

Welcoming Committee

His Excellency Roberto Gaja
Ambassador of the Italian
Republic to the United States

The Honorable Francis Plimpton
Representative of Mayor Beame

Ms. Isabelle Leeds
Representative of Governor Carey

Ms. Marife Hernandez
Chief of Protocol for New York

Mr. Giancarlo Carrara-Cagni
Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Mr. Pietro Ago
First Secretary, Embassy of Italy

* * *

Mr. Ranieri Tallarigo
Charge d'Affaires ad interim
of the Italian Republic to the
United Nations

July 25 -1-

MONDAY
JULY 25, 1977

Welcoming Committee (Contd.)

Mr. Leonardo Visconti
First Secretary, Mission of
the Italian Republic to the
United Nations

* * *

Mr. Alessandro Cortese de Bosis
Consul General of the Italian
Republic, New York City

Mr. Enrico de Maio
Consul of the Italian Republic
New York City

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MONDAY
JULY 25, 1977

Car 4 Mr. Migliuolo
 Mr. Bottiglieri
 Dr. Palumbo

Car 5 Mr. Berlinguer
 Mr. Vattani
 Mr. Dominedo

After dinner, return to Blair
House.

Motorcade - as on arrival

Overnight: Blair House

July 25 -6-

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

10:00am Members of the
Welcoming Committee
arrive the White
House via Southwest
Gate and are escorted
to their assigned
places on the South
Lawn.

Welcoming Committee

The Honorable Walter F. Mondale
Vice President

The Honorable Cyrus Vance
Secretary of State

Mrs. Vance

General Bernard W. Rogers
Acting Chairman of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff

Mrs. Rogers

His Excellency
Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Ambassador of Nicaragua
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps

The Honorable Richard N. Gardner
American Ambassador to the
Italian Republic

The Honorable George S. Vest
Assistant Secretary of State

Mrs. Vest

July 26 -1-

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

Welcoming Committee (Contd.)

The Honorable Giulio Tamagnini
Minister, Embassy of Italy

Mrs. Tamagnini

The Honorable Walter E. Washington
Mayor of the District of
Columbia

Mrs. Washington

The Honorable Marcello Serafini
Minister-Counselor
Embassy of Italy

Mrs. Serafini

Mr. Sterling Tucker
Chairman, District of Columbia
Council

Mrs. Tucker

Brig. Gen. Fernando Buttelli
Defense and Air Attache
Embassy of Italy

Mr. Edward M. Rowell
Director, Office of Western
European Affairs

Mrs. Rowell

Mr. Arrigo Lopez-Celly
Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Mrs. Lopez-Celly

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

Welcoming Committee (Contd.)

Mr. Mark Lissfelt
Deputy Director, Office of
Western European Affairs

Mrs. Lissfelt

Mr. Giancarlo Carrara-Cagni
Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Mrs. Carrara-Cagni

Mr. Michelangelo Jacobucci
Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Mr. Pietro Ago
First Secretary, Embassy
of Italy

Mr. James W. Swihart
Italian Desk Officer

Mrs. Swihart

10:15am Members of the
Official Italian
Party depart Blair
House via motorcade
enroute the White
House South Portico
via the Southwest
Gate.

Car 2 FM Forlani
Mr. La Rocca
Mrs. Padgett

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

Car 3 Amb. Gaja
 Mrs. Gaja
 Mr. Bottai

Car 4 Mr. Migliuolo
 Mr. Bottiglieri
 Dr. Palumbo
 Mr. Phelps

Car 5 Mr. Berlinguer
 Mr. Vattani
 Mr. Dominedo

10:20am Members of the
 Official Italian
 Party arrive the
 White House and
 take their assigned
 places on the South
 Lawn.

Official Italian Party
(at the White House Ceremony)

PM Andreotti
FM Forlani
Amb. Gaja
Mrs. Gaja
Mr. La Rocca
Mr. Bottai
Mr. Migliuolo
Mr. Bottiglieri
Dr. Palumbo
Mr. Berlinguer
Mr. Vattani
Mr. Dominedo

Mrs. Saxon (Interpreter)

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

President and Mrs. Carter then escort the Prime Minister onto the platform.

Present Arms
Ruffles and Flourishes
National Anthem of Italy
National Anthem of the
United States
19-gun salute
Order Arms

President Carter then escorts the Prime Minister toward the Commander of the Troops, who takes his place at the Prime Minister's right. The Inspection Party turns in front of the band, and President Carter takes a position to the right of the Commander of the Troops.

The Vice President will stand with Mrs. Carter.

Inspection begins at the right front of the band and proceeds along the front rank of troops. Members of the Inspection Party render salutes when passing in front of Colors.

At the left flank of the troops, the Inspection Party turns and proceeds toward the platform.

Present Arms
Order Arms

President Carter and Prime Minister Andreotti move to the microphone and face the press area.

July 26 -6-

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

Remarks by President Carter

Remarks by Prime Minister
Andreotti

Interpretation - Mrs. Saxon

President and Mrs. Carter and
Prime Minister Andreotti face
the troops and the Commander of
the Troops indicates that the
ceremony has concluded.

President and Mrs. Carter then
escort the Prime Minister to
the South Portico Balcony.

(Photo Opportunity)

The Party then enters the Blue
Room and a receiving line is
formed in the following order:

President Carter
Prime Minister Andreotti
Mrs. Carter
Vice President Mondale
Secretary Vance
Mrs. Vance
General Rogers
Mrs. Rogers

Members of the Welcoming
Committee and the Official
Party are escorted into the
Blue Room and are presented
to the receiving line.

Coffee is served.

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

11:00am President Carter escorts Prime Minister Andreotti to the Oval Office.

(Photo Opportunity)

Members of the American and Italian Parties attending the meeting follow to the Cabinet Room.

Members of the Italian Party

PM Andreotti
FM Forlani
Amb. Gaja
Mr. La Rocca

Interpreter-Mrs. Saxon

Members of the Welcoming Committee depart via the Diplomatic Entrance, Southwest Gate.

Members of the Official Italian Party, not attending the meeting, will depart via the North Portico enroute the Blair House.

Car 3 Mrs. Gaja
 Mr. Bottai

Car 4 Mr. Migliuolo
 Mr. Bottiglieri
 Dr. Palumbo

Car 5 Mr. Berlinguer
 Mr. Vattani
 Mr. Dominedo

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

Car 4 Dr. Palumbo
 Mr. Berlinguer
 Mr. Vattani
 Mr. Dominedo

Greeted by Secretary Vance.

1:00pm The Honorable Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State, gives a working luncheon in honor of His Excellency Giulio Andreotti, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, at the Department of State, James Madison Room.

Italian Guests

PM Andreotti
FM Forlani
Amb. Gaja
Mr. La Rocca
Mr. Bottai
Mr. Migliuolo
Dr. Palumbo
Mr. Berlinguer
Mr. Vattani
Mr. Dominedo
Interpreter: Mrs. Saxon

2:30pm Following the luncheon, the Prime Minister will meet with the Secretary.

Italian Participants

PM Andreotti
FM Forlani
Amb. Gaja
Mr. La Rocca

Interpreter: Mrs. Saxon

July 26 -10-

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

Those members of the Party,
not attending the meeting,
will meet with Department of
State officials in the building.

Following the meeting, Prime
Minister Andreotti will return
to Blair House.

Motorcade - as on arrival

5:00pm Meeting with Dr. Schlesinger at
Blair House.

6:00pm Meeting with Secretary Califano
of Health, Education, and Welfare
at Blair House.

7:15pm Members of the
Official Party de-
part Blair House
enroute the White
House, Northwest
Gate.

Car 2 *FM Forlani
*Amb. Gardner
Mr. La Rocca
Mrs. Padgett

Car 3 *Amb. Gaja
*Mrs. Gaja
Mr. Bottai

July 26 -11-

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

7:40pm

Members of the Official Italian Party in the Yellow Oval Room are escorted downstairs to the East Room. Members of the party form a line in order of precedence to the left of the center door.

7:45pm President and Mrs. Carter escort the Prime Minister down the Grand Staircase to the East Room.

(Photo Opportunity)

A receiving line is formed in the East Room as follows:

President Carter
Prime Minister Andreotti
Mrs. Carter

Guests proceed through the receiving line and into the State Dining Room. The Chief of Protocol will make the introductions.

8:00pm President and Mrs. Carter escort the Prime Minister into the State Dining Room.

8:05pm Dinner is served.

Toasts.

TUESDAY
JULY 26, 1977

9:42pm Following the dinner, President and Mrs. Carter escort Prime Minister Andreotti into the Blue Room for after-dinner coffee, and then form a receiving line in the Grand Foyer as follows:

President Carter
Prime Minister Andreotti
Mrs. Carter

9:55pm After-dinner guests proceed through the receiving line and join the dinner guests in the East Room.

10:05pm President and Mrs. Carter escort the Prime Minister into the East Room for entertainment.

10:55pm Entertainment concludes.

President and Mrs. Carter escort the Prime Minister to the North Portico for departure.

Motorcade - as on arrival

Overnight: Blair House

WEDNESDAY
JULY 27, 1977

At the conclusion of reception,
return to Blair House.

Motorcade - as on arrival

Overnight: Blair House

THURSDAY
JULY 28, 1977

Car 3	Amb. Gaja Mrs. Gaja Mr. Bottai
Car 4	Mr. Migliuolo Mr. Bottiglieri Dr. Palumbo
Car 5	Mr. Berlinguer Mr. Vattani Mr. Dominedo Mr. Phelps

12:25pm Arrive Dulles International
Airport.

1:15pm Depart the United States via
Concorde-Air France enroute
Paris.

Departing Visitors (6)

PM Andreotti
FM Forlani
Mr. La Rocca
Mr. Bottai
Mr. Bottiglieri
Mr. Zecca

BLAIR HOUSE
The President's Guest House
1651 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Tel: 202/347-8542

	<u>Guest Room</u>
Prime Minister Andreotti	22-Library 23-Bedroom
FM Forlani	24-Bedroom 25-Parlor
Mr. La Rocca	26
Mr. Bottai	27
Mr. Migliuolo	31-Parlor 32-Bedroom
Mr. Bottiglieri	35
Dr. Palumbo	33
Mr. Berlinguer	42
Mr. Vattani	43
Mr. Dominedo	41
Mr. Pedrazzini	36
Mr. Zecca	38
Mr. De Santis	44
Marshall Lucio	37
Brigadier Nobili	21
Mr. Sellacci	37

HAY-ADAMS HOTEL
800-Sixteenth Street
Tel: 202/638-2260

Mrs. Anna Saxon

Mrs. Vivina Bonaccorsi

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. CARTER

FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*

DATE: 19 June 1977

SUBJECT: STATE DINNER - July 26, 1977
President of Italy and Mrs. Andreotti

I have been in contact with Shirley Verette, one of the leading divas in international opera, who also considers Italy her "second home" about performing during this visit. It would be the first time that that a Black performer of her professional status would perform at a White House function during this Administration.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/12

To: Mary Hoyt

From: Jerry Schecter

7

start file for
this visit
(for my desk)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JULY 12, 1977

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

At the invitation of President Carter, Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti will pay a two-day official visit to Washington July 26 and 27. During his visit the Prime Minister will have an opportunity for talks with the President and other United States Government officials on an extensive range of issues in the context of the friendship and alliance between Italy and the United States. President Carter and Prime Minister Andreotti last met at the London Summit.

#



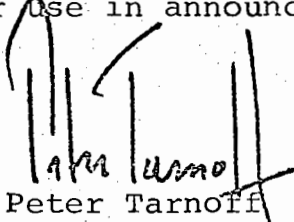
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 9, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: Press Guidance for Visit of Prime
Minister Andreotti

Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti will make an official visit to Washington July 26-27. The Italians have agreed to the text of the announcement we proposed. We recommend the visit be announced on Tuesday, July 12, a time agreeable to the Italians. Attached is an information sheet on Prime Minister Andreotti and several recommended questions and answers for use in announcing the visit.


Peter Tarnoff
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Text of Announcement.
2. Information Sheet on Andreotti.
3. Questions and Answers.

Announcement of Visit

At the invitation of President Carter, Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti will pay a two-day official visit to Washington July 26 and 27. During his visit the Prime Minister will have an opportunity for talks with the President and other United States Government officials on an extensive range of issues in the context of the friendship and alliance between Italy and the United States. President Carter and Prime Minister Andreotti last met at the London Summit.

Q: What is the purpose of Andreotti's visit?

A: Italy and the United States have traditionally maintained close consultations on a high level.

Prime Minister Andreotti was in Washington last December and saw leaders of the outgoing as well as the incoming administrations. Vice President Mondale met with Prime Minister Andreotti in Rome in January 1977 and President Carter had a private meeting with Prime Minister Andreotti in London in May. The present visit is a continuation of these high-level consultations.

Q: What topics will be under discussion.

A: The two leaders will discuss in detail a wide range of subjects of bilateral and multilateral interest. Questions of world economy, energy, and the NATO Alliance will certainly be covered.

C CORRESPONDENCE PROFILE

DOC		REC'D			LOG NUMBER
MO	DA	MO	DA	HR	
7	9	7	11	10	7704482

Sclater
INITIAL ACTION O

Hyland

to: PRES
BRZEZINSKI ☒
AARON
DODSONFROM: SECSTATE
SECDEF
DCI
STATE EXSEC ☒

S/S 7718044

(UNCLAS) LOG IN/OUT

LOU NO FORM MODIS
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TS SENSITIVESUBJECT: Pres Guidance for Visit of Prime MinisterAdmitted on 27-27 Jul

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION

	ACTION	CONCUR/ COMMENTS	INFO	REC CY FOR
ADV CYS B'ZINSKI/AARON				
STAFF SECRETARY			X	
CONGRESSIONAL (Pres)		*		
ECONOMIC				
EUR/CANADA	X			
FAR EAST				
INTELLIGENCE				
PEOPLE'S REP OF CHINA				
MID EAST/NO. AFRICA				
NORTH/SOUTH ISSUES				
POLICY ANALYSIS				
GLOBAL ISSUES				
CRISIS MGMT				

ACTION REQUIRED

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT
MEMO FOR MR BRZEZINSKI ☒
REPLY FOR
APPROPRIATE ACTION
MEMO TO
RECOMMENDATIONS
JOINT MEMO
REFER TO FOR:
ANY ACTION NECESSARY?
CONCURRENCE OR COMMENTS
DUE DATE: 7/16
COMMENTS: (INCLUDING SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS)

DATE FROM TO STATUS SUBSEQUENT ACTION REQUIRED (CR TAKEN) DUE CY TO

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SPECIAL DISPOSITION:

SPECIAL INDEXING:

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY GIULIO
ANDREOTTI, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

His Excellency Giulio Andreotti

President of the Council of Ministers of the
Italian Republic

Pronunciation: ahndreeOTtee
Address: Mr. Prime Minister
Place Card: The President of the Council of
Ministers of the Italian Republic

His Excellency Arnaldo Forlani

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic

Pronunciation: fohrLAHnee
Address: Mr. Minister
Place Card: Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Roberto Gaja

Ambassador of the Italian Republic to the United States

Pronunciation: GAHyah
Address: Mr. Ambassador
Place Card: The Ambassador of Italy

Mrs. Carla Gaja

Wife of the Ambassador of the Italian Republic

Pronunciation: GAHyah
Address: Mrs. Gaja
Place Card: Mrs. Gaja

The Honorable Umberto La Rocca

Diplomatic Adviser to the President of the Council
of Ministers

Pronunciation: la ROHKka
Address: Mr. La Rocca
Place Card: Mr. La Rocca

The Honorable Bruno Bottai

Deputy Director for Political Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: bow tie
Address: Mr. Bottai
Place Card: Mr. Bottai

The Honorable Giovanni Migliuolo

Directorate for Economic Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: meeyooOHloh
Address: Mr. Migliuolo
Place Card: Mr. Migliuolo

The Honorable Giovanni Bottiglieri

Prefect, Chief of Protocol
Presidency of the Council of Ministers

Pronunciation: botteelyAIRee
Address: Mr. Bottiglieri
Place Card: Mr. Bottiglieri

Dr. Silvano Palumbo

Director General, Ministry of the Treasury

Pronunciation: paLUMbo
Address: Dr. Palumbo
Place Card: Dr. Palumbo

Mr. Sergio Berlinguer

Chief of Press Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: BEHRleengwehr
Address: Mr. Berlinguer
Place Card: Mr. Berlinguer

Mr. Umberto Vattani

Deputy Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: vahTAHnee
Address: Mr. Vattani
Place Card: Mr. Vattani

Mr. Giovanni Dominedo
Office of the Diplomatic Adviser

Pronunciation: dohmeenehDOH
Address: Mr. Dominedo
Place Card: Mr. Dominedo

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

CORRESPONDENCE SALUATION: Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

CORRESPONDENCE
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE: Very truly yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS: His Excellency
Giulio Andreotti
President of the Council
of Ministers of the
Italian Republic
Rome

"IN HONOR OF" LINES
ON INVITATIONS: In Honor of His Excellency
Giulio Andreotti
President of the Council
of Ministers of the
Italian Republic

TOASTS: The first toast should be
made by the host to THE
PRESIDENT OF ITALY,

The Response Toast should be
made to THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Subsequent toasts, if any, may
be made in declining order of
precedence.

Giulio Andreotti
(JU-lee-o Ahn-dray-OAT-tee)

- Born in Rome on January 14, 1919.
- Type of visit: Official visit to Washington.
- Sworn in as Prime Minister of Italy on July 30, 1976, at the head of a Christian Democratic minority government formed as a result of the national parliamentary elections held June 20-21, 1976. Andreotti's official title is President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.
- Andreotti has visited the United States frequently, most recently as Prime Minister in December 1976. Previously, in October 1975, he led a delegation of Italian Parliamentarians on a visit to New York and Washington. In April 1973, Andreotti made an official visit to Washington during an earlier period of tenure as Prime Minister. President Carter met with Prime Minister Andreotti at the Economic Summit in London in May.
- Prime Minister Andreotti is married to the former Livia Danese. They have four children, all in their 20's. No family members are accompanying the Prime Minister.
- Andreotti does not speak English.
- Twice Prime Minister during 1972-73 and a key member of Christian Democratic cabinets for over 20 years, Andreotti has previously served as Minister in the following capacities: Budget; Economic Planning and the Development of the South; Defense; Interior; Finance; Treasury; and Commerce and Industry.

Dinner in honor of His Excellency Giulio Andreotti, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, Tuesday, July 26, 1977 at 7:30 p.m.

The President and Mrs. Carter

His Excellency Giulio Andreotti

President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic

His Excellency Arnaldo Forlani

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic

His Excellency The Ambassador of the Italian Republic
and Mrs. Gaja

The Honorable Umberto La Rocca

Diplomatic Adviser to the President of the Council of Ministers

The Honorable Bruno Bottai

Deputy Director for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Giovanni Migliuolo

Directorate for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Giovanni Bottiglieri

Prefect, Chief of Protocol, Presidency of the Council of Ministers

Dr. Silvano Falumbo

Director General, Ministry of the Treasury

Mr. Sergio Berlinguer

Chief of the Press Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Umberto Vattani

Deputy Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Giovanni Dominedo

Office of the Diplomatic Adviser

The Vice President (Walter F. Mondale)

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Vance

The Secretary of the Treasury (W. Michael Blumenthal)

The Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Marshall

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Mrs. Califano

Hon. Zbigniew Brzezinski

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Senator and Mrs. Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia)

Senator and Mrs. Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island)

Senator and Mrs. Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (Delaware)

Senator John C. Culver (Iowa)

Senator and Mrs. Patrick J. Leahy (Vermont)

Senator and Mrs. Dennis De Concini (Arizona)

Hon. Ella T. Grasso, Governor of Connecticut,
and Dr. Grasso

Rep. and Mrs. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (New Jersey)

Rep. Silvio O. Conte (Massachusetts)

Rep. and Mrs. Frank Annunzio (Illinois)

Rep. Mario Biaggi (New York)

Rep. and Mrs. Joseph A. Le Fante (New Jersey)

Ms. Margaret Costanza

Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

The Most Reverend Jean Jadot

Apostolic Delegate to the United States

Hon. Richard N. Gardner

U. S. Ambassador to Italy

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Dobelle

Hon. and Mrs. George Vest

Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

Mr. and Mrs. David Aaron

Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Dr. Mark A. Siegel, Deputy Assistant to the President for

Policy Analysis, and Dr. Judith Siegel

Mrs. Gayle Barsanti

Guest of Rep. Silvio Conte

Mr. Frank Befera

Duluth, Minnesota

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Binger
Chmn., Exec. Committee, Honeywell Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss Gillian Blumenthal
Guest of the Secretary of the Treasury

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Braden IV
New Orleans, Louisiana

Hon. and Mrs. Paul C. Broun
Georgia State Senator

Hon. and Mrs. Nicholas Carbone
City Councilman, Hartford, Connecticut

Mr. Larry Cervini
Oak Park, Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Clift
Mrs.--Eleanor Clift, Newsweek

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cox
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Jay Emmett
New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Fay
Ex-Grand Venerable, Sons of Italy, Bronxville, New York

Mr. Floyd P. Gillotti
Des Moines, Iowa

Miss Della M. Grattan
President, D. M. Grattan Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hamilton
Minnetonka, Minnesota

Mr. James Hamilton
Guest of Margaret Osmer

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ira Harris
Chicago, Illinois

Hon. John G. Heimann
Guest of Margaret Costanza

Miss Cynthia Howar
Guest of Jay Emmett

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd I. Jackson
Mrs.--Wisconsin Education Association Council, Madison

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kennedy
Lawton, Oklahoma

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Kirbo
Bainbridge, Georgia

His Eminence John Cardinal Krol
Archbishop of Philadelphia

Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. LoMonaco
Mrs.--mezzo-soprano Shirley Verrett

Mr. Charles T. Manatt
Los Angeles, California

Ms. Mercedese M. Miller
Guest of Floyd P. Gillotti

Dr. and Mrs. Franco Modigliani
Professor of Economics and Finance, Massachusetts
Institute of Technology

Mr. William Mondale
Guest of the Vice President

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moretti
Member, California Energy Resources Conservation &
Development Commission, Sacramento

Miss Margaret Osmer
ABC

Mr. and Mrs. Jeno F. Paulucci
Chmn., Jeno's, Inc., Duluth, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Pelosi
San Francisco, California

Mr. and Mrs. John Ryor
President, National Education Association, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Domenick G. Scaglione
Vice President, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., New York, N.Y.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert B. Schrager
Chmn., Italo-American Medical Education Foundation
and Publisher, I-AM Magazine, New York, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dale Sights
Robards, Kentucky

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith
Beverly Hills, California

Ms. Helen Thomas
United Press International

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Vidal
Hampton, Iowa

Mr. Warren Wilson
Accompanist for Miss Shirley Verrett

Entertainment following dinner in honor of His Excellency Giulio Andreotti,
President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, Tuesday,
July 26, 1977 at 9:30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Pietro Ago
First Secretary, Embassy of Italy

Mrs. Giovanna Amaduzzi
Wife of Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Brig. Gen. Fernando Buttelli
Defense and Air Attache, Embassy of Italy

Mr. and Mrs. Giancarlo Carrara-Cagni
Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Mr. Michelangelo Jacobucci
Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Mr. and Mrs. Arrigo Lopez-Celly
Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Mr. Oscar Pedrazzini
Office of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Hon. and Mrs. Marcello Serafini
Minister Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Hon. and Mrs. Giulio Tamagnini
Minister, Embassy of Italy

Mr. Guido Zecca
Security

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Annunziata
Department of Defense (Italian Affairs)

Mr. and Mrs. Aldo Bagnalasta
Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associates, Italian News Agency

Hon. Geno C. Baroni
Assistant Secretary of Housing & Urban Development

Mr. and Mrs. Leon G. Billings
Staff Mbr., Senate Committee on Environment & Public Works

Mrs. Carolyn S. Burns
First Lady's staff
Guest: Mrs. Salome Williams

Mr. Pierre-Frantz Chapou
Mbr., Board of Trustees, The Washington Opera

Mr. and Mrs. Geryld B. Christianson
Office of Sen. Claiborne Pell

Mr. and Mrs. Ival Cianchette
Pittsfield, Maine

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Cochrane
Staff Dir., Senate Committee on Rules & Administration

Mr. Daniel L. Cohen
Staff, House Judiciary Committee
Guest: Ms. Theresa Gallo

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Colegrove
Annapolis, Maryland

Mr. Elmer Cooper
Washington, D. C.
Guest: Ms. Willie Faye Garrett

Ms. Angela R. Corley
First Lady's staff
Guest: Mr. Melvin Lipscomb

Mr. and Mrs. Marino De Medici
Il Tempo

Mr. and Mrs. David Dunn
Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Elly
Country Affairs Officer, Italy, USIA

Mrs. Evelyn Jefferson Fox
Salisbury, Maryland
Guest: Mr. Jefferson Kemp Fox

Colonel and Mrs. Arnald D. Gabriel
Mrs.--Renee Channey, Cultural Representative, WGMS Radio

Ms. Marina Gentilini
Washington, D. C.
Guest: Mr. Laurence Pitsburger

Ms. Mary Harrill
Richmond, Virginia
Guest: Mr. Douglas Manship, Jr.

Hon. and Mrs. Edward Hidalgo
Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Mr. Robert E. Hunter
Staff member, National Security Council
Guest: Ms. Clifflyn Bromling

Ms. Louise Keelty
Baltimore, Maryland
Guest: Mr. Paul Allen

Mr. and Mrs. Michael A. Ledeen
Scholar and journalist, Georgetown University

Ms. Nancy Lewis
Cox Newspapers
Guest: Mr. Robert Dickens

Mr. and Mrs. Barry London
Washington, D. C.

Mr. John Milliken
Administrative Assistant to Rep. Joe Fisher
Guest: Ms. Paula Galleano

Mr. Girolamo Modesti
La Nazione, Resto del Carlino and Roma

Miss Edwina J. Palanzo
National Security Council
Guest: Mr. Kenneth R. Harhai

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Paradise
General Counsel, Senate Committee on Human Resources

Ms. Valerie Pinson
Associate for Congressional Liaison (House), White House

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Potter, Jr.
House Energy and Power Subcommittee

Mr. and Mrs. John Ritch
Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Mr. and Mrs. David Rossiter
Office of Sen. Edward W. Brooke

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Rowell
Dir., Office of Western European Affairs, Dept. of State

Mr. John Sherman
House Ways and Means Committee
Guest: Ms. Christine Topping

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Siegel
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Mr. and Mrs. Marcello Spaccarelli
Il Popolo

Mr. Robert C. Stigwood
New York, New York
Guest: Ms. Yvonne M. Elliman

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Swift
Aide to Rep. Carl Perkins

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Treverton
Staff member, National Security Council

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Walsh
Senior Counsel, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science &
Transportation

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson
Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore

Mr. and Mrs. Vittorio Zucconi
La Stampa

JULY 26, 1977

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT
AND

HIS EXCELLENCY GIULIO ANDREOTTI,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE
ITALIAN REPUBLIC

THE SOUTH GROUNDS

9:25 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening everybody.

The first thing I would like to say is we are very proud to have you here with us tonight. It has been a delightful day for me. And I have thoroughly enjoyed the reunion with my good friend, Prime Minister Andreotti.

As you may or may not know, he doesn't speak English and I don't speak Italian.

(Laughter)

So we carry on a conversation in Spanish.

(Laughter)

I got through with my first conversation with him today and I discovered afterwards that we had promised to build eighteen water projects in Italy.

(Laughter and applause)

He had promised to send the Communists over to help me run the Government.

(Laughter)

So we decided from then on to use an interpreter.

(Laughter)

We made out much better since then.

There have been a lot of things that have made the Italian-Americans famous in our country. One of them was my acceptance speech at the Democratic Convention.

(Laughter and applause)

Afterwards, I went to an Italian-American appreciation banquet, and as a normal outgrowth of the fact

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that Rome was a republic 2,000 years ago, and the fact that within the consciousness of Italians and their descendants there has been a strong commitment to orderly government, a deep sense of justice, truth, integrity, and a commitment to public service.

I was there when the two most famous men in our Nation were recognized, along with some others, Judge John Sirica and Peter Rodino.

(Applause)

And I think it is accurate to say that it was not a coincidence that these Americans of Italian descent were the ones who in a time of great challenge to our very system of government based on human freedom and the democratic process, that they stood tall and strong and re-inspired our people to believe in our own system of government.

And I particularly want to thank Peter Rodino, who is here, and Judge John Sirica for that wonderful accomplishment.

(Applause)

That particular evening was during the general election contest. I had a chance to say a few words. I was very happy to introduce to several thousand Italian-Americans my running mate, Fritz Mondale (pronounced "Mondalli").

(Laughter)

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I think because of that and other reasons we made out very well with Italian Americans. But when we began to prepare the guest list for this evening, Rosalynn and I and all those who helped to make arrangements for this banquet were impressed at the overwhelming number of Italian-Americans who have been an inspiration to us all, both those who are famous and those who are not very famous, and a re-awareness of the strong ties of heritage and kinship and friendship that has bound our countries together. I am very new at this job, as you know. But I have had a chance to learn from the experienced leaders who have, through long years of public service learned themselves about the proper interrelationships between nations and the unchanging trends of history and the challenge that befalls democratic governments and how successfully to meet those challenges.

I was listening a few minutes ago to a very famous economist who is sitting at our table, Dr. Modigliani, and he has recently published an article in one of the famous Italian newspapers, that the government of Prime Minister Andreotti in his opinion is the first one in 20 years who is really moving that country and inspiring the people and correcting defects and carving out for the future a bright outlook on the prospects of the Italian people for maintaining their strength economically and politically and preserving their tremendous influence that is beneficial to the rest of the Free World.

I have learned a lot from Prime Minister Andreotti who has become a very close personal friend of mine. He has served, as I said in my welcoming remarks today, in many parts of government. I cannot recall them all, but a little more than 30 years ago he began his service as Under Secretary of State. He served as Secretary of Finance and Treasury and Defense and Commerce, and has managed the budget of Italy; and has been a solid and a very inspired leader for the people of Italy.

Several years ago there was a great concern throughout the Free World that the economic circumstances in Italy might deteriorate rapidly and be a stumbling block to further progress. But under the leadership of Prime Minister Andreotti, that crisis has been weathered and now I think it is accurate to say, and almost everyone would agree, that the progress that has been made in that nation in recent months is inspirational indeed.

We value the friendship of leaders like him and the wisdom that he adds to international councils and also a sense of sharing of the responsibilities for leadership with the government and the people of Italy.

There is a great deal of common purpose, a common challenge, common problems, and a determination to solve them. I benefit personally from this friendship and this closeness. I know that it is with a sense of reassurance that we recognize again the strength of the inter-relationships

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between the people of Italy and the people of the United States of America.

As President of our people, representing about 215 million free men and women, I would like to propose a toast to the brave and courageous and fine friends of ours in Italy and to their inspired leader, Prime Minister Andreotti.

(Applause)

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PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I am indeed very glad to be again in the United States for my third official visit as the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.

Your invitation, Mr. President, and tonight's wonderful reception in this historical house which is deeply linked with so many memories of American greatness had, first of all, evidence of the old warm and enduring friendship between our two countries.

I would like to thank particularly on this occasion our gracious hostess, Mrs. Carter, whose presence, whose courtesy, and also intelligence are so evident in so many activities of your great Nation.

Somebody suggested that I might address in Latin my host.

(Laughter)

By the way, I suppose that my Latin may be more understandable to many of you than my English.

(Laughter)

But I would ask, Mr. President, your permission to use my language which happens to be that of so many Americans of Italian descent.

(Applause)

Mr. President, I wish to renew my warmest thanks for the welcome given to me and to Minister Forlani, for the cordiality shown to us, and for the appreciation toward our government at a time which is difficult but in which the Italian people are once again proving their great will for recovery and progress.

He who has the responsibility for political leadership always finds it hard to tackle programs of social reform. When the economic trends are favorable, one fears that an innovation may cause pauses and retrogressions. When, on the other hand, things do not go well, the requirements for first aid monopolize resources and energies.

Now our Republican Constitution of 1948 provides for a general social progress and for the narrowing of excessive income gaps. It is not morally right that the contrast continues to exist between the few that possess very much and the many who have, if at all, the bare necessities.

In this period and within this framework, we are leading an energetic fiscal policy. This has proved so effective that in 24 months the taxation revenue has doubled, although the fiscal pressure on the less privileged has been appreciably lessened.

At the same time, we have had prodigious expansion in the number of students up to the level of universities which are open today to the children even of the humblest families.

Another item I would like to add, the proportion of Italians who now own their own homes has reached 50 percent. The road to be covered in the field of social justice is still long. We are conditioned by the grip of unemployment and of inflation. But the results of more than 30 years comfort us in our firm belief in the goodness of the democratic system. We consider freedom to be the fulcrum of any intention and design of our programs.

I am proud to speak these words in the presence of a chosen representation of Italian Americans, almost all descendants of humble immigrants to whom for a long time our fatherland was not able to ensure bread and work.

On your soil the immigrants gave a strong contribution to the continuous growth of the American nation, sharing without exception joys and adversities.

Allow me today not to talk of those who have emerged socially in many fields. I would like instead to mention the contribution of blood given by the Italian Americans when the United States has been engaged in war.

There is not a single military cemetery from Normandy to Nettuno in which the names of so many people of Italian origin do not bear witness to this participation in the greatest sacrifice of their new homeland.

When you, Mr. President, were serving in the Navy in Hawaii, you would certainly have paused in meditation in front of the historical memorial to the fallen of Pearl Harbor. Well, even on that stone are engraved significant names, such as those of machinist, W. J. Bonfilio; of sailors, E. I. Brigniole, E. Puzzio, M. I. Giovinazzo, F. J. Pidrotti, J. N. Ristivo and R. D. Valenti; of yeoman, M. Crisquolo; of shipfitter, F. Riganti. Europe and Italy also owe those boys twice in the century their victorious liberation.

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It was the sacrifice of all this youth that inspired enlightened statesmen to give life in 1949 to the Atlantic Treaty, the prime purpose of which has been that of preserving peace. By associating themselves in time to effectively ward off the danger of a third world war, the United States, Canada and thirteen European countries have undertaken an affirmation of solidarity which had no historical precedent and which still remains an essential element of world stability.

We are pleased to say that this view is shared today in Italy by the widest majority of political forces, together with the other qualifying objective of the European Community.

Mr. President, on the occasion of every change here at the White House, we in Europe legitimately ask ourselves, what will be the policy of the United States towards our continent? It seems to us that a man from Georgia, the son, that is, of a state which counts among its cities a Rome and an Athens must be by vocation more than others close to Europe.

(Laughter)

You have given assurances of this many times during your electoral campaign and you confirmed it without fear of doubt last May at the London Summit. And on the same occasion, you also made it clear, without equivocation, that there is no contrast between the repeated raising of the issue of human rights and international policy of detente, to which we are also faithfully and earnestly committed.

I do not think I am far off the mark, because the statesman is first of all a man, if I connect your reaffirmations for human rights not so much to a high political strategy but rather to your youthful experiences as a son of the deep South, sensitive, with foreseeing clearness to the appeal of civil unity and of the equality of man.

On the road of detente, the meeting in Belgrade offers us a proving ground to show that there is a convergence of ideas between America and Europe, and we must embark on it, both firmly and gradually, confident in the value of the principles in which we believe.

Mr. President, in the spirit of friendship and solidarity between our two countries and in view of the ever-closer and more concrete cooperation which we intend to implement between our two governments, I raise my glass in a toast to your personal happiness and to that of your family, to the prosperity of our two peoples and to the well-being of all those present.

(Applause)

END

(AT 9:50 P.M. EDT)

JULY 26, 1977

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT
ANDHIS EXCELLENCY GIULIO ANDREOTTI
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

THE SOUTH GROUNDS

10:40 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: This morning it is a great honor for me on behalf of the American people to welcome to our country a personal friend of mine and a man who represents a nation which is a close partner and friend of the United States. Prime Minister Andreotti is one of the most experienced and accomplished leaders in the whole world. He has had a breadth of service in the Government of Italy, which is almost unbelievable in its complexity and its diversity and accomplishments.

About 30 years ago, as a very young man of 27, he became the Under Secretary of State, and since then he has been the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of the Treasury, of Commerce and Industry, the Minister of the Budget and Economic Planning; and before his present service he has been Prime Minister of Italy on two different occasions. So the great developments in Italy and its emergence as one of the world leaders is to a major degree a measure of the accomplishments of this fine man.

The last time he was in the United States was in December. He met then with Vice President-elect Walter Mondale. In January, when we made our first series of visits around the world to show how valuable those national friendships were, of course, Italy was one of the places that the Vice President visited. He was well-received by our good friend, Prime Minister Andreotti.

When I went to the London Summit Conference in May, I enjoyed working with Prime Minister Andreotti and five other world leaders in assessing the problems that we face together and the opportunities for improvement of the lot of those who live in our own countries and those who depend upon us to make decisions that can improve the lives of people in all nations.

The friendship between Italy and the United States is very dear to us and very important. The bilateral relationship is one of mutual significance and support. Obviously, Italy is one of the keystone nations in the European Community and is a valued partner of our own in the defense of the Atlantic region through NATO.

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We have seen Italy's strong action and courageous action in recent years to overcome the tremendous burden of having to import 75 percent of their energy supplies at rapidly increasing prices, and the strict conservation measures and the sacrifice of the Italian people to restore the strength and integrity of their own economic system has been an inspiration to the rest of the world.

We worked very closely with Italy and now we and they and a few other nations are analyzing the nuclear fuel cycle to determine how we can meet the needs of energy in the future from the atom without constraint on the economic well-being of the nations involved, and at the same time prevent the proliferation of the ability of nations to develop nuclear weapons.

Our trade with Italy is of great mutual benefit, and there are large investments by American business in Italy and vice versa. We look on Italy as an avenue of advice and counsel and partnership in strengthening our own ties with the people of the developing nations of the world. And I think it is accurate to say that in world leadership the Government of Italy, under the leadership of Prime Minister Andreotti, is admired, respected and also trusted.

So we share with them a mutual responsibility for world security. We are interdependent. Their friendship means as much to us as does our friendship mean to the people of Italy.

We are also blessed in the United States with millions of Italian-Americans who have come here from their mother country and have enriched our own culture with the derivation of the historic achievements of ancient Italy.

For all these reasons it is a great honor for me to welcome Prime Minister Andreotti who will now be sharing with me and others discussions about affairs that bind our nations together and challenges that address both our great countries. To use a phrase that Prime Minister Andreotti has made famous, "International solidarity among the democracies of the world is a very important foundation upon which permanent peace can be found."

With great admiration, appreciation for his accomplishments, and an additional expression of the value of Italian friendship toward our country, Mr. Prime Minister, we welcome you to the United States.

Thank you very much.

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PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI: Mr. President, I am particularly glad to find myself again on American soil in acceptance of the invitation that you addressed to me last December on the occasion of my visit to your predecessor and that you so kindly renewed last May in London when we met at the Downing Street summit and at the Atlantic Council.

There are two fundamental principles which guide the policies of democratic Italy, the frank and constructive friendship towards the United States of America and the passionate participation in the development of the European Community. And the latter in turn is tied to the American Continent by countless bounds, both historical and present.

This twofold aim is meant and lived by us not in a vision of hostility toward other regions of the world, but on the contrary as a stabilizing contribution to equilibrium and universal peace.

The Italian people, through hard sacrifices, certainly made less difficult by the breadth of the consensus in Parliament, were able to overcome last fall a critical moment which could have been dramatic for our economy and our finances.

The firm will to fight and tackle with success the present difficulties remains -- first among them, unemployment and inflation. We know that only if our nation perseveres in fulfilling its duty, it can win the solidarity of its allies which at times is particularly vital to us.

Solidarity, which takes the form both of adequate credit from the international institutions and of the concrete availability of friendly countries to be ever more open and to accept the products of Italian labor. But it is not only with the problems of the present moment that we must concern ourselves.

There is an impelling need to discern the immediate and long-term possibilities and difficulties. First of all, that fundamental problem of energy to which you, Mr. President, have addressed yourself so vigorously and without delay in coordinated terms. We are eager for a close cooperation in this field, and this will figure in our discussions with you.

The country of Enrico Fermi and Guglielmo Marconi can, without committing a sin of pride, believe it is a useful participant in the great research programs which will be all the more valid if formidable means, wills, and brains are concentrated on them.

Allow me, Mr. President, here from the White House to send a deep-felt message of fraternity and affection to the Italians of America, to their children, to their grandchildren. They represent in the number and quality a

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substantial component of the great American people and make up an indestructible basis for our friendship.

The recent commemorations of the Bicentennial have drawn ample attention to their contribution, sometimes silent and humble, but always important, and of this we have been very proud.

Furthermore, our pride is in being able to show the old emigrants and their descendants that Italy is modernizing itself, strengthening itself in its spiritual heritage, and that it is capable of finding ways toward harmony and peace in the world.

Mr. President, on behalf of the Government, and interpreting the feelings of the Italian people, I address to you a warm and cordial greeting which I wish to extend to Mrs. Carter, to the members of your family, and to all the American people.

END

(AT 10:55 A.M. EDT)