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DAD, 3/25/86

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FM AMEMBASSY ROME

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1233

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ROME 7480

PASS: WHITE HOUSE FOR MS. WEIDENFELD  
E.O. 11652: ADS-DECLASSIFY 7/1/75  
TAGS: OVIP (FORD, GERALD R.)  
SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT  
REF: BRUSSELS 4532

1. QUIRINALE PALACE  
THE QUIRINALE PALACE, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF ITALY, STANDS ON THE HIGHEST OF THE SEVEN HILLS OF ROME. IN ANCIENT ROMAN TIMES, THE TEMPLES OF QUIRINUS AND THE SUN WERE LOCATED ON THIS SITE. IN THE CENTER OF THE PRESENT QUIRINALE PIAZZA OR SQUARE ARE ROMAN STATUES OF CASTOR AND POLLUX, THE TWIN SONS OF JUIPTER IN GRAECO-ROMAN MYTHOLOGY. BETWEEN THE STATUES IS AN OBELISK WHICH ONCE STOOD IN THE MAUSOLEUM OF AUGUSTUS.  
FACING THE PIAZZA IS THE OLDEST AND PRINCIPAL BUILDING OF THE QUIRINALE PALACE WHICH WAS BEGUN BY POPE GREGORY VII IN 1583 AND COMPLETED BY POPE PAUL V IN 1610. FOR THREE CENTURIES THEREAFTER IT SERVED AS THE SUMMER PALACE OF THE POPES DURING WHICH PERIOD ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS WERE ADDED TO THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE. THE ORIGINAL 16TH CENTURY PALACE IS WHERE OFFICIAL CEREMONIES ARE NOW HELD.  
WITHIN THE PALACE IS A LARGE RECTANGULAR COURTYARD BORDERED ON THREE SIDES BY ARCADES. A LARGE DOUBLE RAMP STAIRWAY LEADS FROM THE COURTYARD TO THE FIRST FLOOR AND TO THE HALLS OF THE CORAZZIERT (PRESIDENTIAL GUARD) AND THE HALL OF CEREMONIES, THE TWO LARGEST ROOMS IN THE PALACE. OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS ARE HELD HERE AND ALSO IN THE SUITE OF ROOMS ALONG THE WINGS OVERLOOKING THE INNER COURTYARD.  
THE FRESCOS DECORATING THE HALL OF THE CORAZZIERT AND THE OTHER FRONT HALLS OF THE PALACE ALL DATE FROM THE 17TH CENTURY. PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT ARE THOSE PAINTED BY PIETRO DA CORTONA AND HIS SCHOOL FOR POPE ALEXANDER VII. THE HALL FACING THE COURTYARD WAS DECORATED AFTER 1870



\*\*\*\*\*WHSR COMMENT\*\*\*\*\*

MS. WEIDENELD

PSN:050887 PAGE 01 TOR:143/05:35Z DTG:221519Z MAY 75

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WHEN THE PALACE BECAME THE RESIDENCE OF THE KINGS OF ITALY.

ALTHOUGH THE QUIRINALE WAS USED ONLY AS A SUMMER PALACE BY THE POPES, IT BECAME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT AFTER THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. FOUR CONCLAVES WERE HELD THERE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND THE ELECTION OF FOUR POPES ANNOUNCED FROM THE BERINI LOGGIA ON THE SQUARE. THE QUIRINALE WAS LOOTED BY FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS WHEN THEY OCCUPIED ROME IN 1798. IT THEN BECAME THE RESIDENCE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC AND WAS AGAIN OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH IN 1808 WHEN THEY ARRESTED POPE PIUS VII. THE PALACE WAS EXTENSIVELY REMODELED TO RECEIVE NAPOLEON WHO, HOWEVER, FAILED TO COME TO ROME. IN 1814, THE NAPOLEONIC APARTMENTS WERE OCCUPIED BY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AS THE GUEST OF THEN RESTORED POPE PIUS VII. AFTER THE POPE FLED TO GAETA DURING THE 1848-49 REVOLUTION AND ROMAN REPUBLIC, THE REPUBLICAN LEADER GIUSEPPE MAZZINI LIVED FOR A TIME IN ONE OF THE THE MANY ROOMS OF THE MANICA LUNGA, THE "LONG SLEEVE", SITUATED ALONG THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE PALACE.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II, THE FIRST KING OF A UNITED ITALY, ENTERED THE QUIRINALE ON DECEMBER 13, 1870. ALTHOUGH THE KING WAS REPORTEDLY NEVER ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE AUSTERE PALACE, FOR REASONS OF STATE AND TRADITION HE ESTABLISHED HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE AT THE QUIRINALE AND DIED THERE IN 1878. DURING THE REIGN OF KING UMBERTO I AND QUEEN MARGHERITA, THE QUIRINALE WAS THE SCENE OF AN ACTIVE AND EXCITING ROYAL COURT. HOWEVER, VICTOR EMMANUEL III AND QUEEN HELENA PREFERRED THE QUIET OF VILLA ADA LOCATED ON THE VIA SALARIA. UMBERTO II RESIDED IN THE PALACE ONLY A SHORT TIME, LEAVING ITALY IN 1946 WITH THE ABOLITION OF THE MONARCHY. AFTER THE WAR, THE PALACE BECAME THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, WHICH IT REMAINS TODAY.

2. MRS. JOHN A. VOLPE

JENNY BENEDETTO VOLPE WAS BORN IN ITALY IN THE TOWN OF PESCOSANSONESCO IN THE PROVINCE OF PESCARA. THIS IS THE SAME TOWN FROM WHICH AMBASSADOR VOLPE'S FAMILY EMIGRATED IN 1904. MRS. VOLPE CAME TO THE U.S. IN 1914 AT THE AGE OF TWO. MRS. VOLPE IS A REGISTERED NURSE AND THE MOTHER OF TWO CHILDREN, JOHN JR., WHO RESIDES IN ROME, AND JEAN WHO IS MARRIED AND LIVES IN SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. THE VOLPES HAVE FOUR GRANDCHILDREN. MRS. VOLPE WAS THE FIRST LADY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR SIX YEARS, IS FOND OF ALL TYPES OF FLOWERS AND IS AN ACCOMPLISHED AMATEUR PAINTER.

3. MRS. LEONE

THE GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF A SPANISH WOMAN, GRANDDAUGHTER OF AN ENGLISHMAN AND THE DAUGHTER OF AN ITALIAN PHYSICIAN,

VITTORIA LEONE NEE MICHITTO, IS NOW THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF ITALY, GIOVANNI LEONE. INITIALLY HER FATHER OBJECTED TO THE JULY 1946 MARRIAGE BECAUSE OF THE COUPLE'S DIFFERENCE IN AGE: SHE WAS 18 AND HAD APPLIED FOR ADMISSION TO A UNIVERSITY; HE WAS 38 AND A LAWYER IN THE DEFENSE MINISTRY. DESPITE THE AGE DIFFERENCE, THE LEONES HAVE HAD A HAPPY MARRIAGE. THE FIRST LADY DOES NOT ENJOY THE LIMELIGHT. WHEN SHE MOVED TO THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, SHE CONFIDED TO HER CLOSE FRIENDS THAT SHE REGRETTED THE LOSS OF HER PRIVACY AND THAT SHE WAS DETERMINED TO CHANGE HER WAY OF LIFE AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE. FOR MANY YEARS MRS. LEONE WAS AMONG THE BEST DRESSED WOMEN OF ITALY. SHE IS SAID TO HAVE A WEAKNESS FOR PUCCI, BUT HER FAVORITE COURTURIERS ARE FORQUET OF NAPLES AND VALENTINO OF ROME. MRS. LEONE'S MAIN INTEREST IN LIFE HAS BEEN HER HUSBAND AND HER THREE SONS: GIANCARLO, 17; PAOLO, 19; AND MAURO, 27. THE LATTER, A PAINTER AND PLAYER IN A COMBO, PLANS TO FOLLOW HIS FATHER'S LEGAL CAREER. A POLIO VICTIM, HE UNDERWENT SPINAL SURGERY IN LOS ANGELES IN 1961 AND THE LEONES VISITED HIM THERE SEVERAL TIMES. MRS. LEONE IS VERY GRATEFUL TO THE AMERICANS FOR MAURO'S CURE. FOR RELAXATION SHE ENJOYS LITERATURE, PAINTING AND CLASSICAL MUSIC. SHE IS NOT BELIEVED TO SPEAK ENGLISH. VOLPE  
BT



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### ITALY

#### 1. Quirinale Palace

The Quirinale Palace, the official residence of the President of Italy, stands on the highest of the Seven Hills of Rome. In ancient Roman times, the Temples of Quirinus and the Sun were located on this site. In the center of the present Quirinale Piazza or square are Roman statues of Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Jupiter in Graeco-Roman mythology. Between the statues is an obelisk which once stood in the mausoleum of Augustus.

Facing the piazza is the oldest and principal building of the Quirinale Palace which was begun by Pope Gregory VII. In 1583 and completed by Pope Paul V in 1610. For three centuries thereafter, it served as the summer palace of the Popes during which period additional buildings were added to the original structure. The original 16th Century palace is where official ceremonies are now held.

Within the palace is a large rectangular courtyard bordered on three sides by arcades. A large double ramp stairway leads from the courtyard to the first floor and to the Halls of the Corazzieri (Presidential Guard) and the Hall of Ceremonies, the two largest rooms in the palace. Official functions are held here and also in the suite of rooms along the wings overlooking the inner courtyard.

The frescoes decorating the Hall of the Corazzieri and the other front halls of the palace all date from the 17th Century. Particularly important are those painted by Pietro da Cortona and his school for Pope Alexander VII. The hall facing the courtyard was decorated after 1870 when the palace became the residence of the kings of Italy.

Although the Quirinale was used only as a summer palace by the Popes, it became increasingly important after the Eighteenth Century. Four conclaves were held there in the Nineteenth Century and the election of four popes announced from the Berini Loggia on the square. The Quirinale was looted by French revolutionary troops when they occupied Rome in 1798. It then became the residence of the Roman Republic and was again occupied by the French in 1808 when they arrested Pope Pius VII. The palace was extensively remodeled to receive Napoleon who, however, failed to come to Rome. In 1814, the Napoleonic apartments were occupied by the Emperor of Austria as the guest of then restored Pope Pius VII,

After the Pope fled to Gaeta during the 1848-49 Revolution and Roman Republic, the Republican leader, Giuseppe Mazzini, lived for a time in one of the many rooms of the Manica Lunga, the "long sleeve," situated along the right side of the palace.

Victor Emmanuel II, the first King of a united Italy, entered the Quirinale on December 13, 1870. Although the King was reportedly never enthusiastic about the austere palace, for reasons of State and tradition, he established his official residence at the Quirinale and died there in 1878. During the reign of King Umberto I and Queen Margherita, the Quirinale was the scene of an active and exciting royal court. However, Victor Emmanuel III and Queen Helena preferred the quiet of Villa Ada located in the Via Salaria. Umberto II resided in the palace only a short time, leaving Italy in 1946 with the abolition of the Monarchy. After the war, the palace became the official residence of the President of the Italian Republic, which it remains today.

## 2. Mrs. John A. Volpe

Jenny Benedetto Volpe was born in Italy in the town of Pescosansonesco in the Province of Rescara. This is the same town from which Ambassador Volpe's family emigrated in 1904. Mrs. Volpe came to the United States in 1914 at the age of two. Mrs. Volpe is a registered nurse and the mother of two children, John, Jr., who resides in Rome, and Jean, who is married and lives in Swampscott, Massachusetts. The Volpes have four grandchildren. Mrs. Volpe was the First Lady of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for six years, is fond of all types of flowers and is an accomplished amateur painter.

## 3. Mrs. Leone

The great granddaughter of a Spanish woman, granddaughter of an Englishman, and the daughter of an Italian physician, Vittoria Leone Nee Michitto is now the wife of the President of Italy, Giovanni Leone. Initially her father objected to the July 1946 marriage because of the couple's difference in age: she was 18 and had applied for admission to a university; he was 38 and a lawyer in the Defense Ministry. Despite the age difference, the Leones have had a happy marriage.

The First Lady does not enjoy the limelight. When she moved to the Presidential Palace, she confided to her close friends that she regretted the loss of her privacy and that she was determined to change her way of life as little as possible. For many years, Mrs. Leone was among the best dressed women of Italy. She is said to have a weakness for Pucci, but her favorite couturiers are Forquet of Naples and Valentino of Rome.

Mrs. Leone's main interest in life has been her husband and her three sons: Giancarlo, 17; Paolo, 19; and Muro, 27. The latter, a painter and player in a combo, plans to follow his father's legal career. A polio victim, he underwent spinal surgery in Los Angeles in 1961 and the Leones visited him there several times. Mrs. Leone is very grateful to the Americans for Muro's cure. For relaxation she enjoys literature, painting, and classical music. She is not believed to speak English.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1975

3:15 p.m. Local President Sadat and the Egyptian Official Party depart  
10:15 a.m. EDT Schloss Klessheim.

Press Pool #12 returns to Kongress Haus Press Center.

7:00 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH CHANCELLOR KREISKY.  
2:00 p.m. EDT

7:30 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD HOST A PRIVATE  
2:30 p.m. EDT DINNER FOR U.S. OFFICIALS.

OVERNIGHT

PRESS NOTE: Press baggage will be accepted in the individual hotels, in the lobby, from 10:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight, Monday, June 2. No baggage will be accepted Tuesday, June 3.

Those getting off in Rome, please notify the member of the Transportation Office staff in your hotel lobby. Baggage for those leaving the trip in Rome will be taken to the Press Center at the Cavalleri Hilton Hotel.



TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

PRESS NOTE: Press baggage will be accepted in the individual hotels, in the lobby, on Monday evening from 10:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight. There will be no baggage accepted Tuesday morning.

Those getting off in Rome, please notify the member of the Transportation Office staff in your hotel. Baggage for those leaving the trip in Rome will be delivered to the Press Center at the Cavalleri Hilton Hotel.

5:15 a.m.	Local	Press buses depart Kongress Haus Press Center enroute Salzburg Airport, Salzburg, Austria.
12:15 a.m.	EDT	
6:00 a.m.	Local	Press Plane (TWA 707) departs Salzburg Airport, Salzburg, Austria enroute Leonardo da Vinci Airport, Rome, Italy.
1:00 a.m.	EDT	
6:10 a.m.	Local	Press Plane (PAA 707) departs Salzburg Airport, Salzburg, Austria, enroute Leonardo da Vinci Airport, Rome, Italy.
1:10 a.m.	EDT	
6:45 a.m.	Local	Air Force One Pool departs Kongress Haus Press Center enroute Schloss Klessheim.
1:45 a.m.	EDT	
7:25 a.m.	Local	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD DEPART SCHLOSS KLESSHEIM VIA AUTC ENROUTE SALZBURG AIRPORT, SALZBURG, AUSTRIA.
2:25 a.m.	EDT	

Driving Time: 10 minutes

Air Force One Pool follows.

7:35 a.m.	Local	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE SALZBURG AIRPORT AND ARE GREETED BY CHANCELLOR AND MRS. KREISKY.
2:35 a.m.	EDT	
7:40 a.m.	Local	THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY CHANCELLOR KREISKY, PROCEEDS TO REVIEW HONOR GUARD.
2:40 a.m.	EDT	
7:40 a.m.	Local	Mrs. Ford, escorted by Mrs. Kreisky, proceeds to front of ramp.
2:40 a.m.	EDT	

PRESS NOTE: The Governor of Salzburg and his wife and the Mayor of Salzburg and his wife bid farewell to the President at the ramp of Air Force One.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

42.0

7:45 a.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BOARD AIR  
2:45 a.m. EDT FORCE ONE AND DEPART SALZBURG AIRPORT,  
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA ENROUTE CIAMPINO AIR-  
PORT, ROME, ITALY.

Flying Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Time Change: + 1 hour

Air Force One Pool follows.

8:15 a.m. Local Press Plane (TWA 707) arrives Leonardo da Vinci  
2:15 a.m. EDT Airport, Rome, Italy.

Press Facilities at airport:

5 long distance telephones

8:25 a.m. Local Press Plane (PAA 707) arrives Leonardo da Vinci  
2:25 a.m. EDT Airport, Rome, Italy.

PRESS NOTE: Press proceed to Press buses. Buses  
1, 2, 3 and 4 proceed to Piazza Quirinale. Press bus  
5 proceeds to Press Center.

9:30 a.m. Local Press buses arrive Piazza Quirinale and proceed to  
3:30 a.m. EDT Palace courtyard. Press Pool #1 positions at Palace  
courtyard. Press Pool #2 positions at Palace  
Terrace.

10:00 a.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE  
4:00 a.m. EDT CIAMPINO AIRPORT, ROME, ITALY.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

AIR FORCE ONE POOL COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARE GREETED BY:

Ambassador and Mrs. Oriandi Contucci, Chief of  
Protocol

Ambassador and Mrs. John Volpe

Major General Bertolaso, Commander of the Second Air  
Region

Brigadier General Tealdo Parigiani, Ciampino Air Base  
Commander

10:02 a.m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY AMBASSADOR  
4:02 a.m. EDT CONTUCCI PROCEEDS TO REVIEW THE HONOR  
GUARD AND THE ITALIAN COLOR GUARD.

10:04 a.m. Local U.S. National Anthem.  
4:04 a.m. EDT

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

10:06 a. m. Local Italian National Anthem.  
4:06 a. m. EDT

10:10 a. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY  
4:10 a. m. EDT AMBASSADOR CONTUCCI, BOARD MARINE ONE, AND  
DEPART CIAMPINO AIRPORT, ENROUTE PIAZZA  
QUIRINALE.

Air Force One Pool follows.

10:25 a. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE PIAZZA  
4:25 a. m. EDT QUIRINALE AND ARE GREETED BY PRESIDENT AND  
MRS. GIOVANNI LEONE AND PROCEED INSIDE THE PALACE  
COURTYARD.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
PRESS POOL #1 COVERAGE

10:33 a. m. Local U. S. National Anthem.  
4:33 a. m. EDT

10:35 a. m. Local Italian National Anthem.  
4:35 a. m. EDT

10:37 a. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT LEONE REVIEW THE  
4:37 a. m. EDT HONOR GUARD AND GREET OFFICIALS OF THE  
GOVERNMENT.

PRESS NOTE: Press may proceed to Palace terrace to  
cover the arrival statements.

10:44 a. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD AND PRESIDENT  
4:44 a. m. EDT AND MRS. LEONE ARRIVE AT THE ANTECHAMBER.

10:47 a. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD AND PRESIDENT  
4:47 a. m. EDT AND MRS. LEONE PROCEED TO GARDEN TERRACE.

10:52 a. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD AND PRESIDENT AND  
4:52 a. m. EDT MRS. LEONE ARRIVE GARDEN TERRACE.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
PRESS POOL #2 COVERAGE

10:53 a.m. Local Remarks by President Leone, Followed by  
4:53 a.m. EDT translation.

10:59 a.m. Local PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS, FOLLOWED BY  
4:59 a.m. EDT TRANSLATION

FULL PRESS COVERAGE  
PRESS POOL #2 COVERAGE

11:00 a.m. Local Press Pool #3 remains and proceeds to pre-position  
5:00 a.m. EDT at the Studio del Signor Presidente.

11:05 a.m. Local PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS CONCLUDE. THE  
5:05 a.m. EDT PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY  
PRESIDENT AND MRS. LEONE, DEPART GARDEN  
TERRACE EN ROUTE PIAZZA QUIRINALE  
PRESIDENTIAL APARTMENTS.

PRESS NOTE: Press buses depart Piazza Quirinale  
en route Press Center, Cavalleri Hilton Hotel. The  
Press Center is located in the Ballroom. The Press  
Office is adjacent to the Ballroom.

Press Facilities:

20 long distance telephones  
10 telex

PRESS NOTE: Rooms 816, 820, 822 and 824 are avail-  
able through the day to members of the traveling press  
corps who wish to freshen up. Keys may be obtained  
at the USIS desk in the Press Center.

11:10 a.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE AT PRESI-  
5:10 a.m. EDT DENTIAL APARTMENTS AND BID FAREWELL TO  
PRESIDENT AND MRS. LEONE.

11:25 a.m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY AMBASSADOR  
5:25 a.m. EDT CONTUCCI PROCEEDS TO THE SALA DI DRUSO TO  
MEET WITH PRESIDENT LEONE.

11:30 a.m. Local THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES AT THE SALA DI DRUSO,  
5:30 a.m. EDT IS GREETED BY PRESIDENT LEONE AND THE  
PRESIDENTS PROCEED TO THE STUDIO DEL SIGNOR  
PRESIDENTE FOR MEETING

PRESS POOL #3 COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE: Press Pool #3 proceeds to Sala degli  
Arazzi.



TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

12:00 noon    Local    THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT LEONE  
6:00 a.m.    EDT    ARRIVES THE ADJOINING SALA DEGLI ARAZZI DI  
LILLA TO ATTEND THE EXPANDED COUNTERPARTS  
MEETING.

## PRESS POOL #3 COVERAGE

## PARTICIPANTS ARE:

U.S.

Secretary Kissinger  
Ambassador Volpe  
Donald Rumsfeld  
Robert Hartmann  
Ron Nessen  
Helmut Sonnenfeldt  
Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft  
A. Denis Clift

Italy

Prime Minister Aldo Moro  
Foreign Minister Mariano  
Rumor and other Italian  
Officials

PRESS NOTE: Press Pool #3 proceeds to a buffet lunch  
hosted by the Quirinale Palace.

1:00 p.m.    Local    EXPANDED MEETING CONCLUDES.  
7:00 a.m.    EDT

THE PRESIDENT BIDS FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT LEONE  
AND HIS PARTY AND PROCEEDS TO PRESIDENTIAL  
APARTMENT.

1:05 p.m.    Local    THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES PRESIDENTIAL APARTMENT.  
7:05 a.m.    EDT

1:20 p.m.    Local    Press Pool #3 proceeds to Sala dello Zodiaco to pre-position.  
7:20 a.m.    EDT

1:40 p.m.    Local    THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD GREET PRESIDENT  
7:40 a.m.    EDT    AND MRS. LEONE AT THE PRESIDENTIAL APARTMENTS  
AND PROCEED TO THE SALONE DELLE FESTE TO  
ATTEND STATE LUNCHEON.

## PRESS POOL #3 COVERAGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

PRESS NOTE: After departing the Sala dello Zodiaco, the President and Mrs. Ford greet the family and children of President and Mrs. Leone in the Sala del Parati Piemontesi. Prior to reaching the Salone delle Feste, the President and Mrs. Ford and President and Mrs. Leone receive the Italian High Government Officials and the U.S. Official Party.

2:00 p.m.	Local	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD AND PRESIDENT AND
8:00 a.m.	EDT	MRS. LEONE ARRIVE SALONE DELLE FESTE FOR THE
		STATE LUNCHEON.
2:05 p.m.	Local	Luncheon begins.
8:05 a.m.	EDT	
2:30 p.m.	Local	Press Pool #4 departs Press Center enroute Piazza Quirinale.
8:30 a.m.	EDT	
3:00 p.m.	Local	Press Pool #4 arrives Piazza Quirinale to join motorcade.
9:00 a.m.	EDT	Press Pool #3 departs Piazza Quirinale enroute Press
		Center.
3:00 p.m.	Local	Toast by President Leone, followed by translation.
9:00 a.m.	EDT	
3:06 p.m.	Local	PRESIDENTIAL TOAST, FOLLOWED BY TRANSLATION.
9:06 a.m.	EDT	
		<u>PRESS NOTE:</u> Toast will be piped to the Press Center.
3:12 p.m.	Local	PRESIDENTIAL TOAST CONCLUDES.
9:12 a.m.	EDT	
3:15 p.m.	Local	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD AND PRESIDENT AND
9:15 a.m.	EDT	MRS. LEONE DEPART SALONE DELLE FESTE ENROUTE
		SALA DEGLI SPECCHI FOR COFFEE.
3:30 p.m.	Local	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD THANK PRESIDENT
9:30 a.m.	EDT	AND MRS. LEONE AND PROCEED TO PRESIDENTIAL
		APARTMENTS.
3:35 p.m.	Local	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE PRESIDENTIAL
9:35 a.m.	EDT	APARTMENTS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

4:10 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT BIDS FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT LEONE  
10:10 a.m. EDT AND DEPARTS PIAZZA QUIRINALE VIA AUTO ENROUTE  
VILLA MADAMA.

Driving Time: 15 minutes

Press Pool #4 follows.

4:25 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES VILLA MADAMA, IS GREETED  
10:25 a.m. EDT BY PRIME MINISTER MORO, PRESIDENT OF THE COUN-  
CILS OF MINISTERS, AND PROCEEDS TO THE CORNER  
ROOM.

4:30 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER MORO ARRIVE  
10:30 a.m. EDT THE CORNER ROOM.

PRESS POOL #4 COVERAGE

4:30 p.m. Local Press Pool #6 departs Press Center enroute Vatican City.  
10:30 a.m. EDT

4:40 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER MORO PROCEED  
10:40 a.m. EDT TO THE ROMANO ROOM FOR EXPANDED DISCUSSIONS  
WITH COUNTERPART GROUPS.

PRESS POOL #4 COVERAGE

5:00 p.m. Local Mrs. Ford departs Piazza Quirinale  
11:00 a.m. EDT via auto enroute Villa Madama.

5:15 p.m. Local Mrs. Ford arrives Villa Madama and  
11:15 a.m. EDT is greeted by Mrs. Contucci.

PRESS POOL #4 COVERAGE

5:20 p.m. Local Mrs. Ford arrives the Garden of  
11:20 a.m. EDT Elephants.

5:29 p.m. Local Mrs. Ford is escorted to the Main Salon  
11:29 a.m. EDT to await the arrival of the President and  
Prime Minister Moro.

5:30 p.m. Local MEETING CONCLUDES AND THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED  
11:30 a.m. EDT BY THE PRIME MINISTER, PROCEEDS TO THE MAIN  
SALON.

5:35 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BID FAREWELL TO  
11:35 a.m. EDT PRIME MINISTER MORO AND DEPART VILLA MADAMA  
VIA AUTO ENROUTE VATICAN CITY.

Driving Time: 10 minutes

Press Pool #5 follows.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

5:45 p. m. Local Press Pool #4, except those who are also in Press Pool  
11:45 a. m. EDT #5, depart Villa Madama enroute Press Center.

5:45 p. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE ST. DAMASSUS,  
11:45 a. m. EDT VATICAN CITY, HAVING CROSSED ST. PETER'S SQUARE  
AND PROCEEDED THROUGH THE ARCH OF THE BELLS,  
AND ARE GREETED BY AMBASSADOR LODGE.

PRESS POOL #5 COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT IS GREETED BY:

Bishop Jaques Martin, Prefect of the Pontifical Household

5:48 p. m. Local Press Pool #5 returns to Press Center.  
11:48 a. m. EDT

5:48 p. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY  
11:48 a. m. EDT BISHOP MARTIN, PROCEED TO THE ANTECHAMBER OF  
PAPAL APARTMENTS.

PRESS POOL #6 COVERAGE

5:55 p. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE ANTE-  
11:55 a. m. EDT CHAMBER.

5:58 p. m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY BISHOP MARTIN,  
11:58 a. m. EDT PROCEEDS TO THE ROOM OF THE LESSER THRONE.

6:00 p. m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY BISHOP MARTIN ENTERS  
12:00 noon EDT THE POPE'S LIBRARY AND GREETS THE POPE AND  
MEETING BEGINS.

6:15 p. m. Local Air Force One Pool departs Press Center enroute Leonardo  
12:15 p. m. EDT da Vinci Airport.

6:55 p. m. Local Mrs. Ford, escorted by Bishop Martin  
12:55 p. m. EDT enters the Papal Library and is intro-  
duced to the Pope by the President.

7:05 p. m. Local PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS, FOLLOWED BY TRANSLATION.  
1:05 p. m. EDT

PRESS POOL #6 COVERAGE

7:08 p. m. Local PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS CONCLUDE.  
1:08 p. m. EDT



TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

7:08 p.m. Local Remarks by the Pope, followed by translation.  
1:08 p.m. EDT

7:11 p.m. Local Remarks by the Pope conclude.  
1:11 p.m. EDT

7:12 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND THE POPE EXCHANGE GIFTS.  
1:12 p.m. EDT

PRESS POOL #6 COVERAGE

7:17 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BID FAREWELL TO  
1:17 p.m. EDT THE POPE AND DEPART THE PAPAL LIBRARY,  
ESCORTED BY ARCHBISHOP CASAROLI AND BISHOP  
MARTIN.

7:20 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD DEPART COURTYARD  
1:20 p.m. EDT OF ST. DAMASSUS VIA AUTO ENROUTE ORATORIO DI  
SAN PIETRO.

Driving Time: 5 minutes

Press Pool #6 follows.

7:25 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE ORATORIO DI  
1:25 p.m. EDT SAN PIETRO.

PRESS POOL # 6 COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARE GREETED BY:

Archbishop Emanuele Clarizio, President, Oratorio di  
San Pietro  
Ambassador and Mrs. Volpe.

PRESS NOTE: The President and Mrs. Ford proceed to  
greet the following people: Embassy personnel and depen-  
dents, North American College faculty and students,  
including Grand Valley State College students, and  
American clergy in Rome. Grand Valley State College  
is located near Grand Rapids, Michigan.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

7:35 p. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BOARD MARINE ONE  
1:35 p. m. EDT AND DEPART HELICOPTER ZONE ENROUTE LEONARDO  
DA VINCI AIRPORT, ROME, ITALY.

PRESS POOL #6 COVERAGE

Flying Time: 15 minutes

Press Pool #6 returns to Press Center.

7:50 p. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE LEONARDO  
1:50 p. m. EDT DA VINCI AIRPORT AND ARE GREETED BY PRESIDENT  
LEONE.

AIR FORCE ONE POOL COVERAGE

7:52 p. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT LEONE REVIEW THE  
1:52 p. m. EDT HONOR GUARD.

7:55 p. m. Local U.S. National Anthem.  
1:55 p. m. EDT

7:57 p. m. Local Italian National Anthem.  
1:57 p. m. EDT

7:59 p. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BID FAREWELL TO  
1:59 p. m. EDT PRESIDENT LEONE.

8:00 p. m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BOARD AIR FORCE  
2:00 p. m. EDT ONE AND DEPART LEONARDO DA VINCI AIRPORT,  
ROME, ITALY, ENROUTE ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE.

Flying Time: 10 hours

Time Change: -6 hours

9:30 p. m. Local Press buses depart Press Center enroute Leonardo da  
3:30 p. m. EDT Vinci Airport, Rome, Italy.

10:15 p. m. Local Press Plane (TWA 707) departs Leonardo da Vinci Airport,  
4:15 p. m. EDT Rome, Italy, enroute Andrews Air Force Base.

10:30 p. m. Local Press Plane (PAA 707) departs Leonardo da Vinci Airport,  
4:30 p. m. EDT Rome, Italy, enroute Andrews Air Force Base.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

12:00 midnight 6:00 p.m.	Local EDT	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE . ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, BOARD ARMY ONE, AND DEPART ENROUTE THE SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE.
12:20 a.m.	EDT	THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE THE SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE.
3:15 a.m. (approx.)	EDT	Press Plane (TWA 707) arrives Andrews Air Force Base.
3:30 a.m. (approx.)	EDT	Press Plane (PAA 707) arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

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VEHICLE ASSIGNMENTS  
FOR  
PRESIDENTIAL PRE-ADVANCE TEAM

Event 1 - Fiumicino Airport to Rome

<u>Car No.</u>	<u>Passengers</u>
Unnumbered	Mr. Cavaney Capt. Killmorgen Mr. Beaudry
1	Mr. Rustand Mr. Gates Mr. Junior
2	Mr. Rosenberger Mr. Friedman Mr. Lenderking
3	Mr. Hunt Mr. Miller Mr. Gingles
4	Mr. Kaiser Mr. Harrick
5	General Adams Mr. Nichols
Bus	Remainder of Party

2



SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR  
PRESIDENTIAL PRE-ADVANCE TEAM

Friday, May 9

1305 Arrive Fiumicino Airport

1310 Team leaders depart Fiumicino Airport for Rome

1315 Remainder of party departs airport in bus

1355 Team leaders arrive at Embassy

1400 Team leaders meet with DCM Beaudry and Control Officers Junior, Illing and Miller

1415 Remainder of party arrives Hotel Excelsior

1430(approx) Team meets in Embassy (across street from hotel) with following Mission counterparts:  
Press - FSIO William Lenderking  
Communications - FSR Robert Nichols  
Security - FSR Philip Harrick  
Protocol - FSO L.D. Junior (Mission)  
FSO R.F. Illing (Vatican Affairs)  
Logistics/Admin - FSO R.M. Miller

1515 Team leaders and Mission counterparts depart Embassy for Ambassador's residence

1530 Team leaders and Mr. Beaudry meet with Ambassador Volpe

1545(approx) Messrs Cavaney and Beaudry depart Ambassador's residence for Foreign Office

Remainder of party and Mission counterparts depart Embassy for Foreign Office (bus)

1625(approx) Arrive Foreign Office

1630(approx) Team meets with Host Government officials

1715(approx) Team and Mission counterparts meet with Host Government counterparts

Evening Possible site inspections (to be firmed up on arrival)

Saturday, May 10

0700 Site inspections (to be firmed up on arrival)

0830 Team and Mission counterparts depart from site inspections to proceed to Vatican City

0900 Arrive Vatican City

Leave cars and walk to meeting place

0915 Arrive meeting place

0930 Team leaders meet with Vatican City leading officials

1000 Team leaders and counterparts meet with Vatican City counterparts

Immediately thereafter Vatican City site inspection

1130 Depart Vatican City

1200 Complete site inspections outside Vatican City

1230 Bus departs Hotel Excelsior for Fiumicino Airport

1245 Team leaders depart for Fiumicino Airport

1330 Team leaders and bus arrive Fiumicino Airport

1400 Depart Rome for Salzburg

9:30-  
10:30  
Vatican

VEHICLE ASSIGNMENTS  
FOR  
PRESIDENTIAL PRE-ADVANCE TEAM

Event 2 - Meeting at Ambassador's Residence

<u>Car No.</u>	<u>Passengers</u>
Unnumbered	Mr. Cavaney Mr. Beaudry
1	Mr. Rustand Mr. Gates Mr. Junior
2	Mr. Rosenberger Mr. Friedman Mr. Lenderking
3	Mr. Hunt Mr. Miller Mr. Gingles
4	Mr. Kaiser Mr. Harrick
5	General Adams Mr. Nichols
Bus	Remainder of Party

VEHICLE ASSIGNMENTS  
FOR  
PRESIDENTIAL PRE-ADVANCE TEAM

Event 3 - Meeting at Foreign Office

A. (FROM AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE)

<u>Car No.</u>	<u>Passengers</u>
Unnumbered	Mr. Cavaney Mr. Beaudry
1	Capt. Killmorgen Mr. Rustand Mr. Gates Mr. Junior
2	Mr. Rosenberger Mr. Friedman Mr. Lenderking
3	Mr. Hunt Mr. Miller Mr. Gingles
4	Mr. Kaiser Mr. Harrick
5	General Adams Mr. Nichols

B. (FROM EMBASSY)

<u>Car No.</u>	<u>Passengers</u>
Bus	Remainder of Party

SIGHTSEEING

BORGHESE PARK - One of Europe's loveliest city parks, it contains the Pincio, which overlooks Piazza del Popolo. The Piazza was designed by Valadier after Pius VII's return to Rome from France in 1814. Faced by two baroque churches, the center of the Piazza is occupied by an obelisk brought to Rome from Heliopolis by Augustus. It celebrates the glories of Pharaohs Ramses II and Merenptah (13th Century B.C.) and is so ancient that Moses may have seen it. Near the gate is the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, built in 1909 on the site where people of the Middle Ages believed Nero was buried. The PORTA DEL POPOLO (People's Gate) is in the baroque style. The internal facade was added by Bernini on the occasion of the visit of Queen Christine of Sweden to Rome (1655). The external facade is believed to have been designed by Michelangelo (1562).

CASTEL SANT'ANGELO - Begun by Hadrian in 135 A.D., Roman Emperors from Hadrian to Caracalla were once buried there. In the early Middle Ages the tomb was surrounded with ramparts and became the citadel of Rome. It is now a military and art museum which contains exhibits occupying 58 rooms. According to legend, Pope St. Gregory the Great while leading a procession to pray for the end of the 590 A.D. plague, saw an angel sheathing his swords on the ramparts of the fortress. This vision coincided with the end of the plague and since then the castle has borne its present name.

ST. PETER'S SQUARE AND BASILICA - The majestic colonnade of St. Peter's Square was designed by Bernini, and the facade of the Basilica by Maderno. Together they represent the most outstanding example of Roman Baroque. St. Peter is believed to be buried under the confession altar next to the spot where he was martyred. The Basilica was rebuilt in 1506 by the greatest artists of the Renaissance. The most famous works of art found here are Michelangelo's Pieta'; Bernini's Canopy; the statue of Clement XIII by Canova and the bronze statue of St. Peter by Arnolfo di Cambio. Popes, kings and emperors are buried in the grottos.

THE VATICAN MUSEUMS - Open 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Greek sculptures - Etruscan Museum - Gregorian Egyptian Museum - Tapestry Museum - Sacred Museum - the Borgia Rooms - the Raphael Rooms - The SISTINE CHAPEL

JANICULUM HILL (269 ft. high) - offers a lovely panoramic view of Rome.

PIAZZA NAVONA - Occupies the site of the ancient stadium of Domitian. Historic festivals were held here. Three splendid fountains decorate the piazza. The most famous one, the "Four Rivers Fountain" by Bernini, is situated in the center.

THE PANTHEON - One of the most perfect and best preserved monuments of Roman antiquity. Built to commemorate the victory of Actium over Antony and Cleopatra, it was dedicated in imperial times to all the gods. Since 609 A.D., however, it has survived as the Christian Church of the Martyrs. The circular interior contains the tomb of Raphael and Italy's first two kings.

PIAZZA VENEZIA - The center of the city and one of the busiest squares in Rome. The huge white monument is dedicated to Victor Emanuel and to the Unknown Soldier of World War I.

THE CAPITOLINE HILL - (Campidoglio) - One of Rome's seven hills, and chosen (in ancient times) as the residence of the patron gods of the city. Capitol Square was designed by Michelangelo and it was he who placed the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in the center. According to the legend, the day of the Last Judgment will have arrived when horse and rider turn to gold.

THE FORUMS - Most of the important monuments of ancient Rome are found here. They include the Temple of Castor, the Rostrum, the Arch of Septimius Severus, the Temple of Vesta, the Temple of Romulus and the Basilica of Maxentius. The Arch of Titus was erected after 70 A.D. to commemorate the victory over the Jews which resulted in the complete destruction of Jerusalem.

THE BATHS OF CARACALLA - These were the most splendid of the imperial era, and are today the most important archaeological group of all Rome. Begun by Septimius Severus in 206 A.D., construction was continued by his son, Antoninus Caracalla, and completed by the latter's successor. They were the largest and richest baths in the world (with a capacity of 1600 persons at one time). Hot and cold baths, showers and steam baths were available. The remains of the thermae are used as a stage for outdoor opera performances during the summer season.

THE PALATINE - Overlooks the Roman Forum and offers the sight-seer an excellent view of the ruins.

CIRCUS MAXIMUS - Has a seating capacity of 25,000 persons. According to tradition, the rape of the Sabine women took place here. Festivities of all kinds in honor of the gods, and horse races were held during the time of Romulus.

THE COLOSSEUM - The amphitheatre was begun by Vespasian in 72 A.D. on the site of the lake in the gardens of Nero's Golden House, and was completed by Titus in 80 A.D. The inaugural festival lasted 100 days. Seating 50,000 persons, the great elliptical stadium was the scene of fantastic spectacles, including gladiator combats and fights between men and beasts. In latter ages it was used as a source of supply of building materials for palaces and churches.

THE ARCH OF CONSTANTINE - Erected in 315 A.D. to honor Emperor Constantine's victory over Maxentius.

ST. MARY IN COSMEDIN - Allegedly erected over a pagan temple prior to the sixth Century and famous for important Cosmatesque remains and the bell tower.

ST. PETER IN CHAINS - Contains the famous statue of Moses by Michelangelo.

ST. CLEMENT - Considered the best preserved Roman Basilica.

AVENTINE HILL - Here is found the famous keyhole in the gate that opens into a villa owned by the Military Order of the Knights of Malta. By looking through the keyhole one sees the dome of St. Peter's beautifully framed among the bay trees that line the garden of the villa.

THE TREVI FOUNTAIN - The most famous of more than 3,000 Roman fountains. Supplied by water from the Acqua Vergine Aqueduct (19 B.C.) it attracts tourists day and night. For more than two centuries, legend promises a return of the traveler to Rome in exchange for a coin tossed into the fountain.

PIAZZA DI SPAGNA - Here is located the famous Spanish Steps built in 1721-25. Near the foot of the steps, on the right looking up, is the house of the poet John Keats, who died in 1821. In the center of the piazza is the Fontana della Barcaccia, designed by Bernini's father.

#### EXCURSIONS OUTSIDE ROME

CATACOMBS - Appian Way, St. Callistus, Km. 1.8; St. Sebastian, Km. 2.4

TIVOLI - 32 Kms. Villa d'Este. The grounds contain more than 400 fountains.

OSTIA ANTICA - 22 Kms. Excavations.

for patti  
matson

what appropriate <sup>to wear</sup> for audience w/ Pope?

" " " if there is a state  
luncheon that includes wines?

what is definitely not appropriate?





How ABOUT THE Pope's wife?

Don't SWEAT IT - HE JUST DIVORCED HER

Handwritten scribble



Marylou

Will continue to do it - it's a good thing

How about the 600,000 mile?

1. Best buys in Rome are: All types of leather goods - ladies handbags, shoes, briefcases, gloves. Silk, such as neckties, blouses and scarfs. Jewelry - particularly gold and silver. Knitwear. The best shops have fixed prices and all are open from about 9 in the morning until 1 in the afternoon. They reopen at 4 and remain open until 7:30 in the evening.
2. Sizes: Size chart is below. English is spoken in all the better stores and sales people are prepared to assist with any difficulties. Gloves are sold in American sizes. Some stores (Feragamo) have shoes made on American lasts, i.e. American sizes. Other stores will have only Italian sizes and some Americans find these shoes uncomfortably narrow.

SIZES

American sizes in wearing apparel are equivalent to European sizes as follows:

Ladies	12	14	16	18	20	USA
Dresses	32	34	36	38 <sup>1</sup>	40	
	44	46	48	50	52	Italy
Men's	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	USA
Shoes	41	42	43	44	45	Italy
Men's	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	USA
Shirts	36	37	38	39	40	Italy
Men's	36	38	40	42	44	USA
Suits	46	48	50	52	54	Italy
Men's	6-3/4	6-7/8	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-3/8	USA
Hats	54	55	56	57	58	
Women's	5	6	7	8	9	USA
Shoes	36	37	38	39	40	

Gloves and ladies' stockings are the same in USA and Italy

FAMOUS NAME STORES

GUCCI	Via Condotti 8	Central Area
GHERARDINI	Via Bocca di Leone 5	" "
ROBERTA DA CAMERINO	Piazza di Spagna 8	" "
VALENTINO	Via Bocca di Leone 15	" "
MILA SCHON	Via Condotti 64	" "
GATTINONI	Via Sistina 29	" "
EMILIO PUCCI	Via Campania 59	" "
Edy MONETTI	Via Borgognona 24	" "
Saint LAURENT	Via Borgognona 40	" "
UNGARO	Via Borgognona 4	" "

Good quality and style but fairly expensive. Haute couture ready made.

SHOES

Ferragamo (1)	Via Condotti 65	Central Area
Magli (2)	Via Veneto 74	" "
Lawrence (3)	Via Veneto 98	" "
Salato (4)	Piazza di Spagna 30	" "
Samo (5)	Via Veneto 187	" "
Valentino (6)	Via Frattina 58	" "
Edward (7)	Via XX Settembre 21	" "
Donel (8)	Piazza Fontana di Trevi	" "

(1)	Very expensive	prices range from	\$70	up
(2)	Fairly expensive	" "	\$50	"
(3)	" "	" "	" "	"
(4)	Same			
(5)	Very expensive		\$70	"
(6)	Fairly expensive		\$50	"
(7)	Moderately prices		\$20	"
(8)	Same		\$20	"

GLOVES

Portolano	Via Crispi 28	Central area	(Pza Spagna
Perrone	Piazza di Spagna 92	Central area	"
D'Auria	Via Due Macelli 55	Central Area	"

Equally distant from Palace and Excelsior (5 minutes by car)  
(15 minutes walk)

Prices range from a minimum of \$8.00 to a maximum of \$20.00

POCKET BOOKS

Gucci (1)	Via Condotti 8	Central Area	( Via Condott:
Gherardini (2)	Via Bocca di Leone 5	" "	"
Fendi (3)	Via Borgognona 4	" "	"
Volterra (4)	Via Belsiana 57	" "	"
Roberta da Camerino (5)	Piazza di Spagna 30	" "	(Pza di Spagna)

- (1) prices range from a minimum of \$80.00 up
- (2) " " " " \$70.00 up
- (3) " " " " \$75.00 up
- (4) " " " " \$55.00 up
- (5) " " " " \$150.00 up

THE FOURTH MORO GOVERNMENT  
(DC-PRI)  
(PSI-PSDI external support)

November 23, 1974 \*

Aldo MORO (Dep., DC)  
President of the Council of Ministers

Ugo LA MALFA (Dep., PRI)  
Vice President of the Council of Ministers

MINISTERS

(Without Portfolio)

Francesco COSSIGA (Dep., DC)  
for Organization of the  
Public Administration

Tommaso MORLINO (Sen., DC)  
for Regions

Mario PEDINI (Dep., DC)  
for Scientific and Technological  
Research

Giovanni SPADOLINI (Sen., PRI)  
for Cultural Assets (including  
Entertainment, Academies, etc.)  
and Environment

UNDERSECRETARIES

Angelo SALIZZONI (Dep., DC)  
for the Presidency of the  
Council with functions of  
Secretary of the Council

Guglielmo NUCCI (Dep., DC)

Alberto SPIGAROLI (Sen., DC)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mariano RUMOR (Dep., DC)

Adolfo BATTAGLIA (Dep., PRI)  
Francesco CATTANEI (Dep., DC)  
Luigi GRANELLI (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Interior

Luigi GUI (Dep., DC)

Girolamo LA PENNA (Sen., DC)  
Decio SCARDACCIONE (Sen., DC)  
Giuseppe ZAMBERLETTI (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Pardons and Justice

Oronzo REALE (Dep., PRI)

Renato DELL'ANDRO (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Budget, Economic Planning and Fund for the South

Giulio ANDREOTTI (Dep., DC)

Francesco COMPAGNA (Dep., PRI)

Salvatore LIMA (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Finance

Bruno VISENTINI (Dep., PRI)

Giuseppe CERAMI (Sen., DC)

Luigi Michele GALLI (Dep., DC)

Filippo M. PANDOLFI (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Treasury

Emilio COLOMBO (Dep., DC)

Lucio ABIS (Sen., DC)

Francesco FABBRI (Dep., DC)

Antonio M.F. MAZZARRINO (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Defense

Arnaldo FORLANI (Dep., DC)

Onorio CENGARLE (Sen., DC)

Luigi DALVIT (Sen., DC)

Luciano RADI (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Education

Franco Maria MALFATTI (Dep., DC)

Francesco SMURRA (Sen., DC)

Giorgio SPITELLA (Dep., DC)

Giacinto URSO (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Public Works

Pietro BUCALOSSI (Dep., PRI)

Gian Aldo ARNAUD (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Giovanni MARCORA (Sen., DC)

Carlo FELICI (Dep., DC)

Arcangelo LOBIANCO (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation

Mario MARTINELLI (Sen., DC)

Costante DEGAN (Dep., DC)  
Giuseppe SINESIO (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

Giulio ORLANDO (Sen., DC)

Giuseppe FRACASSI (Sen., DC)

Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Crafts

Carlo DONAT-CATTIN (Dep., DC)

Egidio CARENINI (Dep., DC)  
Adolfo CRISTOFORI (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Labor and Social Security

Mario TOROS (Sen., DC)

Tina ANSELMi (Dep., DC)  
Manfredi BOSCO (Dep., DC)  
Alberto DEL NERO (Sen., DC)

Ministry of Foreign Trade

Ciriaco DE MITA (Dep., DC)

Ignazio V. SENESE (Sen., DC)

Ministry of Merchant Marine

Giovanni GIOIA (Dep., DC)

Gianuario CARTA (Dep., DC)  
Primo LUCCHESI (Dep., DC)

Ministry of Government Holdings

Antonio BISAGLIA (Dep., DC)

Francesco BOVA (Dep., DC)  
Aristide GUNNELLA (Dep., PRI)

Ministry of Health

Antonino GULLOTTI (Dep., DC)

Franco FOSCHI (Dep., DC)  
Biagio PINTO (Sen., PRI)

Ministry of Tourism

Adolfo SARTI (Sen., DC)

Antonino DRAGO (Dep., DC)



NOTES

\* Appointment, Swearing-in and Investiture : An Italian Government dates from the day of issuance of the decrees of the President of the Republic appointing the President of the Council and his Ministers. The Presidential Decrees appointing the fourth Moro Government were issued on November 23, 1974. Moro and his Ministers were sworn-in on the same day. The Undersecretaries were appointed by Government Decree (i.e. a decree of the Council of Ministers) on November 27, 1974.

Precedence : The list is arranged in the order of precedence of the Ministries. Undersecretaries are arranged, in each Ministry, in alphabetical order.

N.B. - A Minister's precedence is determined by the Ministry he heads. This order does not change. When there is more than one Minister without Portfolio, precedence within this category is determined by several factors, including legislative service and age.

ROME AND THE VATICAN  
TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

AIR FORCE ONE POOL - Salzburg, Austria to Rome, Italy

AP - Barry Schweid                      AP Photo - Chick Harrity  
UPI - Helen Thomas                      UPI Photo - Frank Cancellare  
Durham Morning Herald - Ed Hodges  
U.S. News & World Report - John Mashek  
Mutual Correspondent - Forrest Boyd

PRESS POOL #1 - Arrival Ceremony at Piazza Quirinale Courtyard

(Press Pool #1 must be pre-positioned by 9:40 a.m.)

AP Photo                                  ABC Crew  
UPI Photo                                  CBS Crew  
Time Photo (color pool)                  NBC Crew

PRESS POOL #2 - Arrival Statements at Piazza Quirinale Terrace

(Press Pool #2 pre-positions on the terrace and thus cannot include members of Press Pool #1)

AP Photo                                  ABC Crew  
UPI Photo                                  CBS Crew  
Newsweek Photo (color pool)              NEC Crew

PRESS POOL #3 - Meeting with President Lecne, Expanded United States-Italian Meeting, Arrival at Luncheon in Sala dello Zodiaco,

(Press Pool #3 pre-positions in Studio del Signor Presidente)

AP    Richmond News Photo  
UPI    Sygma Photo  
Reuters                                    People Photo  
AFP    ABC Crew (silent)  
Chicago Daily News                      CBS Crew (silent)  
Network Correspondent                  NBC Crew (silent)  
AP Photo                                  ZDF Crew (silent)  
UPI Photo                                  Lighting Technician  
Time Photo  
Newsweek Photo



**ROME AND THE VATICAN**  
**TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975**

**PRESS POOL #4 - Travel Pool from Quirinale to Villa Madama**  
**Meeting with Prime Minister Moro**

(Press Pool #4 departs Press Center at 2:30 p. m.)

AP	People Photo
UPI	Time Photo (color pool)
AFP	Sygma Photo
Reuters	Richmond News Photo
Kyodo	ABC Crew
Newhouse	CBS Crew
La Stampa	NBC Crew
Network Correspondent	ZDF Crew
AP photo	ABC Radio Engineer
UPI Photo	Lighting Technician

**PRESS POOL #5 - Travel Pool from Villa Madama to Vatican**

(Press Pool #5 is drawn from Press Pool #4. Press Pool #5 returns to Press Center upon arrival at Vatican)

AP	Time Photo (color pool)
UPI	Network Pool Crew
Newhouse	Network Radio Engineer
Network Correspondent	Lighting Technician
AP Photo	
UPI Photo	

**ROME AND THE VATICAN**  
**TUESDAY, June 3, 1975**

**PRESS POOL #6 - Remarks of the President and Pope Paul VI,**  
**Travel Pool to North American College, Visit to North**  
**American College, Marine One Departure Enroute Airport.**

AP - Frank Cormier  
UPI - Richard Growald  
Philadelphia Bulletin - Larry O'Rourke  
U.S. News & World Report - John Mashek  
\* AP Photo - Chick Harrity  
UPI Photo - Luciano Mellace  
Newsweek Photo (color Pool) - Wally McNamee  
\* ABC Reel - Murray Alvey  
ABC Sound - Ken Blaylock  
Lighting Technician - Cleveland Ryan

**SPECIAL POOL NOTE:** The Vatican agreed to a U.S. pool of 10 newsmen but on Saturday, May 31, informed the White House that the pool size had been cut to 2. Negotiations are still underway. If the pool should be 2, it will be the asterisked (\*) individuals for the remarks of the President and the Pope. The entire pool, however, will go to the Vatican and participate in as many of the events listed above as possible.

**AIR FORCE ONE POOL - Rome, Italy to Andrews Air Force Base**

(Air Force One Pool departs Press Center at 6:15 p.m.)

AP - Barry Schweid  
UPI - Helen Thomas  
AP Photo - Peter Bregg  
UPI Photo - Frank Cancellare  
New York Times - Phil Shabecoff  
Network Pool Crew (CBS) Al Bargamian/ Steve Nelson



# background NOTES

# Italy

department of state \* may 1975

OFFICIAL NAME: Italian Republic

## GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

Italy is a 700-mile-long peninsula extending into the heart of 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 impor-

tance. The peninsula is 43 miles from Albania, and Sicily is 90 miles from mainland Africa.

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 warmer on the average, whereas the Alps and Dolomites in the north have a climate similar to that of our Mountain States.

Italy has the fifth highest density in Europe—some 469 persons per square mile—after Malta (2,657), Belgium (822), Netherlands (819), and Federal Republic of Germany (636). The rate of population growth is somewhat lower than in the United States. Minority groups are small, the largest being the German-speaking people of Bolzano Province and the Slovenes around Trieste. In addition, there are ancient communities of Albanian, Greek, Ladino, and French origin. Although Roman Catholicism is the official religion of the Republic of Italy, the Constitution provides that all religious faiths are equally free before the law.

## 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

## PROFILE

### Geography

AREA: 116,303 sq. mi. (nearly the size of Ga. and Fla. combined). CAPITAL: Rome (pop. 2,602,043). OTHER CITIES: Milan, Naples, Florence.

### People

POPULATION: 55.5 million (1974 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 0.7% (1966-74). DENSITY: 469 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Primarily Italian, also small groups of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and Albanian-Italians in the south. RELIGION: 99% Roman Catholic. LANGUAGE: Italian. LITERACY: 93%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 70 yrs.

### Government

TYPE: Republic. INDEPENDENCE: June 2, 1946. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: January 1, 1948.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—President (Chief of State); Council of Ministers (Cabinet), headed by the President of the Council (Prime Minister). *Legislative*—bicameral (630-member Chamber of Deputies, 323-member Senate). *Judicial*—an independent constitutional Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Christian Democratic, Italian Communist, Italian Socialist, Italian Social Movement, Italian Social Democratic. SUFFRAGE: Universal over

18. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 93 Provinces, 20 regions.

FLAG: Three vertical bands—green, white, and red.

### Economy

GNP: \$118 billion (1973). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 6%. PER CAPITA INCOME: \$2,177. PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: 3.5%.

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 28.4%. *Labor* 19.6%. *Products*—wheat, rice, grapes, olives, citrus fruits.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 44%. *Products*—automobiles, machinery, chemicals, typewriters, woollens, shoes.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Fish, dwindling natural gas reserves.

TRADE: *Exports*—\$22.2 billion (1973): machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear. *Partners* (1971)—Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.) 22.8%, France 13.5%, U.S. 9.8%, Benelux countries, U.K., Switzerland. *Imports*—\$27.8 billion (1973): crude oil, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton. *Partners* (1971)—F.R.G. 20.2%, France 14.1%, U.S. 9%, Benelux countries.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 631.50 lire=US\$1.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and its specialized agencies, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), European Communities (EC), Western European Union, Council of Europe.





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its standing alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary and in 1915 entered the war on the side of the Allies. Under the post-World War I settlement, Italy received some former Austrian territory, along the northeast

frontier. In 1922 Benito Mussolini came to power and in the course of the next few years eliminated the old political parties, curtailed personal liberties, and installed a Fascist dictatorship, the Corporate State. The

King, with little or no power, remained titular Head of State.

World War II found Italy allied with Germany; it declared war on the United Kingdom and France in 1940. Following the Allied invasion of Sicily

in 1943, Italy became a co-belligerent of the Allies against Germany. There was a noteworthy resistance movement by the people especially in central and northern Italy against the remaining Germans, who were finally driven out in April 1945. The monarchy ended in a plebiscite in 1946, and a Constituent Assembly was elected to draw up the plans for the present 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.-British forces (Zone A, including the city of Trieste) and of Yugoslav forces (Zone B), was divided between Italy and Yugoslavia substantially along the zonal boundary. Under the Peace Treaty, Italy also gave up its overseas territories and certain Mediterranean islands.

The position of the Catholic Church in Italy since the end of its temporal powers in 1870 has been governed by a series of accords with the Italian Government, the most recent being the Lateran Pacts of 1929. Under these pacts, which were confirmed by the present Constitution, the Vatican City State is recognized by Italy as an independent sovereign state.

## GOVERNMENT

Italy has been a democratic republic since June 2, 1946, when the monarchy was abolished by popular referendum. The Constitution, which was promulgated on 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 (or Prime Minister). The Cabinet, which in practice is composed 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 nomi-

nates 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 three ex-Presidents and five other persons appointed for life according to special provisions of the Constitution. Both houses are elected for a maximum of 5 years, but either may be dissolved before the expiration of its normal term. Legislative bills may originate in either house and must be passed by a majority in both.

The Italian judicial system is essentially based on Roman law as modified in the Napoleonic Code and subsequent statutes. There is only partial judicial review of legislation in the American sense. A constitutional Court, whose function it is to pass on the constitutionality of laws, is a post-World War II innovation. Its powers, volume, and frequency of decisions, however, are not as extensive as those of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Italian State is highly centralized. The Prefect of each of the 93 Provinces is appointed by, and 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 may, in time, bring about some decentralization of the national governmental machinery.

### Principal Government Officials

President—Giovanni Leone  
 Prime Minister—Aldo Moro (DC)  
 Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister—Mario Tanassi (PSDI)

### Other Ministers

Foreign Affairs—Mariano Rumor (DC)  
 Interior—Luigi Gui (DC)  
 Justice—Oronzo Reale (PRI)

## READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material currently being published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

Battaglia, Roberto. *The Story of the Italian Resistance*. London: Odham Press, Ltd., 1957.

Carlye, Margaret. *The Awakening of Southern Italy*. London: Oxford University Press, 1962.

Jemolo, A. O. *Church and State in Italy 1850-1950*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1960.

Kogan, Norman. *The Politics of Italian Foreign Policy*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1963.

Mammarella, Giuseppe. *Italy After Fascism*. Montreal: Casalini, Ltd., 1964.

Olschki, Leonardo. *The Genius of Italy*. New York: Cornell University Press, 1954.

Smith, Denis Mack. *Italy, A Modern History*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1959.

Trevelyan, J. O. *A Short History of the Italian People*. London: Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1956.

Walker, D. S. *A Geography of Italy*. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1958.

Budget and Economic Planning—Giulio Andreotti (DC)

Finance—Bruno Visentini (PRI)

Treasury—Emilio Colombo (DC)

Governor of the Bank of Italy—Guido Carli

Ambassador to the U.S.—Egidio Ortona

Ambassador to the U.N.—Piero Vinci

Italy maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1601 Fuller Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

With the mergers in 1972 of the Proletarian Specialists with the Communist Party and of the Monarchists

## PARLIAMENTARY STRENGTH OF ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

	Chamber of Deputies									
	% of Popular Vote					Seats*				
	1953	1958	1963	1968	1972	1953	1958	1963	1968	1972
MSI (Neo-Facists)	5.8	4.8	5.1	4.5	8.7****	29	24	-27	24	56
PDIUM (Monarchists)	6.9	4.8	1.7	1.3		40	25	8	6	
PLI (Liberals)	3.0	3.5	7.0	5.8	3.9	13	18	39	31	20
DC (Christian Democrats)	40.2	42.3	38.2	39.1	38.8	263	273	260	266	267
PRI (Republicans)	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.9	5	6	6	9	15
PSDI (Social Democrats)	4.5	4.5	6.1	14.5**	5.1	19	22	33	91	29
PSI (Socialists)	12.7	14.2	13.8		9.6	75	84	87		61
PSIUP (Proletarian Socialists)	-	-	-	4.5	1.9	-	-	-	23	0
PCI (Communists)	22.6	22.7	25.3	26.9	27.2	143	141	166	177	179
Miscellaneous	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	3	3	4	3	3

	Senate									
	% of Popular Vote					Seats*				
	1953	1958	1963	1968	1972	1953	1958	1963	1968	1972
MSI	6.1	5.3	5.9	4.6	9.2****	9	8	15	11	26
PDIUM	7.0	5.4	1.8	1.0		16	7	2	2	
PLI	2.9	3.9	7.5	6.8	4.4	4	4	19	16	8
DC	39.7	41.2	36.9	38.4	38.1	114	123	132	135	135
PRI	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	3.0	2	0	0	2	5
PSDI	1.1	4.5	6.3	15.2**	5.4	4	5	14	46	11
PSI	12.9	14.4	14.0		10.7	31	35	44		33
PSIUP	-	-	-	30.0	28.4***	-	-	-	14	94
PCI	21.2	22.3	25.5			54	60	85	87	
Miscellaneous	1.7	1.6	1.1	.2	.8	3	4	4	2	3

\* The Chamber had 630 seats in 1972, 1968 and 1963, 596 in 1958, and 590 in 1953; the Senate had respectively 315 (plus 8 Senators for life), 246, and 237.

\*\* In 1968 the PSI and PSDI (then united) ran joint lists in both the Chamber and Senate contests.

\*\*\* The PCI and the PSIUP ran joint lists in the Senate election in both 1968 and 1972 and the PSIUP merged with the PCI after the 1972 elections.

\*\*\*\* The PDIUM merged with the MSI prior to the 1972 elections.

with the Neo-Fascist Social Movement, there are now seven major political parties and a number of minor ones. The major parties, in the order of their approximate strength in the last general elections (1972), are:

The Christian Democratic Party (DC), the descendant of the Popular Party of the pre-Fascist area, has been the core of all postwar governments. It represents a wide range of interests and views which sometimes makes it difficult to reach agreement on specific issues. The DC polled 38.8 percent of the popular vote in 1972. Party Secretary: Amintore Fanfani. Official newspaper: *Il Popolo*.

The Italian Communist Party (PCI), the largest Communist Party in Western Europe, has generally supported the policies of the Soviet Union in foreign affairs and reform of the state in domestic affairs. The PCI won 27.2 percent of the popular vote in 1972. Secretary General: Enrico Berlinguer. Newspaper: *L'Unita*.

The Italian Socialist Party (PSI), re-emerged in 1969 from a 2-1/2 year merger with the Italian Social Democrats. The two groups had originally split in 1947 over the issue of Socialist alliance with the Communists, a policy pursued by the Socialists until the Hungarian revolt in 1956. The PSI polled 9.6 percent of the vote in 1972. Party Secretary: Giacomo Mancini. Newspaper: *Avanti!*

The Italian Social Movement (MSI), on the extreme right, is considered to be imbued with the traditions of fascism. The MSI, together with the now defunct Monarchist Party (PDIUM), polled 8.7 percent of the popular vote in 1972. Political Secretary: Giorgio Almirante. Newspaper: *Il Secolo*.

The Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI) resumed its former identity following its second secession from the PSI in 1969. The PSDI polled 5.1 percent of the vote in 1972. Party Secretary: Flavio Orlandi. Newspaper: *Umanita*.

The Italian Liberal Party (PLI) is right-center and strongly pro-NATO. In the last elections it won 3.9 percent of the popular vote. Secretary General: Agostino Bignardi. Newspaper: *La Tribuna*.

The Italian Republican Party (PRI) is a small party with a long historical tradition of support for republican institutions. The PRI polled 2.9 percent of the vote in 1972. Party Secretary: Ugo La Malfa. Newspaper: *La Voce Repubblicana*.

#### Postwar Coalitions

Despite the frequency of government crisis (the present government of Premier Aldo Moro is the 37th of the postwar period), the Italian political situation has been relatively stable, principally because of the long continuity in power of the ruling Christian Democratic Party. The Christian Democrats have governed—either alone or in coalition with smaller democratic parties—uninterruptedly since 1945, and three of their leaders (the late Premier Alcide De Gasperi, and former Premier Amintore Fanfani and Premier Aldo Moro) have dominated the Italian political scene for most of that time.

From 1947 to the end of the 1950's, the Christian Democrats ruled in a series of "center" coalition alignments with the Social Democrats, Republicans, and Liberals. In the 1960's, in an effort to expand the "democratic area" and promote reform legislation, the Christian Democrats pursued a "center-left" policy which involved the inclusion of the Socialists in, and the exclusion of the Liberals from, the national government. Political and programmatic divisions within the center-left alignment in the late 1960's culminated in 1972 in the dissolution of Parliament and early elections. The persistence of these divisions after the elections, especially between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists led to the formation of Premier Andreotti's "center" coalition government in which the Liberals replaced the Socialists.

The present cabinet, which has a narrow majority in Parliament, comprises, in addition to Premier Moro, 19 Christian Democrats and 4 Republicans.

#### Communism

The Italian Communist Party is the largest nonruling Communist Party in

#### TRAVEL NOTES

*Clothing*—Wool and knits are practical most of the year; cottons are recommended for the hot summers.

*Currency*—There is no limit on the amount of dollars that may be brought into Italy; however, you may not bring into or take out of Italy more than 20,000 lire.

*Health*—Medical facilities are available in the major cities. No special immunizations are necessary. Tap water is safe. Meats, fruits, vegetables, and shellfish should be well prepared.

*Telecommunications*—Telephone and telegraph connections within Italy and to international points are good.

*Transportation*—Most major international airlines have service to Rome and Milan. There is daily jet service to the U.S.

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

the world, and is the second largest party in Italy, after the ruling Christian Democrats. Although its membership has shrunk considerably over the years (from a high of some 2.5 million in the mid-1950's to a little over 1.5 million today), Communist electoral strength has steadily increased in each succeeding national election to 27.2 percent of the total vote in 1972. Except for the immediate post-World War II period, the Communists have been barred from participation in the national government. Nevertheless, Communist adherence to "constitutional legality" and its pursuit of power "within the system" continue to fuel a divisive debate among democratic forces over the issue of the proper relationship between the government and the Communist opposition. The debate centers on the degree of "democratization" which the Communists may be undergoing, and hence on the possibility of their eventual acceptability in the governing process. The overwhelming majority of the democratic forces remain highly skeptical over the degree of Communist "democratization" and

do not favor or anticipate a Communist role in the national government in the foreseeable future.

## ECONOMY

Italy's gross national product (GNP) grew at an impressive yearly average of better than 6 percent in real terms from 1954 to 1963, a rate exceeded only by Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany among the industrial nations of the free world. High and expanding levels of investment, particularly in industrial equipment and in construction and low labor costs, sparked the high growth rate, particularly in the late 1950's and early 1960's. Following a short-lived recessionary dip in 1964 and early 1965, economic growth resumed at a steady pace beginning in mid-1965. In the period 1966-69, the growth target of 5 percent per year of Italy's first 5-year "economic plan" was consistently exceeded, averaging more than 5.5 percent annually. Relative price and interest rate stability were a hallmark of these years in Italy.

The delayed effects of the prolonged series of strikes in the industrial sector during the so-called "hot autumn of 1969"—which continued well into early 1970 and which resulted in sharply higher labor costs and lower productivity—were eventually felt throughout the economy beginning in late 1970. By 1971 the country was faced with one of its most serious postwar recessions. Real growth for 1971 was an insignificant 1.4 percent, the lowest in postwar Italy. In the same year industrial production, which had been Italy's strongest suit during most of the 1960's, was minus 2.7 percent compared with that of 1970. Consumer prices, which had been relatively stable during most of the 1960's, jumped sharply in both 1970 and 1971 (nearly 5 percent each year). Although statistics are not yet available, economic trends in 1972 continued to be dominated by inadequate growth and cost-push inflation. At the outset of 1973, however, a gradual upswing was underway.

Italy has essentially a private enterprise economy. Although the govern-

ment has a controlling interest in a number of large industrial and commercial enterprises, these enterprises are operated along conventional business lines. As is true in many foreign countries, the electricity, transportation system, telephone and telegraph, and the radio and television systems are state-owned.

By comparison with most other European countries, Italy is poorly endowed by nature. Much of the country is unsuited for farming because of mountainous terrain or unfavorable climate. There are no significant deposits of coal or iron ore. The deposits of most other minerals required by a modern industrial nation and the reserves of crude petroleum are dispersed and of poor quality. Natural gas reserves, mainly in the Po Valley, were discovered after 1945 and constitute the country's most important mineral resources, but these reserves are being depleted rapidly. Thus, most of the raw materials required in manufacturing are imported. Other factors adversely affecting the Italian economy are the low level of productivity in agriculture and some industrial sectors and the need to upgrade labor skills. Also, the peninsula south of Rome and the islands lag behind the rise in living standards of the north, despite substantial agricultural and industrial investments in the past 20 years. Only recently has the rate of growth in the south begun to catch up with that in the north, but it will take considerable time to close the gap.

More than 40 percent of the GNP comes from industry and construction. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing comprise the third most important sector of the GNP. The importance of agriculture has declined from 20 percent of the GNP in 1958 to only 10.2 percent in 1971 as a result of the rapid increase in industrial activity and the movement of labor from rural to urban areas. In 1971 services accounted for 49 percent of the total GNP, making it the most important contributor.

## Foreign Trade

One of the major factors in Italy's economic growth over the years has been the sharply increasing volume of

its foreign trade. Italian exports in 1971 increased by 14.7 percent to more than \$15 billion and imports by 7 percent to nearly \$16 billion. 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 in step 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 more than offset by large receipts from invisibles (tourism, emigrant remittances, transportation). Italy's overall balance of payments in 1972 showed a deficit of about \$900 million, following surpluses in 1971 and 1970 of \$783 million and \$350 million, and a large deficit (almost \$1.4 billion) in 1969.

Italy's closest trade ties are with the other eight countries of the enlarged European Communities (EC) which in 1971 provided markets for 49.4 percent of Italy's total exports and were the source of 46.9 percent of Italy's total imports. As in previous years, only a modest amount of Italy's trade in 1971 (5.7 percent of total exports and 6.1 percent of imports) was with Communist countries of Eastern Europe. Trade with the Communist countries of Asia and with Cuba was negligible.

## Labor

Of the labor force of almost 20 million people, nearly 44 percent are in industry and 36.7 percent in services or other activities, while only 19.6 percent are engaged in agriculture. This reflects a major shift from agriculture, which occupied about half the labor force before the war.

Chronic unemployment, formerly one of Italy's principal problems, has virtually disappeared. Skilled labor is short in many categories, although concealed unemployment, inefficient use of manpower, and underemployment continue to exist, particularly in the south.

About a quarter of the labor force is unionized. The Communist-dominated CGIL controls 45 percent of organized labor, the Christian Demo-

cratic-oriented CISL 40 percent, and the Social Democratic-oriented UIL about 5 percent.

## 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 European Communities (EC). Italy is also active in the Western European Union and the Council of Europe.

During his state visit to the United States in September 1974, President Leone remarked: "The commitment that Italy is pursuing with constancy, energy, and firmness is to achieve a unity that is not only economic but also political, so as to convey and channel the considerable resources of the old continent, in the light of its great traditions, to the service of the

well-being of nations and the consolidation of peace."

## U.S.-ITALY RELATIONS

The United States enjoys warm and friendly relations with Italy. The two nations are NATO allies, and they cooperate in the United Nations, various regional organizations, and bilaterally in the interests of peace, the freedom of all nations, and mutual defense.

During President Leone's visit to the United States in September 1974, Secretary Kissinger stated: "... we in the West cannot possibly cope with our problems unless we develop a new feeling of creativity and a new spirit of cooperation. That spirit always has existed in the relationship between Italy and the United States, and in all the great issues that confront us we have seen matters very much alike."

There are no outstanding bilateral problems of basic importance between Italy and the United States.

## Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—John Volpe  
Deputy Chief of Mission—Robert Beaudry

Minister-Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs—Michael Ely  
Counselor for Political Affairs—William J. Barnsdale  
Counselor for Public Affairs (USIS)—Robert C. Amerson  
Counselor for Commercial Affairs—Albert Zucca  
Agricultural Attaché—Elmer Hallowell  
Treasury Attaché—Donald Templeman  
Chief of Military Assistance Advisory Group—Maj. Gen. John B. Kidd  
Defense and Naval Attaché—Capt. Charles McGrath  
Air Attaché—Col. Alvan Crews  
Army Attaché—Col. Donald Metcalf

## Consular Posts

Consul, Florence—Robert Gordon  
Consul General, Genoa—Gori Bruno  
Consul General, Milan—Thomas Fina  
Consul General, Naples—Ernest Colantonio  
Consul General, Palermo—Mary Chiavarini  
Consul, Trieste—Robert Rackmales  
Consul, Turin—Paul Baxter Lanis, Jr.

The U.S. maintains an Embassy in Italy at Via Veneto 119, Rome.

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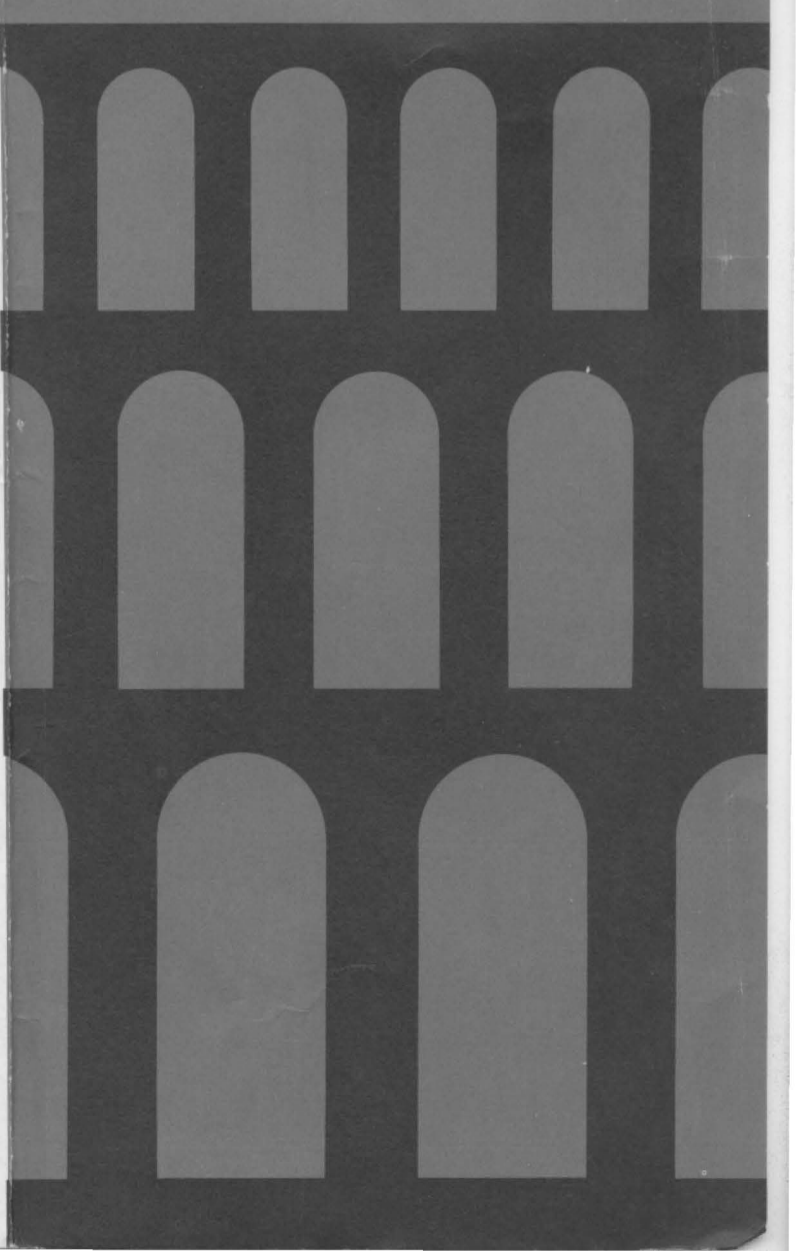
Notes

 PAN AM

 PAN AM

# Rome

City Map and Guide







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Villa Strohl-Fern

Monte Mario

Villa Medici

Giardino Del Quirinale

Villa Corsini

Villa Farnesina

Foro Romano

M. Palatino

Villa Doria Pamphili

Monteverde Vecchio

M. AVENTINO

M. ESQ.



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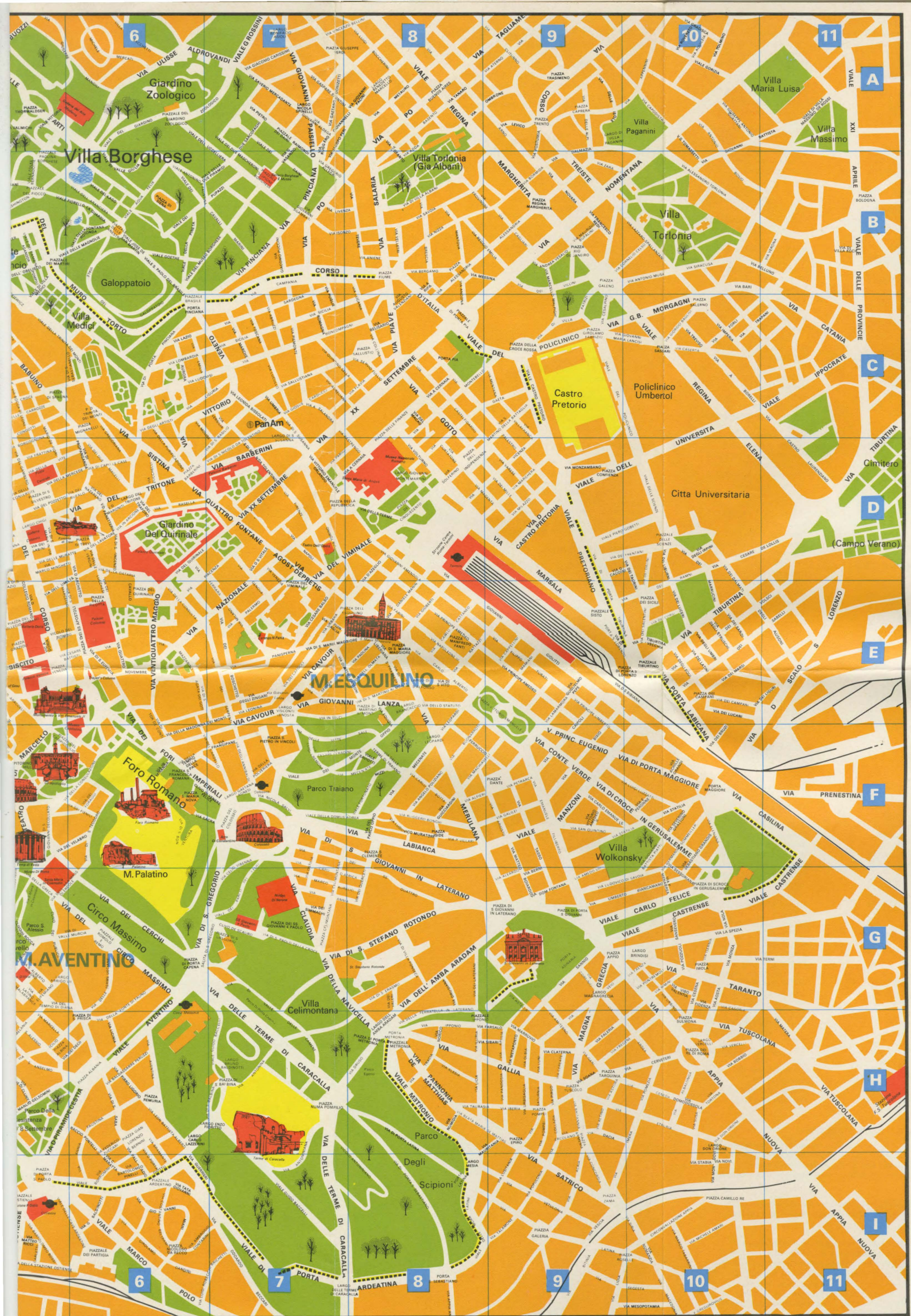
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- RUINS
- RAILWAY LINE
- SUBWAY STATION
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Agostino Depretis (Via) D7  
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Alberteschi (Lungotevere)  
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Alcide (Via de Gasperi) E2  
Aldo Manuzio (Via) H4  
Aleardo (Via) G9  
Alesia (Via) H8  
Alessandria (Piazza) B8  
Alessandria (Via) B8  
Alessandria Ravizza (Largo)  
I1  
Alessandro Algardi (Via) G2  
Alessandro Farnese (Via) B3  
Alessandro Poerio (Via) H3  
Alessandro Torlonia (Via)  
B10  
Alessandro III (Via) D2-E1  
Alessandro Volta (Via) H4  
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Alfredo Oriani Largo) H2  
Alpi (Via Delle) A9  
Altino (Via) H9  
Amba Aradam (Largo dell')  
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Ambrogio Contarini (Via) 16  
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Amerigo Capponi (Piazza)  
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Amerigo Vespucci (Via) H4  
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Andrea della Valle (Piazza di  
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Andrea Vesalio (Via) B9  
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Angelico (Borgo S.) C2  
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Angelo Brunetti (Via) C4-5  
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Angelo Masina (Via) F2-G3  
Angelo Poliziano (Via) F8  
Anguillara (Lungotevere)  
F4-5  
Anicia (Via) G4  
Aniene (Via) B8  
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**E** Edoardo Fabbri (Via)  
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Sabelli (Via) E10  
Sabelli (Via dei) E4  
Sabina (Via dei) D5  
Sabina (Via di S.) G5  
Sabotino (Via) A2  
Sacchetto (Via di Villa) A6  
Sacra (Via) F6  
Salandra (Via A) C7  
Salaria (Via) B8  
Salentini (Via dei) E10  
Salerno (Piazza) C10  
Sallustiana (Via) C7  
Sallustio (Piazza) C8  
Salumi (Via di) F4-G5  
Sangallo (Lungotevere dei) E3  
Sannio (Via) G9  
Sardagna (Via) C7  
Sardi (Via dei) E10  
Sassari (Piazza) C10  
Sassia (Lung in) D3  
Satrico (Via) I9  
Saturnia (Via) H9  
Saverio Mercandante (Via) A7  
Saviotto (Viale) F8  
Savoia (Via) B8  
Scala (Via della) F3  
Scialoij (Via degli) B4  
Scienze (Piazzale delle) D10  
Scienze (Viale delle) D10  
Scimia (Vicolo) E3  
Scipioni (Parco Degli) H18  
Scipioni (Via Degli) B3  
Scipioni Borghese (Piazza) B7  
Scrofa (Via della) D4  
Sebastiano (Via di S.) C6  
Sebastiano (Porta S.) I8  
Sebastiano Grandis (Via) F10  
Sebastiano Venier (Via) C1  
Sediari (Via dei) E4  
Segesta (Via) I10  
Selci (Via In) E7  
Seminario Ignazio (Via del) E5

Senoro (Via S.) G10  
Settembre XX (Via) D7  
Sergio I (Via) E1  
Serpenti (Via dei) E7  
Serristori (Via) D2  
Servili (Piazza dei) H5  
Servio Tullio (Via) C8  
Sessoriana (Via) G10  
Sesto Celere (Via) H1  
Settembre XX (Via) C8  
Sette Sale (Via delle) F7  
Settimiana (Via di Porta) F3  
Saverino Grattoni (Via) F10  
Sforza (Piazza) E7  
Sforza Cesarini (Piazza) E3  
Sibari (Via) H8-9  
Sicilia (Via) C7  
Siculi (Piazza dei) E10  
Siena (Piazza di) B6  
Silla (Villa) C2  
Silvestro (Piazza di S.) D5  
Silvio Pellico (Via) B2  
Simmachi (Via dei) G2  
Simone de Sant. Bon. (Via) B2  
Siracusa (Via) B10  
Siria (Via) I10  
Sistina (Via) C6  
Sisto (Via di Ponte) F4  
Sisto V (Piazzale) E9  
Soana (Via) H9  
Soldati (VD) D4  
Solferino (Via) D8  
Sommacampagna (Via) C9  
Sora (Via) E4  
Spagna (Piazza di) C5  
Specchi (Via degli) F4  
Spezia (Via la) G10  
Spirito (Borgo S.) D2  
Stabia (Via) I10  
Stabilia (Via) F9-F10  
Statuto (Via del) E8  
Stazione di S. Pietro (Via delle) E2  
Stazione Ostiense (Via delle) I5  
Stazione Vaticana (Via della) D1  
Stefano Porcari (Via) C2  
Stefano Rotondo (Via Di S.) G7  
Stelletta (Via della) D4  
Strohl-Fern (Villa) B5  
Sublico (Ponte) G4  
Sulmona (Piazza) H10  
Suore della Carità (Via delle) A-B1  
Susa (Via) H10  
Susanna (Via de S.) D-C7  
Sydney Sonnino (Piazza) F9

Tacito (Via) C3  
Tagliamento (Via)  
A8-9

Talamone (Via) I9  
Tanaro (Via) A8  
Taranto (Via) G10  
Tarquinia (Piazzale) H9  
Tasso (Via) F9  
Tassoni (Largo O) D3  
Tata Giovanni (Via) I6  
Taurasia (Via) H8  
Taurini (Via di) D10  
Teatro Pace (Via del) E4  
Teatro Valle (Via del) E4  
Tebaldi (Lungotevere dei)  
E3  
Tempio della Pace (Via del)  
F6  
Tempio di Diana (Via del)  
G5  
Teodoro (Via di S.) F6  
Terenzo (Via) C3  
Terme (Via delle) D8  
Terme de Traiano (Via delle)  
F8  
Terme di Caracalla (Largo  
delle) I7  
Terme di Caracalla (Via  
delle) H7  
Terme Deciane (Via delle)  
G6  
Terni (Via) G10  
Terrione (Via) E1  
Testaccio (Lungotevere) H4  
Testaccio (Parco) I4  
Testaccio (Piazza) H5  
Testaccio (Ponte) I4  
Tevere (Via) B8  
Thorwaldsen (Piazza) A5  
Tiberina (Isola) F5  
Tibullo (Via) C3  
Tiburtina (Via) E10-D11  
Tiburtina Vecchia (Via) E10  
Tiburtina (Via de Porta)  
E9-10  
Tiburzi (Via) G3  
Tito Speri (Via) B3  
Tolmaide (Via) C1  
Tolmino (Via) A10  
Tomaselli (Via) C4  
Tommaso Campanella (Via)  
B1  
Tommaso da Celano (Via)  
I10  
Tommaso D'Aquino (Via S.)  
B1  
Tor de Conti (Via di) E6  
Tor di Nona (Lungotevere)  
D4  
Tor di Nona (Via di) D4  
Tor Milina (Via di) D4  
Torino (Via) D7

Torre Argentina (Largo di)  
E5  
Torre Argentina (Via di) E5  
Tor Sanguigna (Piazza di)  
D4  
Tortona (Via) H10  
Toscana (Via) C7  
Toscolana (Via) H11  
Tracia (Via) H8  
Traforo (Via del) D6  
Traiano (Parco) F7  
Trapani (Via) C10  
Trasimeno (Piazza) A9  
Trastevere (Viale di) G4  
Trenta Aprile (Viale) G3  
Trento (Piazza) A9  
Tre Pupazzi (Viale dei) B6  
Trevi (Piazza di) D6  
Treviso (Via) C10  
Triboniano (Via) D4  
Trilussa (Piazza) F4  
Trinità dei Monti (P D) C6  
Trinità dei Monti (Viale  
della) C5  
Trionfale (Circonvallazione)  
C1  
Trionfale (Largo) B2  
Trionfale (Via) B1  
Tritone (Largo del) D6  
Tritone (Via del) D6  
Tunisi (Via) C1  
Tuscolana (Stazione F. S.)  
I11  
Tuscolana (Via) H11  
Tuscolo (Piazza) H9  
Ugo Bassi (Via) H3  
Uccelliera (Viale  
dell') A6-7  
Uffizio (Via del S.) D2  
Uffizio (Piazza del S.) D2  
Ulisse Aldrovandi (Via) A6

Ulisse Seni (Via) G3  
Ulpiano (Via) C4-D4  
Umberto (Ponte) D4  
Umberto Biancamano (Via)  
G9  
Umbria (Via) C7  
Umità (Via dell') E5  
Unità (Piazza dell') C2  
Università (Viale dell')  
D9-10  
Universitaria (Città) D10  
Umbri (Via degli) E10  
Urbana (Via) E7  
Urbino (Via) G10  
Urbisaglia (Via) H9

Valadier (Via) C3-4  
Valadier (Viale) B5  
Valeri (Via dei) G8  
Vallati (Lungotevere dei) F4  
Valle delle Camene (Via di)  
G7  
Valle Giulia (Viale di) B6  
Valle Murcia (Via di) G5  
Vantaggio (Via del) C4-5  
Varese (Via) D9  
Varisco (Via) B1  
Varrone (Via) C2  
Vasanzio (Via G) B7  
Vascellari (Via dei) F5  
Vaticano (Via della  
Stazione) D1  
Vaticano (Viale) C1-D1  
Vecchiarelli (Via) D3-4  
Veio (Via) G-H9  
Velabro (Via del) F5  
Velletri (Via) B8  
Venet (Via) D7  
Venezia (Piazza) E5  
Ventiquattro Maggio (Via)  
E6  
Venti (Viale dei) I2  
Vercelli (Largo) H10  
Vercelli (Via) H10  
Vergilio (Via) C3  
Vergini (Via delle) D6  
Verona (Via) B11  
Versilia (Via) C7  
Vescia (Via) I9  
Vespasiano (Via) C2  
Vetrina (Via) D4  
Vetulonia (Via) I9  
Vibo Valentia (Via) G10  
Vicario (Vicolo del) F1  
Vicenza (Via) D8  
Vigliena (Via) B3  
Villafranca (Via) C9  
Villari (Via P) F8  
Villini (Via dei) B9  
Viminale (Piazza del) D7  
Viminale (Via dei) D7-8  
Vincenzo Bellini (Via) A7-8

Vincenzo Monti (Via) I2  
Vincenzo (Via di S.) D6  
Visconti Venosta (Largo) E7  
Vitale (Via S.) D7  
Vite (Via della) D5  
Vitellia (Via) H1  
Vito (Via di S.) E8  
Vittore (Via S.) H1  
Vittoria Colonna (Via) C4  
Vittoria (Lungotevere della)  
A3  
Vittoria (Via) C5  
Vittoria Aganoor Pompili  
(Viale) B5  
Vittorio (Borgo) B5  
Vittorio (Corso) D4-E3  
Vittorio Amedeo II (Via) F9  
Vittorio Arminjon (Via) B2  
Vittorio Bottego (Piazza) I5  
Vittorio Emanuele (Piazza)  
E9  
Vittorio Emanuele (Ponte)  
D3  
Vittorio Emanuele Orlando  
(Via) D7  
Vittorio Veneto (Via) C7  
Vittor Pisani (Via) C1  
Vodice (Via) A2  
Volpe de Pace (Via del) D4  
Volschi (Via dei) E10-11  
Volsinio (Via) E10  
Voluturno (Via) D8

Wern (Viale) G3  
Wurst (Piazzale) G3  
Zanardelli (Via di)  
D4  
Zama (Piazza) I9  
Zara (Via) B9  
Zingari (Via degli) E7  
Zuccheli (Via) D6

## OTHER WAYS THAT PAN AM CAN HELP

We do more for our passengers. For example, we offer the most extensive library of travel advice available anywhere in the world today. This map is one example. There are many others. When you're in Rome you may wish to use Pan Am's *The Real Restaurant Guide to Europe, Pan Am's World: Shopping in Europe* and our *Total Travel Planner: The Real Europe and the Mediterranean*. Other Pan Am publications which you may find useful during your European trip include: *Hidden Europe—Fly To It, Drive Through It*. While this is a city map you'll get more enjoyment out of your visit if you also see some of the surrounding countryside. Stop by *Pan Am's World Rent-A-Car* at Via Po 8A (tel: 8601 37/85 8698) or at the airport to arrange a low cost rental.

## VITAL STATISTICS

**Size:** 68.5 square miles  
**Population:** 2,805,000  
**Currency:** The lira; 564 lire = US\$1.  
**Climate:** Pleasant year-round; rainy season during the winter months. April–November reliably sunny and sometimes very warm.

## PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day, 1 Jan  
Epiphany, 6 Jan  
S. Giuseppe, 19 Mar  
Easter Monday  
Liberation Day, 25 Apr  
Labor Day, 1 May  
Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June  
Ascension Day, 40 days after Easter  
Corpus Domini Day, 60 days after Easter  
St Peter and St Paul's Day, 29 June  
Assumption Day, 15 Aug  
All Saints' Day, 1 Nov  
National Unification Day, 4 Nov  
Day of the Immaculate Conception, 8 Dec  
Christmas Day, 25 Dec  
Boxing Day, 26 Dec

## AIRPORT INFORMATION

**Leonardo da Vinci Airport (Fiumicino).**  
You'll find the baggage claim area in the Customs Hall on the ground floor. If you are arriving from the US, your duty-free allowance is: 400 cigarettes (or 1 lb tobacco) and 1 bottle of liquor or 2 bottles of wine. You may also bring in duty-free one still and one movie camera. There is no airport tax on arrival, but do remember to save 1000 lire for the airport departure tax.

## GETTING INTO TOWN

The airport is 22 miles from the center of Rome.

### Taxis

You'll find taxis waiting at the front of the airport building. Taxis are green or yellow and have meters. Expect to pay about the figure on meter plus 2,000 lire (about 5,000–6,000 lire) for the fare to the city center. Ignore drivers with private limousines offering lifts; you'll probably end up paying double the legitimate rate.

### Buses

Frequent buses run to the air terminal, via Giolitti, at **Stazione Termini (D8)**, which is also the main rail station. The fare is 800 lire.

## LANDMARKS

The main landmarks on this map are illustrated with a grid reference for speedy identification.

### Capitolino (F5)

This hill was the religious center of ancient Rome. It is now crowned by the 1500-year-old church of S. Maria d'Aracoeli.

### Castel S. Angelo (D3)

Built as Hadrian's tomb, it was later used as a fortress and a prison.

### Colosseum (F7)

Huge Roman amphitheater built in AD80.

### Monumento a Vittorio Emanuele II (E5)

Dedicated to King Vittorio Emanuele II in 1911. At the front of the monument is the tomb of Italy's Unknown Soldier.

### Palatine (F6)

It was on this hill that Romulus traced the boundary of the first Rome.

### Pantheon (E5)

This temple, built in 27 BC, is one of the best-preserved Roman antiquities.

### Piazza Farnese (E4)

The Renaissance Palazzo Farnese, now the French Embassy, dominates this square.

### Piazza Navona (E4)

This beautiful piazza stands on the site of the former Stadium of Domitian.

### Roman Forum (F6)

Extensive ruins of what was once the center of ancient Rome.

### S. Giovanni in Laterano (G9)

Cathedral of Rome and the oldest church in the city.

### S. Maria Maggiore (E8)

This huge basilica has the tallest Romanesque belfry in Rome.

### St. Peter's (D1)

The Vatican basilica is the largest in the world. It rises at the end of a beautiful colonnaded square designed by Bernini.

### Temple of Vesta (F5)

A small circular temple where the Vestal Virgins used to guard the sacred fire of Rome.

### Terme di Caracalla (H7)

Ruins of the gigantic brick baths and community center built by Emperor Caracalla in AD 217.

### Theater of Marcellus (F5)

Begun by Julius Caesar, this was the first stone theater built in Rome. The 16th century Orsini Palace was built inside it.

### Trevi Fountain (D6)

An ornate baroque fountain in the Piazza di Trevi. It represents Neptune in his chariot drawn by sea horses.

## ACCOMMODATIONS

### Hotels

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### Pensioni

There are many excellent *pensioni* (private lodging houses) which tend to be friendlier and less expensive than the hotels. There are reduced rates for full pension if your stay is for three days or longer. If you don't want lunch included in the terms ask the management for demi-pension rates. Ask for details of *pensioni* at the Italian State Tourist Office, Airport Terminal.

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### Metro

The metro runs from Stazione Termini (D8) to Castelfusano on the coast. There are intermediate stops at the Colosseum, EUR, Ostia Antica and Ostia Lido. Fares vary according to the distance traveled.

### Horse Cabs

These line up close to most of the tourist sights. They have meters but beware—they are often concealed under the driver's raincoat. The official fare for two people is 500 lire for the first two minutes or 200 meters and then 50 lire for each minute. It's best to discuss the fare for a long trip before you set out.

## FOOD AND RESTAURANTS

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## ENTERTAINMENT

### Theaters, Movies

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### Classical Music

**The Auditorium Gonalone** (off via Giulia) via del Gonalone 32A (E3) (tel: 65 59 51) dates back to the 1500s and has beautiful frescoes. It is acoustically near-perfect and normally has chamber music ensembles.

During the summer, open-air concerts are given in the **Basilica di Massenzio**, via dei Fori Imperiali (F6) (tel: 67 36 17).

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### Best Buys

All leather goods—shoes, belts, bags, luggage and gloves. Anything silk; woolens and knitwear; straw items, gold and jewelry; ceramics, antiques, objets d'art.

### Hours

Stores open at 9 and close at 1 pm; re-open from 4 till 7:30 in winter and until 8 in summer.

## MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

Overseas visitors, teachers and students should apply for a museum discount card, which costs 600 lire. It is a pass for museums for up to one year. Apply to **Antichita Belle Arti**, 18 Piazza del Popolo (B5) (tel: 68 89 13).

### Galleria Colonna, Palazzo Colonna (D5).

Open Sat 9–1.

Outstanding display of paintings by 17th century artists.

## GETTING AROUND WITH PAN AM

This specially designed Pan Am Map-Guide is another traveler's help for you — our passengers. It's been designed to give you a quick, comprehensive plan of the heart of the city. It also highlights the principal attractions, and there's an index for ready reference.

Our Pan Am's World Map-Guides are only one way we set out to give you more help when you get there. There are lots of others.

We have a highly trained English-speaking staff available at more than 200 offices around the globe. When you land and want advice you'll find they're at the airport. So is our Consumer Action team. These wonder workers are Pan Am's practical problem solvers when hotel reservations go awry or other problems come up. If, as a Pan Am passenger, you run into unexpected problems just ask for Consumer Action and they'll take action, on-the-spot.



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Stores open at 9 and close at 1 pm; re-open from 4 till 7:30 in winter and until 8 in summer.

## MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

Overseas visitors, teachers and students should apply for a museum discount card, which costs 600 lire. It is a pass for museums for up to one year. Apply to **Antichita Belle Arti**, 18 Piazza del Popolo (B5) (tel: 68 89 13).

**Galleria Colonna**, Palazzo Colonna (D5).  
Open Sat 9–1.

Outstanding display of paintings by 17th century artists.

**Galleria Doria Pamphili**, Piazza del Collegio Romano (E5).  
Open Tue, Fri, Sat, Sun 10–1.  
Important collection of paintings by Raphael, Titian, Velasquez and others.

**Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Antica** (National Gallery of Antique Art), Palazzo Barberini, via Quattro Fontane (D7).  
Open Tue–Sun 9–2; holidays 9–1.  
12th–16th century paintings including the famous *Fornarina* by Raphael. Also changing exhibitions of modern art.

**Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna** (Modern Art Gallery), viale delle Belle Arti (A6).  
Open Tue–Sat 9–2; holidays 9:30–1.  
Collection of Italian art from the 19th century.

**Galleria Spada**, Palazzo Spada, Piazza Capodiferro (F4).  
Open Tue–Sun 9–2; holidays 9–1.  
Paintings and a fine collection of Roman marbles.

**Museo Artistico e Militare di Castel S Angelo**, Lungotevere Castello (D3).  
Open Tue–Sat 8:30–2; Sun and holidays 8:30–1.  
Admission 200 lire (ticket office closes 1 hour before the gallery).  
Paintings, sculpture and historical weapons.

**Museo Capitolino**, Piazza del Campidoglio (F6).  
Open Tue, Thur 9–2, 5–8; Fri 9–2, Sat 9–2, 9–11:30pm; Sun 9–1.  
Collection of sculpture including the famous *Capitoline Venus*, the *Satyr* of Praxiteles and the *Dying Gaul*.

**Museo e Galleria Borghese**, via Pinciana (B7), Villa Borghese.  
Open Tue–Sun 8–2; holidays 9–1.  
Paintings by Raphael, Botticelli, Caravaggio and others.

**Museo Nazionale Romano** (Archeological Museum), Piazza della Repubblica, viale delle Terme di Diocleziano (D8).  
Open Tue–Sun 8:30–2; holidays 9–1 (closed Christmas, New Year's Day, Easter, 1 May, 2 Jun, 15 Aug).  
An important archeological collection housed in the former Baths of Diocletian.

**Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia** (Etruscan Museum), Piazza di Villa Giulia (A5).  
Open Tue–Sat 9–3; holidays 9–1 (closed Christmas, New Year's Day, Easter, 1 May, 2 Jun, 15 Aug).  
Beautiful suburban villa containing one of the finest Etruscan collections in the world.

**Museo di Palazzo Venezia**, via del Plebiscito (E5).  
Open Tue–Sun 9–2; holidays 9–1.  
This palace was once Mussolini's headquarters. Now houses an important collection of medieval and Renaissance works. Fine tapestries and bronzes.

**Museo di Roma**, Palazzo Braschi, Piazza S Pantaleo (E4).  
Open Tue–Sat 9–2; Sun 9–1; Tue, Thur 5–8.  
Pictures, sculptures and drawings illustrating daily life in Rome from the Middle Ages to the present day.

**Museo del Vaticano** (Vatican Museum), Viale Vaticano (C1).  
Open Mon–Sat 9–2.  
One of the world's greatest treasure troves with the Sistine Chapel, the Raphael rooms, the Vatican library and much more. Do buy the excellent guide book on sale at the entrance.

**Villa della Farnesina**, via della Lungara (E3).  
Open daily 9–1 (except holidays and conventions).  
A Renaissance mansion containing beautiful frescoes by Raphael, Peruzzi and others.

## USEFUL TIPS

### Tipping

Taxis: Leave change to make up round sum.  
Hairdresser: Stylist up to 500 lire; shampooist 200 lire; manicurist 200 lire.  
Barbers: 200 lire.  
Waiters: Service is usually included but it's customary to leave about 10%. If service is not included, leave 12–15%.  
Cinema and theater usherettes: 100 lire per ticket or 200 lire for a group.  
Museum guides: 100 lire on top of the tour fee.  
Hotel concierge: 1,000 lire for up to five days.  
Chambermaid: 100–300 lire per day.  
Cloakroom attendants: 100 lire.

### Electricity

220 and 115 volts AC. To avoid confusion, plugs and sockets are different for each voltage. The 115-volt system takes a flat round-pin plug.

### Banking

Hours: Mon–Fri 8:30–1:30.

## SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

The official tourist office in Rome: Ente Nazionale Italiano Turismo, via Marghera 2 (tel: 49 52 751).  
Pan Am's offices are at Via Bissolati 46 (tel: 47 73) and at Rome airport (tel: 60 16 78).

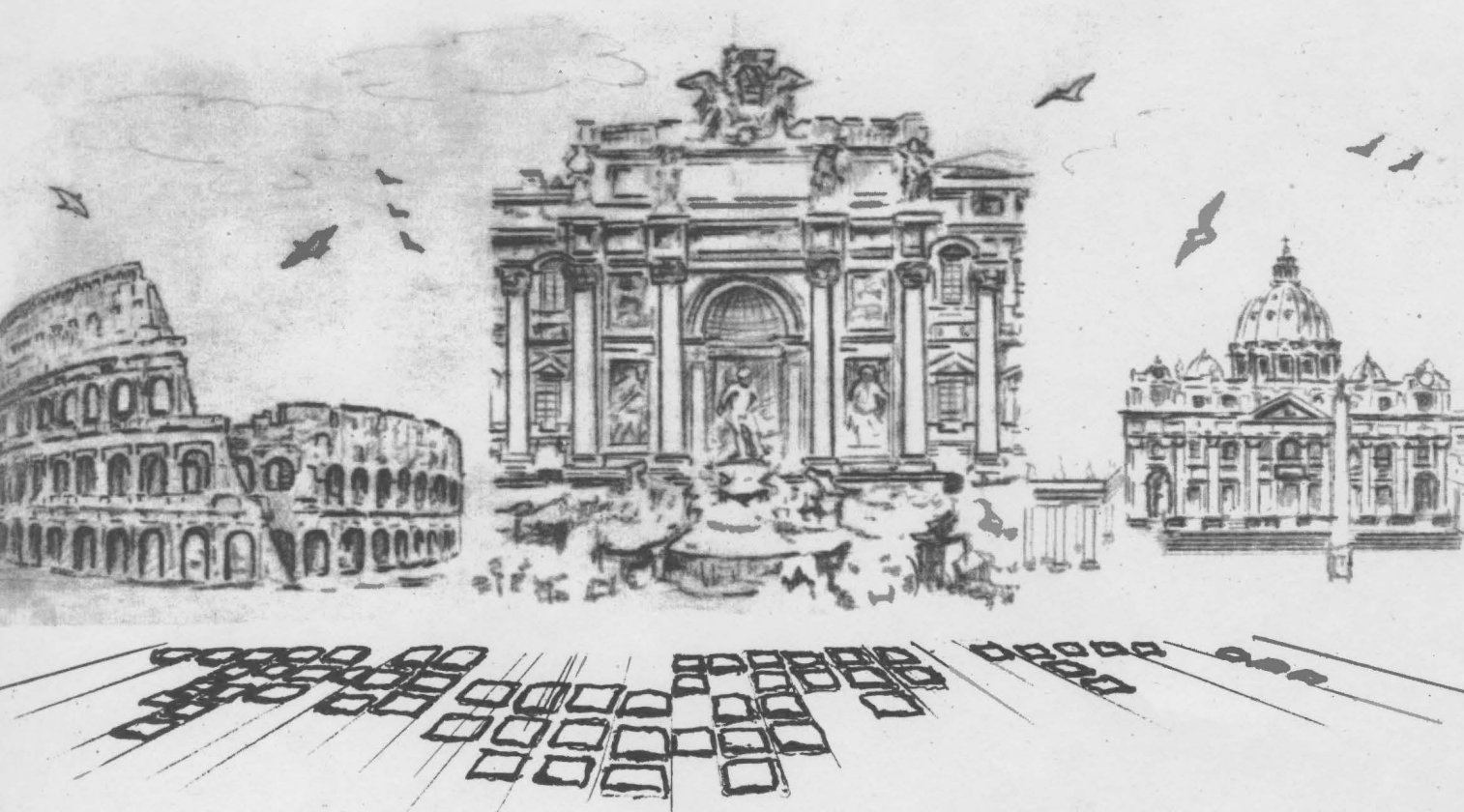
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# WELCOME TO ROME!

From the Staff

Embassy of the United States of America

IT IS OUR DESIRE TO MAKE YOUR VISIT TO THE ETERNAL CITY AS ENJOYABLE AS POSSIBLE. WE HOPE THE ENCLOSED TRAVEL BROCHURES AND INFORMATION SHEETS PROVIDED IN THE WELCOME KIT WILL IN SOME MEASURE CONTRIBUTE TOWARD A SUCCESSFUL AND MEMORABLE VISIT. IF FURTHER INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IS DESIRED REGARDING ROME OR OTHER CITIES IN ITALY, PLEASE CONTACT THE EMBASSY'S SPECIAL VISITORS OFFICE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS. THE TELEPHONE NUMBER IS: 4674, EXTENSION: 264.



KEY OFFICIALS OF AMERICAN EMBASSY

ROME, ITALY

(Telephone 4674)

	<u>Office Ext.</u>	<u>Home Tel.</u>
The Honorable John A. VOLPE Ambassador	101	4674
Thomas H. TRIMARCO Special Assistant to the Ambassador	416	856.406
Robert M. BEAUDRY Minister-Counselor, Deputy Chief of Mission	108	844.1763
Michael E.C.ELY Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs and Commercial Affairs	107	851.112
Robert C. AMERSON Counselor for Public Affairs	368	874.506
Robert M. MILLER Counselor for Administrative Affairs	137	476.424
Normand W. REDDEN Counselor for Consular Affairs	477	6797.879
Christopher A. NORRED, Jr. Counselor for FAO Affairs	179	574.1324
Albert L. ZUCCA Counselor for Commercial Affairs	382	865.598
Walter J. SILVA Counselor for Political Military Affairs	302	327.3924
Lewis D. JUNIOR Counselor for Political Affairs (Acting)	106	321.605
Major General George M. JOHNSON, USAF Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group	182	699.5783
Captain Charles J. McGRATH, USN Defense Attache-Naval and Naval Attache for Air	524	804.632
Col. Alvan M. CREWS, USAF Air Attache	502	691.1685
Col. David J. METCALF Army Attache	103	328.7578



**JOHN A. VOLPE**  
**U.S. Ambassador to Italy**

Mr. John A. Volpe is the twenty-third United States Ambassador to Italy. He was designated by President Nixon in December of 1972 and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate of the United States on February 1, 1973.

Mr. Volpe was born in the Boston suburb of Wakefield, Massachusetts on December 8, 1908, one of six children. He attended Boston's Wentworth Institute and graduated in 1930, having majored in architectural construction. In 1933 he started his own construction business in Massachusetts.

During 1943 Mr. Volpe closed his construction firm and volunteered for duty with the Navy's Civil Engineer Corps (Seabees). He left the Navy with the rank of Lieutenant Commander and returned to building schools, hospital and office buildings.

Mr. Volpe first entered politics as Deputy Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican

State Committee in 1950. In 1953 he received his first major public appointment: Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works. From there he served in 1956-57 as the first Federal Highway Administrator, and was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1960 for a two-year term. Losing by a narrow margin in 1962, Mr. Volpe came back and was returned to office in 1964. In 1966, he was re-elected Governor for the first four-year term in the State's history.

Mr. Volpe was appointed America's second Secretary of Transportation by President Nixon and was sworn in on January 20, 1969.

Ambassador Volpe made three trips to Italy during his tenure as Secretary of Transportation — in October 1969, during President Nixon's visit to Italy; in September-October 1970 and in October, 1971.

During his visit to Rome three years ago, Mr. Volpe was presented with the decoration of Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic.

Ambassador Volpe is married to the former Jennie Benedetta. They have a son, a daughter and four grandchildren.





**ROBERT M. BEAUDRY**  
Deputy Chief of Mission

Mr. Beaudry was born in Lewiston, Maine, on May 12, 1923. He attended public school in Auburn, Maine, and was graduated from Catholic University in Washington, D.C. in 1943. Mr. Beaudry entered the Foreign Service in 1946 after service in the U.S. Army. In the Foreign Service he has been assigned to Dublin, Casablanca, Koblenz, Paramaribo, Bern and Brussels. Prior to his assignment as Minister-Counselor at Rome he was Special Assistant to the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs and Country Director for Italy, Austria and Switzerland.

Mr. Beaudry is married to the former Jacqueline Chouinard of Lewiston, Maine. They have four grown children.

Rome, Italy

RESTAURANTS

The following selection of restaurants is listed for your dining pleasure. From experience over the years, official visitors have found these establishments more than satisfactory. Unfortunately we cannot list all the restaurants in Rome which are just as good as those listed below. Regardless of where you dine: BUON APPETITO!

First Class

Telephone

- HOSTARIA DELL'ORSO, Via Monte Brianzo 93. 656.4221  
Old, elegant, expensive. Good service. Cocktail Bar and dancing.
- PASSETTO, Via Zanardelli 14 (very close to Piazza Navona). 659.937  
Old-established, good service, excellent traditional Roman as well as international cuisine. Somewhat above average in price.
- ALFREDO ALL'AUGUSTEO, Piazza Augusto Imperatore 30. 681.672  
Old, elegant, expensive restaurant. Famous for its fettuccine al burro e formaggio. (Closed on Sunday)
- RANIERI, Via Mario dei Fiori 26 (Piazza di Spagna neighborhood). 679.1692  
Charming old world location and appearance. Fine food deserving of its high marks in the Michelin Guide. Specialties: green lasagne, veal Queen Victoria, chicken George V - all are excellent. Plenty of tourists. Expensive.
- GEORGE'S, Via Marche 7 (near Embassy - behind Hotel Excelsior). 489.204  
Probably Rome's top gourmet restaurant. Elegant, beautiful garden. Impeccable service. French and international cuisine. Stick to the French dishes instead of the Italian ones. Fine selection of wines and cheeses. Expensive
- GIGGI FAZI, Via Lucullo 22 (behind Embassy) 464.045  
Enormously successful Tower-of-Babel featuring classical Roman cuisine. Big, busy, buzzy and full of animated Romans who get more elegant as the clock advances. Fine food, gay decor. 625 wines. Reservations necessary. Expensive.
- DA MEO PATACCA, Piazza de' Mercanti 30 (Trastevere) 581.6198  
Probably the most popular and well-known restaurant visited by tourists. American-owned. Gay Sicilian decor and Sicilian songs by a lively, strolling group of costumed musicians. Nice outdoor summer eating area. Always crowded and noisy.

Telephone

- TOULA' di Roma, Via della Lupa 29 (near Piazza Fontanella Borghese). Very exclusive clientele. Excellent cuisine, good service, cocktail bar. Elegant decor.** 681.796
- CHARLY'S SAUCIERE, Via S. Giovanni in Laterano 268. French cuisine, elegant atmosphere. (Closed on Monday)** 736.666
- CAPRICCIO, Via Liguria 38 (near Embassy) Large canopied balcony in good weather. Elegant dining room at other times. International cuisine. Good but expensive. Many tourists.** 463.370
- BOLOGNESE, Piazza del Popolo 1 Excellent cuisine - try mushrooms when in season. Reservations necessary. (Closed on Monday)** 380.248
- LA FONTANELLA, Largo Fontanella Borghese 86. Excellent Tuscan cuisine. Good service, reasonable prices. (Closed on Monday)** 678.3849
- CESARINA, Via Piemonte 109 (near Embassy) Specialties of Bologna. Large, elaborate, patronized by well-to-do Romans. Check the warm bread and antipasti, and the wine shelves.** 460.828
- ANGELINO, Piazza Margana 37 (near the Campidoglio). Nice outdoor garden for summer, charming interior with many paintings in winter. Very good authentic roman cuisine. Patronized by both Italians and tourists. Hard to find but worth seeking out.** 678.3328
- TAVERNA FLAVIA, Via Flavia 9/11 (near CIM Department Store). Several small, intimate areas very pleasantly decorated. Excellent Italian cuisine and service. Fairly expensive. (Closed on Sunday)** 489.214
- DOMUS AUREA, Parco del Colle Oppio Good Food, wine and dancing. Beautiful view of the Colosseum at night. Fairly expensive. (Closed on Tuesday)** 734.696
- GIRARROSTO FIORENTINO, Via Sicilia 44 (near Embassy) Excellent Tuscan cuisine. Features famous Florentine steaks. Quite expensive.** 460.660
- LE COQ D'OR, Via Flaminia 493 (near Ponte Milvio) An Old Cardinal's Villa. Dining room has original frescoes and paintings. Cocktail bar and dancing. Food, wine and service are good. Reservations necessary as dining room holds only about 50. (You eat alone before 9:00 p.m.) Expensive.** 393.247



Telephone

- SAN SOUCI, Via Sicilia 20 (near Embassy) 460.491  
Posh, "soignee" basement type restaurant catering to a well dressed clientele. Large selection of dishes with a French accent, including the chef's daily selection garni. Fine assortment of wines and cheeses. Guitar. Expensive.
- ALFREDO ALLA SCROFA, Via della Scrofa 104 654.0163  
Very well known for its pasta dishes. Friendly atmosphere. (Closed on Tuesday)
- Medium-Priced in the Embassy's Neighborhood
- TOZZI, Via Emilia 60 (behind Cafe de Paris) 483.976  
Pleasant, very popular restaurant with prices just a shade above average. Full of tourists but food is good.
- PICCOLO MONDO, Via Aurora 39/d 475.4595  
Mostly downstairs, in a kind of grotto with mirrors. Adequate food, guitar, good fun. Wines vary in quality but there is a wide choice. Popular with Romans and Tourists. Friendly and efficient service.
- MARIANO, Via Piemonte 79. 489.256  
Small, busy, plain "trattoria" -- which is the class below a ristorante. The difference is in the appearance, price and size of the menu, not necessarily in the quality of the cooking. However, at Mariano's it's very good. Cannelloni and parmigiana di melanzane (eggplant parmigiana), are among the best anywhere. The red and white bottled house wines produced on the proprietor's farm on the Adriatic coast are good and inexpensive.
- TULLIO, Via San Nicolo' da Tolentino 26. 478.564  
Busy, middle-class restaurant. Very good, hearty Florentine cooking. House wine is only fair but there is a good selection of other wines. Arrive early for lunch or make reservations.
- GIOVANNI, Via Marche 64 489.266  
Family run trattoria. Favored by Romans because of excellent food at reasonable prices. For lunch, arrive early or make reservations.

Medium-Priced and Interesting Elsewhere in Rome

- DAI TOSCANI, Via Forli' 41 862.477  
Very tasty Tuscan cuisine. Open till late.
- LA TOSCANA, Via dei Crociferi 12 (to the left 689.971  
of the Trevi Fountain, around the corner)  
Rustic atmosphere, moderate prices, good  
food. Recommended dishes: osso buco (veal  
shank). portafoglio toscano (Italian style  
"cordon bleu"), domenicano (home-made chocolate cake)
- SORA LELLA, Via Ponte Quattro Capi 656.9907  
Picturesque little establishment on the Isola  
Tiberina (Tiber Island), happily overlooked  
by tourists. Lush cooked vegetables, veal,  
chicken, nice array of bottled wine.
- ROMOLO, Via di Porta Settimiana 8 (Trastevere) 588.284  
Several small, painting-covered rooms and back  
garden for Raphael's mistress, a baker's daughter.  
Good food, typical Roman cuisine. Service very  
good to slow. Guitarist after 9:00 P.M.  
Generally crowded but because it is small, not  
noisy.
- PIPERNO, Via Monte de' Cenci 9 (Jewish Quarter) 654.0629  
Moderate. Quaint old Rome setting. Good  
cuisine but famous for "artichokes a la  
Judea".
- OTELLO ALLA CONCORDIA, Via della Croce 81 (off 679.1178  
Piazza di Spagna). This is an inexpensive typical  
Roman trattoria, with several pleasant rooms plus  
garden. Always crowded with a gay mixtures of  
Romans, students and tourists. Both food and  
service are good. Much fun.
- TRE SCALINI, Piazza Navona 31 659.148  
Large restaurant in full view of one of Rome's  
loveliest squares. Good food, good wine list,  
reasonable prices. Specialties worth the trip:  
bauletto Tre Scalini (thick and tender veal  
parmigiana); gelato tartufo (a type of chilled  
chocolate mousse with bittersweet chocolate and--  
oh boy!)
- ORAZIO CARACALLA, Via di Porta Latina 5. 751.201  
(Delightful summer garden next to the beginning  
of the Appian Way, near FAO). Good selection of  
hors d'oeuvres, good spaghetti, good house wine.  
the menu is usually in four languages.  
(Closed Tuesday).



Telephone

Country Dining "need-a-car" Places

CASALE, Via Flaminia 1057 - Km. 10 (6 miles), 6910896  
 just outside the city. Burning torches and a large sign mark the gateway. Ancient farmhouse and stables converted into an enormous restaurant. The garden, for summer eating, occupies a whole hillside including a cave. Meals begin with a smorgasbord of 30-35 dishes, followed by your choice of steak or roast meat cooked over an open pit. Dessert follows -- if you can stand it.

CASALONE, Via Flaminia - Km. 10.5 (6 miles), 691.0423  
 just down the road from Casale. The same thing--practically a carbon copy, except that the summer garden is level and the selection of fine bottled wine is larger. Much fun.

LA FATTORIA, Via Flaminia -- Km 14 (9 miles), 691.2680  
 the dining rooms are part of an old barn and stables. Music. Heating from fireplace in winter. Food and prices similar to CASALE. Very picturesque but not too touristy.

Snack Bars in the Embassy's Neighborhood

CAFE DE PARIS, Via Veneto 90 465.204  
 (Italian and American snacks). Primo piatto makes an ideal lunch. American coffee. Expensive.

PICCADILLY, Via Barberini 12 465.204  
 (Also cafeteria and snack bar). Snack bar open all night and serves breakfast.

DONEY, Via Veneto 145 487.935  
 (Italian and American snacks). The most famous cafe on Via Veneto. Expensive when seated outside.

AMBASCIATORI HOTEL GRILL ROOM, Via Veneto 70 480.451  
 Serves Lunch at reasonable prices.

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NOTE: All restaurants in Rome are closed on day a week and it is well to ascertain in advance when the restaurant of your choice is open. It is always best to telephone for reservations.

## BRIEF NOTES ON ITALY

### THE LAND AND PEOPLE

The 700 mile long peninsula, together with the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, cover an area of 116,303 square miles, roughly three-fourths the size of California. At the top of the boot there is a spread of 375 miles; below that the width varies from 80 to 135 miles. Except for the Po Valley in the north and the heel of the boot in the south, the topography is generally mountainous.

Italy has a population of 54 million (in comparison to the 20 million in California). Almost all Italians are at least nominally Catholic. The labor force is about 19 million, with 43 percent in industry, 19 percent in agriculture, and 38 percent in services and other activities.

Rome, the capital and the largest city, has 2.7 million inhabitants; Milan, the main industrial, financial, and commercial center, has 1.7 million.

### HISTORICAL NOTES

Modern Italy dates from 1870, when the entire peninsula, Sardinia, and Sicily were united under the leadership of the Kingdom of Piedmont. From 1870 to 1922, Italy was a constitutional Monarchy with a Parliament elected under limited suffrage. The Fascist period of Mussolini ended after the Allied invasion of Sicily in 1943, when Italy became a cobelligerent of the Allies against Germany. The Monarchy ended in a plebiscite in 1946, and a Constituent Assembly wrote the present Constitution, which was promulgated on January 1, 1948.

The position of the Catholic Church in Italy is governed by the Lateran Pacts of 1929. The Pope's sovereignty over the Vatican City was recognized, and Roman Catholicism named as the official religion of the State. These treaties were confirmed in the new Constitution, but the Constitution established that the Church and the State are independent and sovereign within their own spheres. It also establishes religious freedom and the equality of religious groups before the law.

### GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Italy is a parliamentary Republic. It has a legislature consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, an autonomous judiciary, and a President of the Republic, who is elected for a seven year term by the two houses of Parliament in joint session.

The President of the Republic has limited but important Constitutional powers. Giovanni Leone, a Christian Democrat Senator, was elected President in December of 1971.

The principal executive power rests with the Prime Minister, who is President of the Council of Ministers. He is appointed by the President of the Republic after consultation with the principal political leaders, and he in turn chooses the members of his Cabinet. The Government must obtain votes of confidence in both houses of Parliament. There have been 28 governments under the 1948 Constitution.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have substantially equal and coordinate authority, but the main political leaders tend to come from the Chamber. There are 315 elected Senators, plus eight Senators appointed for life. These include a total of five appointed by the President of the Republic, plus all former Presidents. There are 630 Deputies. Members of Parliament are elected directly for a five year term under a complicated system. Elections were held under the present Constitution in 1948, 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968, and in May 1972, one year ahead of schedule.

The Italian governmental system is highly centralized. There are 20 Region and 93 Provinces. The Regional Governments have somewhat fewer powers than the American states.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

Parties are not provided for by the Constitution but are an essential part of the political structure. Since no party commands a Parliamentary majority by itself, coalition government is inescapable. The following are the seven parties with national representation, in order of size, and with the percentage polled in the 1972 popular vote;

Christian Democratic Party (DC - 38.8%) -- the core of all postwar governments. United by Catholicism but representing a wide range of views. Secretary: Amintore Fanfani. Newspaper: Il Popolo

Italian Communist Party (PCI - 30.8%) -- the largest Communist party outside the Communist world (1.5 million members). Moscow-oriented. Secretary General: Enrico Berlinguer. Newspaper: L'Unita. (The Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity, (PSIUP), won jointly with the PCI in the 1972 elections for the Senate).

Italian Socialist Party (PSI - 9.6%) -- Italy's oldest party with a long and troubled history of internal problems and schisms. It reunited with the Social Democratic Party (PSDI) in 1966, and the unified party received 14.5% of the 1968 vote (1963 vote: PSI - 13.8%; PSDI - 6.1%). It split again in July 1969, with the Social Democrats (PSDI) resuming an independent party role. Secretary: Francesco De Martino. Newspaper: Avanti.

Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI - 5.1%) -- formed when the PSI split in July 1969. A democratic socialist party. Secretary: Flavio Orlandi. Newspaper: Umanita.

Italian Liberal Party (PLI - 3.9%) -- a center-right, democratic, generally conservative party. Secretary General: Giovanni Malagodi. Bi-weekly: Nuova Tribuna.

Italian Social Movement (MSI - 8.7%) -- extreme right wing, generally called the neo-Fascist party. Secretary: Giorgio Almirante. Supporting newspaper: Il Secolo d'Italia. (The Italian Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity, PDIUM, ran jointly with the MSI in the 1972 election).

Italian Republican Party (PRI - 2.9%) -- a left-of-center democratic party. Secretary: Ugo La Malfa. Newspaper: La Voce Repubblicana.

## CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

The postwar political situation has been dominated by the two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists. With a third or more of the electorate outside the democratic area because of adherence to the PCI or

other extremist parties, the DC has been the essential base of the democratic system. Until the early 1960's, postwar governments were generally "center" coalitions: the DC plus the Liberals, Social Democrats, and Republicans. From 1962 to 1972 most governments have been "center-left": the DC plus Social Democrats, Republican, and Socialists.

When it proved impossible to form a viable "center-left" coalition government in February 1972, President Leone dissolved Parliament and called new elections a year ahead of schedule. Following the May election, a center government was formed by Andreotti including PLI, DC and PSDI participation with the PRI supporting the new majority in Parliament. Despite its narrow majority, the Andreotti government lasted until June 1973. Following the Andreotti centrist experiment, a return was made to the "center-left" formula (including the PSI but excluding the Liberals). A center-left government formed by Rumor in July 1973 lasted until March 1974 when it fell over a dispute among coalition partners on economic policy. The current coalition, lead again by Rumor, is based on PSI-DC-PSDI participation in the government and PRI support in Parliament.

#### ITALY IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Italy is a founding member of NATO, of the European Common Market, and of other organizations looking toward European unification. It has been a member of the United Nations since 1955. While basically oriented toward Europe, Italy has shown a strong interest in Mediterranean and Middle East development. The presence and status of a large German-speaking minority in the Alto Adige (South Tyrol) area on Italy's northern border have been the subject of negotiation with Austria. The present agreement appears to be satisfactory to both countries. Postwar border and population problems with Yugoslavia were largely settled by the London agreement of 1954 on the status of Trieste, although the subject has recently been broached again by Yugoslavia, which desires a definitive juridical settlement.

#### ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Since World War II the Italian economy has experienced extensive modernization and has achieved an impressive growth record. During the past decade, Gross National Product (GNP) in Italy rose in current prices from \$53.8 billion in 1963 to \$138.6 billion in 1973, representing an increase of 158 percent -- one of the highest rates of economic growth in the industrial world. More recently, the sustained upswing in economic growth which occurred in 1973 and early 1974 confirmed earlier indications that the Italian economy had overcome the 1971-1972 economic recession. However, the outlook for Italy's domestic inflation and balance of payments is worrisome, in part because of higher world prices for petroleum, food and industrial raw materials.

Italy's rapid economic growth has coincided with its transformation from a predominantly agricultural to a predominantly industrial society and the strengthening of its commercial and economic ties in the European Community. In 1945 about one-half of the working population was engaged in agricultural activities; now the proportion so employed is less than 20 percent and declining. Population movements have been directed internally primarily into eight large industrial urban centers, mostly in the north, while many other workers have emigrated or have sought employment abroad.

Major economic and social reforms relating to taxes, housing, health, education and the environment have been proposed to deal with some of the institutional and structural problems of modern Italian society. Rapid industrial growth has to a great degree outstripped the creation of adequate social institutions and infrastructure. Each of the reform programs requires Parliamentary approval.

An historical feature of the Italian economy has been the distinction between the industrialized north and the predominantly rural, economically depressed south (Mezzogiorno), including the islands of Sicily and Sardinia. Some narrowing of income differentials has occurred in recent years, although the average per capita income in the north continues to be roughly twice that of the south. Various government programs aimed at narrowing the income gap and at fostering industrial development in the south have been adopted and are beginning to bear fruit. However, the north remains the principal and most highly integrated industrialized area and the richest region of the country. The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno (Southern Development Fund) was created to help develop agricultural, industrial and infrastructure projects in the Mezzogiorno. An excellent rail and road network has increased the integration of the economy and has strengthened Italy's ties with the other member states of the European Community.

#### INDUSTRY

Italy's main industrial products are automobiles, steel, petroleum products, chemicals, machinery and instruments, textiles, footwear and household appliances. A considerable portion of Italian industry is state-owned or to some degree state-controlled. As in most European countries, the principal public utilities--railroads, telecommunication, gas and electricity--are state-owned and operated. Beyond this group, there are a large number of enterprises that operate as private corporations but have some degree of, or in some cases total, state-ownership. These include a large petroleum exploring, producing, refining and marketing complex (ENI); and the giant government holding company (IRI) which owns or controls enterprises in a number of fields (steel, automobiles, banking, shipbuilding, the national airline, shipping, chemicals, etc.). ENI and IRI intern together own 20 to 25 percent of Montedison, a major industrial-commercial holding company. The government does not normally participate in the operations of the individual enterprises or their parent holding companies, but does from time to time determine general policies regarding their development. Despite the large degree of state ownership, the majority of companies are privately owned. These include such industrial giant as FIAT, Olivetti, and Pirelli.

#### AGRICULTURE

Italian agriculture, though now less important, is still a significant sector of the economy but greatly in need of restructuring to make it efficient. There are some 3.6 million farms. Most of these are small and, therefore, lacking in economic viability. Only about 165,000 farms are larger than 20 hectares ( 1 hectare=2.47 acres ) considered to be the economic minimum for viability in the Common Market area. One-fourth of farms are less than one hectare and nearly three-fourths have less than five hectares. Principal farm products are wheat, livestock, wine grapes, olives, and other fruits and vegetables. Italy is not self-sufficient in agriculture; it is a major importer of food and feed, including meat, wheat, feed grain and soybeans, much of which originates in the United States.

## EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS

Italy is a major trading country, with its foreign trade equivalent to more than 30 percent of GNP. Tourism and remittance of Italian workers abroad are important sources of foreign exchange earnings. Foreign investment has generally been welcomed. Italy's balance of payments during 1973 showed an overall deficit of \$303 million, which has worsened considerably in 1974.

In 1973 Italy's imports were 27.9 billion, while exports totaled 22.3 billion. Some 80 percent of energy needs must be imported as well as raw materials. In 1973 50.1 percent of Italy's total exports were to the other eight members of the European Common Market, and these countries supplied 48.9 percent of total imports.

### U.S. - ITALY TRADE

The United States is Italy's third largest trading partner, after Germany and France. In 1973 Italian imports from the U.S. (as measured by Italian statistics), reached \$2.3 billion, of 44.3 percent rise over 1972. Italian shipments to the United States amounted to \$1.9 billion, up 5.0 percent from 1972. Thus, in 1973 the U.S. had a trade surplus with Italy of \$398 million and the U.S. share of the Italian market was 8.3 percent. The doubling in value of agricultural imports from the U.S., now one-third of all Italian imports from the U.S., was the prime factor in the market rise in Italian purchases of U.S. goods during 1973.

Principal Italian imports from the U.S. include mechanical products (\$665.4 in 1973), food and agricultural products (\$650.4 million) chemicals (\$213.5 million), metals (\$184.9 million), textiles (\$129.0 million), coal (\$78.5 million) and paper manufacturers (\$77.0 million). Major Italian exports to the U.S. include mechanical products (\$546.6 million), hides and leather (\$373.7 million) of which shoes are the major element (\$292.3 million), petroleum and coal products (\$205.7 million), textiles (\$200.6 million), and food products (\$105.6 million).

### U.S. INVESTMENT IN ITALY

The book value of U.S. direct investment in Italy, according to the most recent data available, amounts to almost \$2 billion with the largest shares in the manufacturing (\$1.166 billion) and petroleum (\$503 million) industries. Over 650 subsidiaries of American companies operate in Italy while 6000 have representatives. Rising factor costs resulting from inflation, petroleum and direct and indirect labor costs and the effects of government stabilization measures on credit and imports have not only dampened the investment climate but have increased requests for U.S. Government assistance from U.S. business interests in Italy. The American Chamber of Commerce in Italy, established more than 50 years ago, effectively complements U.S. Government trade and investment policies from its headquarters in Milan and branches in Rome and other cities.



## ITALIAN MEDIA

Italy has a highly developed communications network embracing a nationwide radio-TV network, national and local newspapers and magazines, and book publishers.

The radio-TV network, RAI, is a State monopoly, more than 99 percent owned by IRI, the State corporate entity for public works and heavy industry. As a State monopoly, RAI's charter requires it to reflect all aspects of Italy's national political life in its programming. RAI has two nationwide television channels, one aimed at a "popular audience", the other intended to be a "cultural service". Currently it telecasts only in black and white although it has experimented with color TV. There are more than 12 million TV sets, with an audience of 20 million people for the most popular programs.

In the press field, there are about 80 daily newspapers with a total circulation of some 6 million, of which 25 are officially listed as having a national circulation. Many of the papers are controlled by economic or political interests. Among the most important papers are Corriere della Sera, politically independent, published in Milan with a circulation in excess of 500,000; La Stampa of Turin, owned by FIAT with a circulation of close to 420,000; Il Messaggero of Rome, politically oriented towards the Italian Socialist Party, with a circulation of about 274,000; Il Giorno of Milan, controlled by Italy's National Oil Agency, with about 244,000 and Il Tempo of Rome, with 250,000; and the two Communist papers: the official organ L'Unita, published in Rome and Milan, with about 420,000 circulation and Paese Sera of Rome, 154,000 circulation.

In the spring of 1974, a group of senior Corriere della Sera editors, under the leadership of Indro Montanelli, the most prestigious columnist in Italy, left the paper and founded a new daily called Il Giornale. Boasting complete independence and objectivity, this new daily aims at conquering a high quality audience. The first number appeared on Tuesday, June 25, 1974.

Italy has a very popular weekly picture-text magazine readership. Corriere della Sera's weekly, called La Domenica del Corriere, has a circulation of 716,000; Oggi, 950,000; Gente, 652,000; the Italian equivalent of America's Time and Newsweek, Panorama a circulation of 250,000; and a national Catholic magazine Famiglia Cristiana, with the country's largest circulation of almost two million. L'Espresso, 153,000; and Il Mondo, 40,000, are read by an elite and carry a strong impact in the nation's political life.

Italy is also a movie-going nation, with annual attendance of more than half a billion people in the country's 7,000 commercial theaters and 4,000 parish theaters.

## LABOR

In a labor force of over 19 million, there are approximately 7.5 million union members in Italy. They belong primarily to unions affiliated with three confederations: the Communist-dominated CGIL (3.3 million members claimed), the Christian Democratic-dominated CISL (2.2 million members claimed), and the UIL (850,000 members claimed) which is composed primarily of Socialists, Republicans and Social Democrats. There is in addition, a right-wing labor federation, CISNAL, with which the balance of organized labor has nothing to do, and a number of independent unions.

The subject of labor unity, which has preoccupied the three major Italian labor federations for some time, is an issue of increasing importance. A considerable degree of cooperative effort has been achieved. The triconfederational organization, called CGIL-CISL-UIL, increasingly speaks on major issues for all three organizations. A minority within CISL is opposed to the trend toward labor unity, fearing Communist domination of the Italian labor movement. This opposition, however, is loosely organized and does not appear to have extensive support among the rank and file. On the other hand, organic unity of the three federations -- their merger into one organization -- appears unlikely of early achievement.

Inflation, and the attendant rampant increase in the cost of living, are issues of major concern to Italian labor. In 1974, Italy experienced an inflation rate of 12.3% and there are no signs of abatement. On the other hand, wage increases won in 1973 increased average real earnings of Italian workers by 8%. When one adds the cost of complex fringe benefits and the expenses attendant upon the separation from employment of an Italian worker, Italian labor is becoming one of the most expensive in Europe. While the role of Italian unions as an instrument for progress and change in society remains a subject of controversy, they have, in recent years, undoubtedly been a major force pressing for reforms in the fields of health, housing, transportation, education and taxation.

#### EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Education is compulsory to the age of 14, but the legal requirement is not always observed. Public elementary (1-5 grades) and junior high (6-8 grades) schools are free except for books, these can be quite expensive. A student with an eighth grade diploma may enter various types of secondary schools -- vocational, teacher training or university preparatory. Italian universities offer four to six courses in a chosen field of specialization, leading to a degree called the Laurea. About one percent of the population have university degrees.

A general reform of the upper secondary school and university system is under way. The main goals are to extend compulsory education to the age of 16, to open admission to the universities to all secondary school students, and to modernize and restructure the university system.

About 16,000 foreign students were resident in Italy last year, twice the figure of ten years ago. About 10 percent are American, many in medical schools. The Fulbright program has involved over 3,500 Americans and 3,000 Italians since 1949. In the 1972-73 academic year the program had 32 American students, 9 lecturers, 8 research scholars, 17 in the arts, and 19 in the classic seminars. Studying in the United States were 53 Italian students, 20 teachers, 17 lecturers-researchers-specialists, and 3 students with scholarships but no travel grants.

VIPS/MB  
JB

June 1974



## CHURCH SERVICES

### CATHOLIC

#### St. Peter's

Sunday Masses: 6:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
(High Mass at 10:00 a.m.)

#### Santa Susanna (American)

Via 20 Settembre 14 - Tel. 475.1510

Sunday Masses: 7:00 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 12:00 noon

Week days: 8:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.

#### St. Patrick's

Via Boncompagni 31

Sunday Mass: 10:00 a.m.

Week days: 7:30 a.m.

### OTHER THAN CATHOLIC

#### Anglican Episcopal

All Saints' Church of England

Via Del Babuino 153/B - Tel. 679.4357

Sunday: Holy Communion: 10:30 a.m.

#### Baptist

Piazza S. Lorenzo in Lucina - Tel. 679.53.09

Sunday Service: 10:00 a.m.

#### Jewish

Main Synagogue

Lungotevere dei Cenci - Tel. 564.648

Saturday Service: 7:20 p.m.

#### Methodist

Piazza Ponte S. Angelo - Tel. 656.8314

Service: Sunday at 10:30 a.m.

#### Protestant Episcopal

St. Paul's American Church

Via Napoli 80 - Tel. 463.339

Sunday: Holy Eucharist at 8:30 a.m.

Holy Eucharist, Choir and Morning Sermon at 10:30 a.m.

Evening Prayer at 6:00 p.m.

NOTE: Since service schedules change from time to time, please call the church of your choice for more accurate information.

VIPS:LJS:mm

Rome, Italy

GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS

GALLERIES:

BORGHESE MUSEUM AND GALLERY

Villa Borghese (Borghese Park)

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.      Holidays 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.  
Closed on Mondays

Located in a palace built in 1613 to house the Collection of Cardinal Scipione Borghese. Contains sculptures by Lisippo, Bernini and Canova (the latter's celebrated Paolina). In the Picture Gallery are works by Raphael, Antonello da Messina and Caravaggio.

DORIA-PAMPHILI GALLERY

Piazza del Collegio Romano, 1/A.

Hours: open only on Tuesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays,  
10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

The private apartments are also open to the public. The principal paintings are those of Filippo Lippi, Titian, Raphael, Lotto, Parmigianino, Caravaggio and Velasquez (his famous Innocent X portrait).

PALLAVICINI AURORA GALLERY

Via XXIV Maggio 43.

Hours: the first of each month only. 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon  
and 3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Established in 1710, the gallery contains works by Signorelli, Lotto, Rubens, Domenichino, and the "Derelitta" by Botticelli and the "Break of the Day" by Guido Reni.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

Viale delle Belle Arti 131.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.      Holidays: 9:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.  
Closed Mondays.

Works of the 1881 Italian National Exhibition form the nucleus of this gallery. It represents the principal collection of Italian art from the nineteenth century to the present.

SPADA GALLERY

Piazza Capodiferro 3.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.  
Closed on Mondays.

Holidays: 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

Constructed in the first half of the 17th century, the gallery contains among others, a Titian, an Andrea del Sarto, works by Rubens and Niccolo' dell'Abate. Roman Marbles of the second and third centuries are also displayed.

VILLA DELLA FARNESINA

Via della Lungara 230.

Hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Closed on Holidays.

The Villa was constructed in 1509 and contains excellent frescoes by Peruzzi, Raphael, Sebastiano del Piombo and others.

COLONNA GALLERY

Palazzo Colonna, Via della Pilotta 17.

Hours: Saturdays only, 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Closed in August.

Established in 1703 to house the collection of the Colonna family. Contains paintings by Stefano da Zevio, Melozzo da Forli', Vivarini, Veronese, Tintoretto, Vasari, Guercino and Salvator Rosa.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ANTIQUE ART (CORSINI PALACE)

Via della Lungara 10.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Holidays: 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.  
Closed Tuesdays.

Established in 1895. It contains works by Murillo, Beato Angelico, Guercino, Francia, Tintoretto, Lotto, Bronzino, Magnasco and others.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ANTIQUE ART (BARBERINI PALACE)

Via Quattro Fontane 13.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.  
Closed on Mondays.

Holidays: 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

The main nucleus of the collection was owned by Cardinal Neri Corsini and dates from 1700. It contains works by Raphael, Caravaggio, Holbein, etc.

## MUSEUMS

### CAPITOLINE MUSEUMS

Piazza del Campidoglio.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.  
Sunday: 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Also, Tuesday and Thursday evenings 5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.  
Saturday: 9:00 p.m. - 11:30 p.m. Closed Mondays.

These comprise the Capitoline Museums, Conservative Museum, Picture Gallery, Lapidary Gallery and the Protomoteca. They are located in two palaces designed by Michelangelo. Among the most celebrated works: The Capitoline Venus, the Dying Gaul, the Etruscan she-wolf, to which were added the twins by Pollaiuolo in the 15th century. The Picture Gallery contains works by Titian, Veronese, Velasquez, Caravaggio.

### NATIONAL ROMAN MUSEUM

Viale delle Terme di Diocleziano

Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Closed on Monday.  
Holidays: 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Constructed on designs attributed to Michelangelo in the halls of the ancient Diocletian Baths and in the cells of the Carthusians' convent. Contains objects found in ancient Rome. Principal items of interest: the Venus of Cyrene, the Ludovisi Throne, the girl from Antium, the Dying Niobide.

### NATIONAL ETRUSCAN MUSEUM OF VILLA GIULIA

Piazza di Villa Giulia 9

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Closed on Monday.  
Holidays: 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Contains archeological findings of Southern Etruria. Among the famous works; The Apollo from Vejo, the Cista Ficoroni, the Warrior from Caestrano.

### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ORIENTAL ART

Via Merulana 248. Free admission.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Sunday: 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.  
Closed on Tuesday.

Contains a masterful collection of oriental art objects. Its subject matter is allied with the Institute of M.E.O.

### MUSEUM OF PALAZZO VENEZIA

Piazza Venezia & Via del Plebiscito

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Closed on Monday. Holidays:  
9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Contains 38 halls which house works from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Paintings by Simone Martini, Filippo Lippi, Benozzo Gozzoli. Sculptures by Acuto, Mino da Fiesole, etc.

VATICAN MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Viale del Vaticano

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Closed Sundays and religious holidays.

Among the most celebrated works: Museums of Sculpture (Greek originals) -- group of Laocoon, the torso of the Belvedere, the Aphrodite of Chidus, the Apollo Sauroctono, the Pagan Altar of Augustus. Of particular interest: the Tapestry Gallery, the Sacred Museum (objects of catechumens, frescoes by Beato Angelico), the Rooms of Raphael, the SISTINE CHAPEL - Michelangelo's Judgement and Genesis, and paintings by Botticelli, Ghirlandaio, Perugino and Pinturicchio.

MUSEUM OF ROMAN CIVILIZATION

Palazzo della Civiltà' Romana, EUR. Piazza Giovanni Agnelli

Hours: Closed Mondays. Tuesday through Saturday: 9:00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m. open also Tuesday and Thursday evenings 5.00 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.  
Sundays: 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Consists of 50 halls whose contents embrace the life and spirit of the Roman Empire.

American Embassy  
Rome, Italy

HEALTH AND MEDICAL INFORMATION

1. EMBASSY HEALTH UNIT

Mrs. Barbara Jo Harrick, R.N. is the Embassy Health Officer. The Health Unit is located in the main Embassy Building (Palazzo Margherita, Via V. Veneto 119), on the first floor, Room 101, telephone 4674, ext. 150 and 151. The Health Unit is open during regular working hours, 8:30 - 1:00 and 2:00 - 5:30. Mrs. Harrick is available for consultation after normal working hours and can be reached at her residence, Telephone 869.277.

2. ENGLISH-SPEAKING PHYSICIANS

a) Internal Medicine

LOLLINI, Dr. Ettore	8393.154 - Via Monte delle Gioie 24 (home)
	5346.617 - Answering Service
	5800.141 - Salvator Mundi Int'l Hospital from 3 to 6 PM - Viale delle Mura Gianicolensi 67.
STOPPANI, Dr. Gianfranco	321.795 - Piazza S. Jacini 26/a from 4 to 8 PM (Cassia/Flaminia area)
	3964.981 - (Home)
BILOTTA, Dr. Vincenzo	5800.141 - Salvator Mundi Int'l Hospital
DE FEO, Dr. Alberto	462.371 - Via G. Amendola 7
	3453.449 - (Home)

b) Cardiology

(MATTOLI, Dr. Giorgio	(878.607 - Via T. Salvini 23
(PONZETTA, Dr. Giovanni	(876.607 - " " " (Office)
	(5800.141- Salvator Mundi Int'l Hospital

c) Orthopedics

FANELLI, Dr. Aldo	5800.141 - Salvator Mundi Int'l Hospital from 3:00 to 5:00 PM
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d) Pediatrics

RENZULLI, Dr. Franco	802.148 - Via Angelo Sacchi 4 (office)
	803.464 - (Home)
RICCI, Dr. Giuseppe	391.234 - Via Flaminia 362
	366.5815- (Home)

3. DENTISTS

FRANCHINI, Dr. Idi	687.106 - Via Nazionale 172 (Office)
GAUDENZI, Dr. Luciano	867.915 - Via G. D'Arezzo 5
VIGG, Dr. John	3600.794- Viale delle Belle Arti 7, apt. 1 (Office)

4. HOSPITALS

Salvator Mundi International Hospital (English-speaking staff)  
Viale delle Mura Gianicolensi 67 - Telephone 5800.141

5. EMERGENCY TREATMENT

In acute emergencies when respirators and intensive care units are required, telephone 555.666 for radio-equipped ambulance service and request that the patient be taken to:

POLICLINICO ROME UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (Pronto Soccorso) Viale del Policlinico	or	POLICLINICO A. GEMELLI Catholic University (Pronto Soccorso) Via Pineta Sacchetti 525
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6. PHARMACIES

Internazionale Schirillo	461.400 - Via Veneto 120 (next to the Excelsior Hotel)
Baker (open day and night)	460.408 - Via V.E. Orlando (across from Grand Hotel)
Ferrari	465.777 - Via Lombardia 23
Micucci	465.895 - Via Piemonte 95

7. WATER

The water supply in Rome is safe to drink. However, water on trains and in small communities is not considered potable. Bottled mineral water is recommended.

8. EATING OUT

There is a large variety of eating establishments in Italy. Though the Trattoria or Ristorante may have the best food, there is no regular inspection of these establishments by the Health Department. Therefore it is wise to select foods carefully. Avoid creamed dishes made with milk products, shellfish, and foods or fish dishes that have been prepared in advance and not kept under refrigeration.

9. HEALTH PROBLEMS

Travelers' diarrhea is sometimes difficult to avoid. Careful selection of food will help prevent these episodes. The Rome variety of this illness responds readily to proper treatment and usually a mild case of diarrhea can be controlled by following a restricted diet of tea and toast for 24 hours. If there is no improvement within this period of time, contact the Embassy Health Unit.

VIPS:ma

March 1975



Rome, Italy

APO INFORMATION

The Embassy APO (USAF Postal and Courier Service) is located on the Ground Floor of the Annex (MAAG Building, Via Veneto 62), across the street from the Embassy and next to the USIS Library.

Hours of operation:

Monday - Friday

Stamps and packages	:	9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Registry Service	:	9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Postal Money Orders	:	9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Closed weekends and holidays

POSTAL RATES

Postal rates in the military system are the same as US domestic rates:

<u>Air Mail</u>		<u>First Class</u>	<u>Second Class</u>
Letter (1 oz.)	13¢	Letter (1 oz.)	10¢
Postcard	11¢	Postcard	8¢
			Magazines - surface 8¢ first 2 ozs., 2¢ each additional oz. or fraction thereof
<u>Third Class</u>		<u>Special Fourth Class</u>	
8¢ each 2 ozs, minimum rate 10¢ per ounce		Books, records, etc. 18¢ first pound; 8¢ each additional pound or fraction thereof	
<u>Priority Mail - up to 1 pound by air</u>		<u>Special Delivery</u>	
Up to 9 ozs. - 13¢ per oz. Over 9 ozs. and not exceeding one pound \$1.25 to zones 1 thru 5 & \$1.30 for zones 6 thru 8		(Air Mail and 1st Class)	
		Articles up to 2 pounds 60¢-Over 2 pounds and up to 10 pounds - 75¢ over 10 pounds 90¢.	

When using APO, please enter your return address on upper left hand corner of the envelope, card or package, as follows:

John Doe  
American Embassy (Office)  
APO New York 09794

Package Mailing

SAM (Space Available Mail) - by air to Gateway Post Office - not exceeding 100 inches in length and girth combined, weight not exceeding 70 lbs. Customs Declaration is required.

PAL (Parcel Airlift Mail) - One dollar additional for airlift; not exceeding 60 inches in length and girth combined, weight less than 30 lbs. Customs Declaration required.

Airmail - not exceeding 100 inches length and girth combined, weight 70 lbs. Customs Declaration required.

The ZIP CODE is mandatory in all cases. Rates for SAM and PAL are computed at fourth class rates and according to ZIP number and weight of parcel. Packages may be insured up to \$200.00.

Parcels to APOs in Europe: These travel by air, and postage is computed at the local rate.