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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
(WHORM): SUBJECT FILE

Withdrawer

DLB 5/11/2010

File Folder CO075 (ITALY) (562516) (2)

FOIA

S10-306

Box Number 102

SYSTEMATIC

608

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
90991 PAPER	BIO	1	5/25/1988	B1 B3
90992 PAPER	BIO	1	6/6/1988	B1 B3
90993 PAPER	BIO	1	6/7/1988	B1 B3
90994 PAPER	BIO	1	6/7/1988	B1 B3
90995 PAPER	BIO	1	6/6/1988	B1 B3
90996 PAPER	BIO	1	6/9/1988	B1 B3
90997 PAPER	BIO	1	6/9/1988	B1 B3
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THE OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT OF
 HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
 COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC AND MRS. DE MITA
 JUNE 13-16, 1988

<u>MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN DELEGATION</u>	<u>PRONUNCIATION</u>	<u>FORM OF ADDRESS</u>	<u>ENGLISH SPEAKING</u>
His Excellency Ciriaco <u>De Mita</u> President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic	dehMEEtah	Mr. Prime Minister	No
Mrs. Anna Maria <u>De Mita</u>	dehMEEtah	Mrs. De Mita	No
Miss Antonia <u>De Mita</u> Daughter	dehMEEtah	Miss De Mita	Yes
His Excellency Giulio <u>Andreotti</u> Minister of Foreign Affairs	ANdreeahti	Mr. Minister	No
His Excellency Rinaldo <u>Petrignani</u> The Ambassador of Italy to the United States	pehtreenYAHnee	Mr. Ambassador	Yes
Mrs. Anne Merete <u>Petrignani</u>	pehtreenYAHnee	Mrs. Petrignani	Yes
The Honorable Bruno <u>Bottai</u> Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	BOtie	Amb. Bottai	Yes

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN DELEGATION
(continued)

<u>MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN DELEGATION</u>	<u>PRONUNCIATION</u>	<u>FORM OF ADDRESS</u>	<u>ENGLISH SPEAKING</u>
The Honorable Luigi Guidobono <u>Cavalchini</u> Chief of Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs	cavalCHEEnee	Amb. Cavalchini	Yes
Mr. Umberto <u>Vattani</u> Diplomatic Advisor to the President of the Council of Ministers	vahTAHnee	Mr. Vattani	Yes
Professor Mario <u>Arcelli</u> Economic Advisor to the President of the Council of Ministers	arCHELlee	Professor Arcelli	No
Dr. Giuseppe <u>Sangiorgi</u> Assistant to the President of the Council of Ministers	sanGEORGEee	Dr. Sangiorgi -	No
Dr. Nazareno <u>Pagani</u> Press Advisor to the President of the Council of Ministers	pahGANee	Dr. Pagani	No
Mr. Giuseppe <u>Panocchia</u> Press Advisor to the President of the Council of Ministers	panokKEEAH	Mr. Panocchia	Yes
Mr. Alessandro <u>Pignatti</u> Morano (di Custoza) Office of the Diplomatic Advisor to the President of the Council of Ministers	peenYAHtee	Mr. Pignatti	Yes
Dr. Massimo <u>Sgrelli</u> Protocol Officer	saGRELli	Dr. Sgrelli	No

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Maxwell M. Rabb
American Ambassador to Italy

Maxwell M. Rabb was born in Boston on September 28, 1910. He graduated from Harvard College in 1932 and received his law degree from Harvard University Law School in 1935. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1935, he then practiced law as a member of the firm of Rabb and Rabb in Boston from 1935 to 1937 and again from 1947 to 1951.

Mr. Rabb entered political life in 1937 as administrative assistant to U.S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. He subsequently served in a similar capacity for U.S. Senator Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts.

Mr. Rabb served in the amphibious corps of the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946, earning a Navy commendation ribbon. In 1946 he became legal and legislative consultant to Secretary of Navy James Forrestal.

Mr. Rabb was a consultant to the Rules Committee of the U.S. Senate in 1952.

Between 1953 and 1958, Mr. Rabb served as a Presidential Assistant and as Secretary to the Cabinet of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. During his service in the White House, he was honored by the Republic of Italy with the title "Commendatore of the Order of the Italian Republic."

In 1958, President Eisenhower named Mr. Rabb chairman of the U.S. delegation to the 10th Unesco Conference in Paris, and Mr. Rabb remained on the executive board of the U.S. National Committee for Unesco through 1960. He also was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as U.S. Conciliator to the World Bank's ICSID (International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes) and later was named by President Gerald R. Ford to be the U.S. Representative to that body. President Richard M. Nixon appointed him to the Presidential Panel for Relief Aid for India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Mr. Rabb was admitted to the New York bar in 1958 and has since become a partner in the New York law firm of Stroock, Stroock and Lavan.

Mr. Rabb was President of the U.S. Committee for Refugees, a member of the board of directors of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Vice-President of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, and a member of the boards of directors of many educational and charitable institutions.

background notes

Italy



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

April 1987



Official Name:
Republic of Italy

PROFILE

Geography

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

People

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

Government

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

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

Subdivisions: 94 provinces, 20 regions.

Political parties: Christian Democratic, Communist, Socialist, Italian Social Movement, Social Democratic, Republican, Liberal.
Suffrage: Universal over 18.

Defense (1986*): 2.5% of GNP.

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

Economy

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

Natural resources: Fish, natural gas.

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

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

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

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

Membership in International Organizations

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

*1986 figures are estimates.



GEOGRAPHY

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

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

PEOPLE

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

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

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



Ruins at Selinunte, Sicily.

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

HISTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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



Il Duomo, Milan.

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

GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principal Government Officials

President—Francesco Cossiga
Prime Minister—Bettino Craxi

Ambassador to the United States—
Rinaldo Petrignani

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

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Postwar Conditions

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

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

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



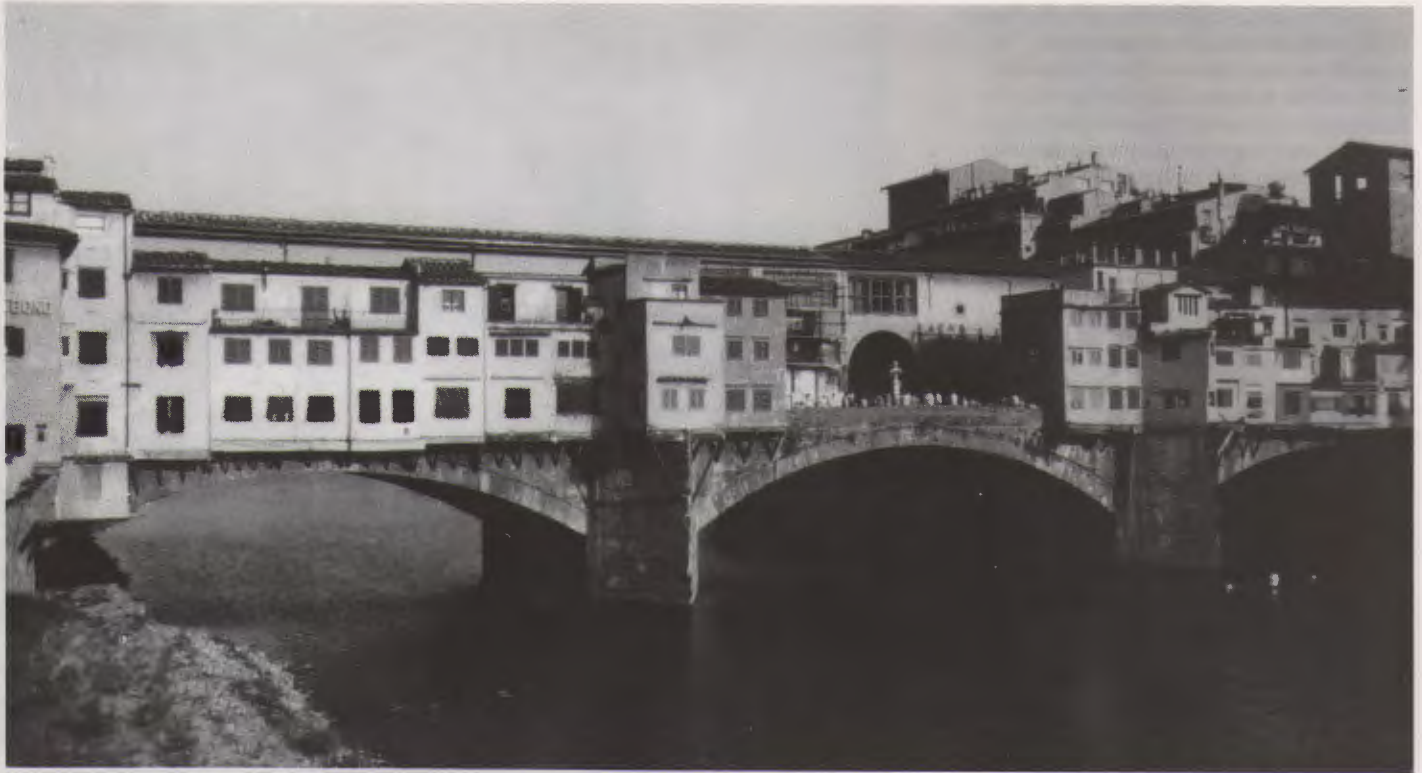
Spanish Steps, Rome.

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

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

The Italian Communist Party

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



Ponte Vecchio, Florence.

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

ECONOMY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign Trade

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

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

Labor

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

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

DEFENSE

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

FOREIGN RELATIONS

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

U.S.-ITALIAN RELATIONS

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

Travel Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Principal U.S. Officials

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

Consular Posts

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

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



La Scala Opera House, Milan.

Further Information

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