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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

and Mrs. Ford

will greet

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

and Mrs. Leone

11:00 a.m.

Wednesday, September 25, 1974

at the White House

WHITE HOUSE CUSTOMS
FOR THE ARRIVAL OF VISITING DIGNITARIES

Welcome to the White House.

During the playing of Honors for the President and the Visiting Dignitary, it is customary that White House guests observe the following:

Stand at attention during the playing of Ruffles and Flourishes (Musical Salute).

Stand at attention during the playing of Hail to the Chief.

During the playing of National Anthems, salute by placing your right hand over the heart. If gentlemen's hats are worn, the hat is held over the left shoulder with the hand over the heart.

PROGRAM

10:55 a.m. *His Excellency the President of the Italian Republic and Mrs. Leone will arrive at the President's Park (Ellipse) by helicopter and will proceed by car for the White House.*

11:00 a.m. *Arrival at the White House where the President and Mrs. Leone will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, and His Excellency Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and other officials.*

Military honors are rendered.

National Anthem of Italy.

National Anthem of the United States.

21-gun salute.

Inspection of the Honor Guard.

President Ford will welcome President Leone.

President Leone will speak.

President Ford and President Leone will receive members of the Italian party and the Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room.

11:30 a.m. *President Ford and President Leone will meet at the White House.*



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

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RESTRICTION CODES

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC
AND MRS. LEONE

September 25, 1974

8:00 p. m.

Dress: Black tie ... long dresses for the ladies

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. ... at North Portico Entrance ... President and Mrs. Leone and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet
- Photo coverage of greeting

Yellow Oval Room:

- Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger, American Ambassador and Mrs. Volpe, Minister of Foreign Affairs Aldo Moro, and Foreign Ambassador and Mrs. Ortona will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of President and Mrs. Leone and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto
- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. ... all guests except President and Mrs. Leone will depart at this time

Grand Entrance:

- Approximately 8:12 p. m. ... descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard
- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph (President Leone to your right ... Mrs. Leone to your left ... then Mrs. Ford)



- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (President Leone to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Mrs. Leone)
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played

Receiving Line:

- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Catto will present your guests
- After receiving line, follow guests into State Dining Room

Dinner:

- Round tables and rectangular head table
- Strolling Strings will play during dessert
- No press coverage of dinner; toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press

After Dinner:

- 10:00 p.m. ... guests proceed to parlors for coffee, liqueurs and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort President and Mrs. Leone to the Blue Room where you will visit informally with your guests
- 10:05 p.m. ... after-dinner guests will be escorted to the State Floor. You, Mrs. Ford, President and Mrs. Leone (President Leone to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Mrs. Leone) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between the Blue Room and Green Room doors -- a Military Social Aide will present your guests -- guests will proceed to the East Room and take their seats

Entertainment:

- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford and President and Mrs. Leone
- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the north end wall and introduce the New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble
- NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A)
- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford go forward to thank the Ensemble and Mr. Gunther Schuller, President of the New England Conservatory of Music and Director of the Ensemble
- NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment
-- Photo Pool Coverage
- After you have thanked Mr. Schuller and the Ensemble, you and Mrs. Ford will escort President and Mrs. Leone to the Grand Hall for dancing

Departure:

- You and Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort President and Mrs. Leone to the North Portico
- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters
- There will be champagne and dancing for the guests who remain

NOTES:

- The dinner and after-dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B)
- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C)
- There will be interpreters
- Military Social Aides will be present

-- The United States Air Force Band will be playing on the South Portico as your dinner guests arrive

-- An Army Harpist will be playing in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your after-dinner guests arrive

Lucy Winchester

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESS WHO WILL BE COVERING LEONE STATE DINNER TONIGHT

Helen Thomas	UPI
Fran Lewine	AP
Wauhilla LaHay	Scripps-Howard
Julie Moon	U. S. Asian News
Naomi Nover	Nover News Service
Winnie McLendon	Free Lance- and Girl Talk
Malvina Stephenson	Tulsa World Herald
Vera Glaser	Knight Newspapers
Kandy Stroud	WWD
Clare Crawford	People Magazine
Judith Martin	Wash. Post
Donnie Radcliffe	"
Dorothy McCardle	"
Margaret May Meredith	P. R. Dir. New England Conservatory of Music
Rocco Nasso	Radio-TV Italian News (TV corres.)
Collette Stinelli	Nasso's interpreter and producer
Oberdan Troiani	photographer with Nasso and TV Italian News
Isabelle Shelton	Wash. Star
Jane Howard	N.Y. Times Magazine

Please clear at NW. Gate at 9:30 pm.
tonight. Thank you.

Terry Ivey




THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC AND MRS. GIOVANNI LEONE

WEDNESDAY - SEPTEMBER 25, 1974

The South Grounds

From: Terry O'Donnell 

SEQUENCE:

10:55 a.m.

You depart Oval Office and proceed to Diplomatic Reception Room where you will be joined by Mrs. Ford.

Following announcement and Ruffles and Flourishes, (Marine Band only - no trumpets), you proceed out the Diplomatic Reception Room entrance, cross the driveway, and take your position with Mrs. Ford facing the entrance to the Diplomatic Reception Room.

11:01 a.m.


President and Mrs. Leone arrive and are greeted by you and Mrs. Ford.

Chief of Protocol Henry Catto, Jr. will introduce President and Mrs. Leone to Secretary and Mrs. Henry A. Kissinger and to the Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. David C. Jones.

You and President Leone move to platform. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Leone move to right of platform.

11:03 p.m.

National Anthems and 21-gun salute.



2. Arrival Ceremony for President
and Mrs. Leone
Wednesday - September 25, 1974

Inspection of troops - you and President Leone
guided by Commander of Troops.

NOTE: Your cue for escorting President
Leone down to the Commander of
Troops to inspect the troops will be
the Commander's report, "Sir, the
Honor Guard is formed."

During inspection, you will move to the
right of the Commander of Troops.

Return to platform. U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle
Corps passes in review.

11:10 a.m.

After the Commander of Troops reports, "Sir, this
concludes the Honors", you deliver welcoming
remarks to President Leone.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

President Leone will respond.

NOTE: As you speak, your remarks will
be translated simultaneously in
Italian to President Leone only.
President Leone's remarks will
be translated into English over the
public address system.

11:15 a.m.

You, Mrs. Ford, President and Mrs. Leone ascend
the right outside staircase to the South Portico
balcony.

You will pause at the center of the South Portico
balcony for a photograph and then enter the Blue
Room where you will be joined by Secretary of
State and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs.
Jones, members of the official party (list attached
at TAB A), and members of the Welcoming Com-
mittee.

3. Arrival Ceremony for President
and Mrs. Leone
Wednesday - September 25, 1974

11:20 a.m.

Following a brief visit, you, President Leone and Secretary Kissinger depart en route the Oval Office for private meeting.

NOTE:

Mrs. Ford will have coffee with members of the Official Party and Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room.

11:25 a.m.

Your meeting with President Leone begins.

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN PARTY

His Excellency Giovanni Leone
The President of the Italian
Republic

Mrs. Leone

H.E. Professor Aldo Moro
Minister of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Egidio Ortona
The Ambassador of Italy

Mrs. Ortona

H.E. Ambassador Roberto Gaja
Secretary General, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Ambassador Federico Sensi
Diplomatic Counselor to the
President

Mrs. Sensi

H.E. Ambassador Corrado Orlandi-Contucci
Chief of Protocol


Mrs. Orlandi-Contucci

H.E. General Scotto-Lavina
Military Counselor to the
President

Professor Giuseppe Giunchi

Dr. Nino Valentino
Chief of the Press Office of the
President

Minister Francesco Vallauri
Chief of Cabinet of the Minister
of Foreign Affairs



ENTERTAINMENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Wednesday, September 25, 1974

at ten o'clock

Mr. & Mrs. James O. Ahtes
New York, New York

Hon. & Mrs. Michael Balzano
Director of ACTION

Hon. & Mrs. Vincent P. Barabba
Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Barbour
Director, Performance Evaluation Div., Department of State

Dr. Candido Caprio
Physician to President Leone

Hon. Frank C. Carlucci
Under Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare

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

Mr. & Mrs. Louis B. Castaldi
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Brigadier General & Mrs. Giannetto Ciarlini
Defense & Air Attache, Embassy of Italy

Mr. & Mrs. A. Denis Clift
NSC

Minister Valerio Brigante Colonna
Ambassador, Head of Visit Section of the Italian Republic

Hon. & Mrs. H. R. Crawford
Assistant Secretary of HUD for Housing Management

Mr. & Mrs. Eugene C. D'Angelo, Jr.
Columbus, Ohio

Mr. & Mrs. Enzo de Chiara
Cousin of Mrs. Leone, Washington, D. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Norman D. Dicks
Legislative Assistant to Sen. Warren Magnuson

Mr. Domenico DiMurro
Administrative Officer to the Min. of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic

Mr. & Mrs. John DiSciullo
Dep. Dir., Office of Research & Analysis for Europe/USSR, Dept. of State


Mr. Raymond Dockstader
Legislative Assistant to Sen. Mike Mansfield

Mr. & Mrs. David Downton
Mrs. -Secretary to the President

Mr. & Mrs. Charles G. Driesell
Head Basketball Coach, University of Maryland

Mr. & Mrs. Luigi Einaudi
Policy Planning Staff, Dept. of State

Hon. & Mrs. Roland L. Elliott
Special Assistant to the President



Hon. & Mrs. Thomas O. Enders
Assistant Secretary of State for Economic & Business Affairs

Mr. Walter H. Evans, III
Legal Assistant to Sen. Mark Hatfield

Mr. & Mrs. Robert P. Gallagher
Country Officer for Italian Affairs, Department of State

Mr. & Mrs. Robert M. Gates
White House Office

Mr. & Mrs. James Guirard
Administrative Assistant to Sen. Russell Long

Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur H. Jenkins
White House Office

Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Jones
Coach, Washington Bullets Basketball Team

Mr. & Mrs. Ernest S. Lee
Assistant Director, Department of International Affairs, AFL-CIO

Mr. & Mrs. Harry B. Littell
Legislative Counsel of the Senate

Mr. & Mrs. Guido Lorenzotti
President, Olivetti Corporation of America, New York, New York

Hon. John M. Maury
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs

Dr. & Mrs. James Messersmith
Mrs. - White House Office

Minister Francesco Mezzalama
Deputy Diplomatic Counselor to President Leone

Hon. & Mrs. Paul A. Miltich
Special Assistant to the President

Hon. & Mrs. G. Joseph Minetti
Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C.

Mr. & Mrs. Harlan G. Moen
Country Officer for Italian Affairs, Department of State

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Murphy
Administrative Assistant to Sen. Barry Goldwater

Dr. & Mrs. K. Robert Nilsson
Professor, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Dr. & Mrs. Robert E. Osgood
Dean, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Pankopf, Jr.
Senate Commerce Committee

Dr. & Mrs. Nicholas M. Petruzzelli
President, Sons of Italy, Metropolitan Lodge, D.C.

Hon. & Mrs. Paul Rao
Judge, U.S. Court of Customs, New York, New York

Mr. & Mrs. J. Philip Reberger
Administrative Assistant to Sen. Harry Byrd.



Hon. & Mrs. Stuart W. Rockwell
Deputy Chief of Protocol

Mr. & Mrs. Robert R. Rousek
Director of Communications, Republican National Committee

Mr. & Mrs. Marcello Salimei
Counselor, Embassy of Italy

Dr. & Mrs. Peter Sammartino
Chancellor, Farleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey

Hon. & Mrs. Donald Santarelli
Alexandria, Virginia

Colonel & Mrs. Americo A. Sardo
Marine Aide to the President

Mr. & Mrs. Wells Stabler
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

Hon. & Mrs. Guilio Tamagnini
Minister, Embassy of Italy

Hon. & Mrs. Stanley B. Thomas, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of HEW for Human Development

Hon. Antonina P. Uccello
Director, Office of Consumer Affairs, Department of Transportation

Mr. & Mrs. Richard G. Valeriani
National Broadcasting Company

Mr. & Mrs. Richard D. Vine
Director, Office of Western European Affairs, Department of State

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas M. Zamaria
Republican National Committee



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

President and Mrs. Ford will entertain at a State Dinner tonight, Wednesday, September 25, 1974 at the White House at 8:00 p.m. in honor of His Excellency Giovanni Leone, President of the Italian Republic and Mrs. Leone.

President and Mrs. Ford will welcome their Guests of Honor at the North Portico and escort them to the Yellow Oval Room. Preceded by the Color Guard, the President and Mrs. Ford will escort their honored guests down the Grand Stairway and proceed to the East Room where they will receive their approximately 122 guests. The United States Marine Corps Orchestra will provide background music in the lobby as the guests are being received.

Dinner will be served in the State Dining Room where there will be a Head Table and twelve round tables covered with white organdy over yellow cloths. The Johnson china, vermeil flatwear and Morgantown crystal will be used. Vermeil, three-candle centerpieces with flowers decorate each table. Flowers used in the arrangements include yellow and white Marguerite daisies, pompom chrysanthemums, orange and yellow snapdragons, orange miniature carnations, white miniature carnations, white Rodante, yellow and bronze straw flowers. Tonight's menu includes:

Supreme of Shrimp Nicoise
Paillettes Dorees
Chateaubriand Bearnaise
Pommes Mascotte
Zucchini Saute Fermiere
Mixed Garden Salad
Brie Cheese
Souffle au Grand Marnier
Sauce Sabayon

Wines include:

Inglenook Pinot Chardonnay
Louis Martini Cabernet Sauvignon
Almaden Blanc de Blancs



During dessert guests will be entertained by the Army Strolling Strings. Following dinner, coffee and liqueurs will be served in the Parlours. President and Mrs. Ford and President Leone and Mrs. Leone will receive approximately 105 afterdinner guests in the Grand Hall. They will then proceed to the East Room where there will be entertainment by Gunther Schuller and his New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

GIFTS FROM PRESIDENT AND MRS. LEONE TO PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD

PRESIDENT FORD

President Ford received an antique Etruscan dark gray pottery urn or "Krater" with two handles and a raised pedestal-like base, 12" diameter and 11" tall, circa 580 B. C. It was dug up in Vulci, Italy in 1962. (These "Kraters" were used to mix wines.)

President Ford also received a collection of six Italian made smoking pipes of varied woods, together with a walnut and brass pipe stand. He also received an abstract painting done by Mauro Leone, son of President and Mrs. Leone. And he received a silver frame with an inscribed photo of President Leone.

MRS. FORD

Mrs. Ford received an ivory-leather Gucci hand bag.

SUSAN FORD

Susan Ford received a brown leather Gucci tote bag.

The three Ford sons each received 2 Italian neck-ties.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT
AND
GIOVANNI LEONE
PRESIDENT OF ITALY

STATE DINING ROOM

10:03 P.M. EDT

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

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

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

We have a great American writer by the name of Mark Twain who once wrote -- and he wasn't very complimentary to foreigners -- but one of his nicer moments, he wrote, "The Creator made Italy from the designs of Michelangelo."

And that was a nice comment. It was probably the best he ever made about any foreigners.

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

MORE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORE



Italy has inherited the greatest legal tradition of all times and Italy is the mistress of the arts. It can, therefore, only pursue ideals of democracy and freedom for all. And what other nation can better support us in these ideals than the United States.

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

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

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

And fourthly, we want to tell you how very much we support your policy of detente in which you have the great cooperation of your Secretary of State, which policy of detente expresses the will of the peoples of the world that thirst for peace and justice.

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

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

MORE



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

END (AT 10:22 P.M. EDT)

(Italy)

(SEAL)

DINNER

Inglenook Pinot Chardonnay
1972

Suprême of Shrimp Niçoise
Paillettes Dorées

Louis Martini
Cabernet Sauvignon
1962

Châteaubriand Béarnaise
Pommes Mascotte
Zucchini Sauté Fermière

Mixed Garden Salad
Bel Paese Cheese

Almaden
Blanc de Blancs
1971

Soufflé au Grand Marnier
Sauce Sabayon

The White House
Wednesday, September 25, 1974



(Italy)

(SEAL)

Miss Kain

DINNER

Supreme of Shrimp Nicoise
Paillettes Dorées
1972
Langenack Pinot Chardonnay

Châteaufortland Bearnaise
Pommes Mascotte
Eucalyptus Sauté Fermière
1962
Louis Martin
Cabernet Sauvignon

Mixed Garden Salad
Bel Paese Cheese

Soufflé au Grand Marnier
Sauce Sabayon

Almaden
Blanc de Blancs
1971

The White Horse
Wednesday, September 25, 1974



DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE
Wednesday, September 25, 1974
at eight o'clock

The President & Mrs. Ford

His Excellency The President of the Italian Republic
& Mrs. Leone

His Excellency Aldo Moro
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency The Ambassador of Italy
& Mrs. Ortona

His Excellency Roberto Gaja
Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Federico Sensi & Mrs. Sensi
Diplomatic Counselor to the President

His Excellency Corrado Orlandi-Contucci & Mrs. Orlandi-Contucci
Chief of Protocol

His Excellency General Scotto Lavina
Military Counselor to the President

Professor Giuseppe Giunchi
Personal Physician to the President

Dr. Nino Valentino & Mrs. Valentino
Chief of the Press Office of the President

Minister Francesco Vallaury
Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Dr. Cesidio Guazzaroni
Director of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Mauro Leone
Eldest Son of the President

Mr. Paolo Leone
Son of the President

Mr. Giancarlo Leone
Son of the President

Mr. Antonio Cacace

Mrs. Warren E. Burger
Wife of The Chief Justice

The Secretary of State & Mrs. Kissinger

The Secretary of Defense & Mrs. Schlesinger

The Secretary of Agriculture & Mrs. Butz

The Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare & Mrs. Weinberger

Hon. & Mrs. Robert T. Hartmann
Counsellor to the President

Hon. & Mrs. Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Hon. & Mrs. John A. Scali
U. S. Representative to the United Nations

Senator John O. Pastore (Rhode Island)

Senator & Mrs. Herman E. Talmadge (Georgia)

Senator & Mrs. Marlow W. Cook (Kentucky)

Senator & Mrs. Pete V. Domenici (New Mexico)

Rep. & Mrs. Peter Rodino (New Jersey)

Rep. & Mrs. L. H. Fountain (North Carolina)

Rep. & Mrs. Silvio O. Conte (Massachusetts)

Rep. & Mrs. Garner E. Shriver (Kansas)

Rep. Angelo D. Roncallo (New York)

Hon. & Mrs. Robert S. Ingersoll
Deputy Secretary of State

Hon. Alan Greenspan
Chmn., Council of Economic Advisers

Hon. & Mrs. John A. Volpe
U. S. Ambassador to Italy

Hon. & Mrs. Henry E. Catto, Jr.
Chief of Protocol

Hon. William D. Eberle
Special Representative for Trade Negotiations

Hon. & Mrs. Arthur A. Hartman
Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

Lt. Gen. & Mrs. Brent Scowcroft
Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

General & Mrs. Fred C. Weyand, USA
Vice Chief of Staff of the Army

Mr. & Mrs. H. Ernest Lafontant
Mrs.-- Jewell Lafontant, Deputy Solicitor General

Mr. & Mrs. L. William Seidman
Exec. Dir., Economic Summit Conference

Mr. & Mrs. Peter A. Abbruzzese
Alexandria, Virginia

Mr. Gardner Britt
Fairfax, Virginia

Mr. Wade A. Burger
Son of The Chief Justice

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph F. Carabetta
Treasurer, Carabetta Enterprises, Inc., Meriden, Conn.

Mr. & Mrs. William T. Coleman, Jr.
Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert D'Anniballe
Pres. & Founder, Ambulance Services, Inc., Steubenville, Ohio

Mr. & Mrs. R. Hal Dean
Chmn., Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. & Mrs. Alex Delvecchio
Gen. Mgr., Detroit Hockey Club, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

Mr. & Mrs. Ernie DiGregorio
Buffalo Braves Basketball Club

Miss Susan Ford
Washington, D. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Peter Fosco
Gen. Pres., Laborers' International Union of North America

Mr. & Mrs. Peter B. Gay
Supreme Venerable, Order of Sons of Italy in America,
Taunton, Mass.

Miss Elison Golubin
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Miss Reagan Golubin
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Mr. & Mrs. George K. Graeber
Mrs.--Betty Beale, Washington Star & Hall Syndicate

Mr. & Mrs. Philip A. Guarino
Dir., Senior Citizens Division, Republican National Committee

Mrs. Claire Giannini Hoffman
Dir., Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association,
San Francisco, Calif.

Miss Lise Courtney Howe
Washington, D. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Norman Kempster
Washington Star-News

Miss Barbara Manfuso
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Mr. & Mrs. John C. McDonald
Dallas Center, Iowa

Hon. Lyman S. Parks
Mayor of Grand Rapids, Michigan

Mr. & Mrs. Fortune Pope
Publisher, Il Progresso, New York, N. Y.

Mr. & Mrs. Clarke Reed
Greenville, Mississippi

Dr. Michael A. Rivisto
Pres., Industrial Consultants, Tacoma, Washington

Mr. & Mrs. Gunther Schuller
Pres., New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.

Mr. David C. Scott

Chmn., Allis Chalmers Corp., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Scumaci

Int'l. Staff Rep., United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank D. Stella

Pres., The F. D. Stella Products Co., Detroit, Mich.

Mr. & Mrs. William G. Whyte

Asst. V.P., U. S. Steel Corp., D. C.

Hon. & Mrs. Roy Wilkins

Exec. Dir., NAACP, New York, N. Y.




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

THE STATE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN
REPUBLIC AND MRS. GIOVANNI LEONE TO THE UNITED STATES.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR USE BY HOST ORGANIZATIONS

NAME & TITLE:	His Excellency Giovanni Leone President of the Italian Republic Mrs. Leone
FORM OF ADDRESS IN CONVERSATION:	Your Excellency, Mr. President, Sir.
CORRESPONDENCE SALUTATION:	Dear Mr. President:
CORRESPONDENCE COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE:	Respectfully yours,
ENVELOPE ADDRESS:	His Excellency Giovanni Leone President of the Italian Republic Rome
"IN HONOR OF" LINES ON INVITATIONS:	In Honor of His Excellency the President of the Italian Republic and Mrs. Leone.
PLACE CARDS:	His Excellency The President of the Italian Republic Mrs. Leone
NAME OF COUNTRY:	Italy
LANGUAGE:	Italian
RELIGION:	Roman Catholic



DIET:

No restrictions.

BEVERAGES:

Alcoholic beverages may be served.

TOASTS:

The first toast should be made to
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

Response will made in a toast to
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

NATIONAL ANTHEMS:

It is not recommended that the National Anthems of the United States and Italy be played unless the sponsoring organization is confident that the orchestra is able to play the Anthems very well. It is not necessary to play the Anthems at strictly social functions or at formal luncheons and dinners, as awkward situations and inconveniences may result. It is not the custom in Washington to play the Anthems at State Dinners. When the Anthems are played, it is customary to play the anthem of the Visitor's Country first and the Anthem of the United States second.

When the flags of the United States and the Visitor's Country are used consider the area where the flags are to be placed as a stage or a focal point, then place the flag of the United States on the left as viewed from the audience, and the flag of the Visitor's Country on the right.



ITALY

BACKGROUND NOTES

Population: 54.5 million (1972 est.)

Capital: Rome

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

A variation of the French revolutionary flag, it flew over Italy during the Napoleonic period and was later adopted by the country. The colors symbolize democracy, independence, and unity.

GEOGRAPHY

Italy is a 700-mile-long peninsula extending into the heart of the Mediterranean Sea. With an area of 116,303 square miles, it is nearly the size of Georgia and Florida combined. 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 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.

PEOPLE

With a population of about 54.5 million, Italy has the fifth highest density in Europe—some 469 persons per square mile—after Malta (2,657), Belgium (822), Netherlands (819), and West Germany (636). The 0.6 rate of population growth—about 300,000 annually—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. About 99 percent of Italians are nominally Catholic. There are some 200,000 Protestants, about 35,000 Jews, and a very small number of Greek Orthodox. Literacy is estimated at 93 percent.

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 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. 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.

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, who is Chief of State, is elected for 7 years by Parliament sitting jointly with a small number of regional delegates. He nominates the Prime Minister, who chooses the other ministers.

Except for a few Senators, both houses of Parliament—the Chamber of Deputies (630 members) and the Senate (323 members)—are popularly and directly elected by proportional representation. In addition to 315 elected members, the Senate includes 3 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 chief executive of each of the 93 Provinces (the Prefect) 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 which, in the view of many, has become too unwieldy to cope with the rapid socioeconomic evolution of the country.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

With the mergers in 1972 of the Proletarian Specialists with the Communist Party and of the Monarchists with the Neo-Fascist Social Move-

ment, 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, it 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: Arnaldo Forlani. 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 obtained 27.2 percent of the popular vote in 1972. Secretary General: Enrico Berlinguer. Newspaper: L'Unita.

The Italian Socialist Party (PSI), reemerged 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 Giulio Andreotti is the 34th 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 Premiers Amintore Fanfani and Aldo Moro) have dominated the Italian political scene for most of that time.

PARLIAMENTARY STRENGTH OF ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

	Chamber of Deputies					Seats*				
	% of Popular Vote									
	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					Seats*				
	% of Popular Vote									
	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.

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 Andreotti, 16 Christian Democrats, 5 Social Democrats, and 4 Liberals. The Republicans lend their parliamentary support, but do not participate in the government.

Communism

The Italian Communist Party is the largest nonruling Communist Party in 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-50'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 has a total gross national product (GNP) of approximately \$115 billion and a per capita GNP of about \$2100. The gross national product 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 50's and early 60'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 1966-1969, 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, there is some optimism that a gradual upswing is underway. Despite its current stagnation, Italy remains the seventh ranking industrial power in the world.

Italy has essentially a private enterprise economy. Although the Government 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. Principal industrial products are chemicals and petrochemicals, transportation equipment, capital equipment, food and beverages, and consumer goods. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing are the third most important sector of origin 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. Major agricultural products are wheat, rice, grapes, olives, and citrus fruits. In 1971 the most important sector of the origin of GNP was provided by services which accounted for 49 percent of the total.

Foreign Trade and International Reserves

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 billions. 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, etc.). 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. On a worldwide basis, Italy's largest import items, by value, are crude oil, corn, meats, wool, cotton, coal, scrap iron, and steel. Its principal exports are automobiles; machinery; typewriters; fresh fruits and vegetables; and woolen textiles, shoes, and other consumer goods.

Italy's closest trade ties are with the other eight countries of the enlarged European Community (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. Italy's three largest trading partners in 1971 were in descending order of magnitude: the Federal Republic of Germany (22.8 percent of Italy's exports and 20.2 percent of imports); France (13.5 percent of exports and 14.1 percent of imports); and the United States (9.8 percent of exports and 9.0 percent of 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.

Official reserves at the end of 1972 stood at \$6.1 billion. Approximately \$3.1 billion in reserves was in the form of gold, \$2.2 billion in foreign exchange, and the remainder in Special Drawing Rights and the IMF reserve position.

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 Democratic-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 various organizations of the European Community (the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Atomic Energy Community, and the European Economic Community). Italy is also active in the Western European Union and the Council of Europe.

U. S. POLICY

The United States enjoys warm and friendly relations with Italy as attested by two visits to Rome by President Nixon during his first administration and the visit of Prime Minister Colombo to Washington in February 1971. 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. There are no outstanding bilateral problems of basic importance between the two nations.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President of the Republic—Giovanni Leone
Prime Minister—Giulio Andreotti (DC)
Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister—Mario Tanassi (PSDI)
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Giuseppe Medici (DC)
Minister of Interior—Mariano Rumor (DC)
Minister of Justice—Guido Gonella (DC)

Minister of Budget and Economic Planning—Paolo Emilio Taviani (DC)
Minister of Finance—Athos Valsecchi (DC)
Minister of Treasury—Giovanni Malagodi (PLI)
Governor of the Bank of Italy—Guido Carli
Ambassador to the United States—Egidio Ortona
Ambassador to the United Nations—Piero Vinci

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

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)—Alexander A. Klieforth
Counselor for Commercial Affairs—Harry Keikenen
Agricultural Attaché—Radboud Beukenkamp
Treasury Attaché—Donald Templeman
Chief of Military Assistance Advisory Group—Maj. Gen. John B. Kidd
Defense and Naval Attaché—Capt. George W. Cogswell
Air Attaché—Col. Joseph R. Castelli
Army Attaché—Lt. Col. Patrick A. Vitello (acting)

Consular Posts

Consul, Florence—Robert Gordon
Consul General, Genoa—

Consul General, Milan—John Davis
Consul General, Naples—Daniel Horowitz
Consul General, Palermo—Alfred Vigderman
Consul, Trieste—Theodore Russell
Consul, Turin—C. Melvin Sonne, Jr.

The United States maintains an Embassy in Italy at Via Veneto 119, Rome.

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.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7861
Revised April 1973

Office of Media Services
Bureau of Public Affairs



CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY

To provide the American public with authoritative information about U.S. foreign policy positions of particular current interest, the Department of State publishes a series of pamphlets entitled *Current Foreign Policy*.

This series frankly focuses on the rationale for current foreign policy decisions, presenting materials ranging from important testimony before congressional committees to original manuscripts drafted by experts in their fields. At the time of publication, each represents the latest thinking within the Government about the subject covered.

Pamphlets in this series are issued approximately twice a month. They may be purchased from the Government Bookstore, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. A 25 percent discount is made on orders of 100 or more copies of the same publication sent to the same address.

The following pamphlets were issued on the dates indicated:

- (1) *U.S. Assistance Program in Viet-Nam*. Pub. 8550, 10¢ (Revised July 1972).
- (2) *President Nixon's Supplemental Aid Message to Congress*. Pub. 8559, 10¢ (December 1970).
- (3) *Viet-Nam: Ending U.S. Involvement in the War*. Pub. 8589, 10¢ (June 1971).
- (4) *Congress, the President, and the War Powers*. Pub. 8591, 15¢ (June 1971).
- (5) *The U.S. and Japan: Common Interests, Common Problems*. Pub. 8599, 10¢ (July 1971).
- (6) *Greece: U.S. Policy Dilemma*. Pub. 8604, 10¢ (August 1971).
- (7) *The United States and the People's Republic of China*. Pub. 8607, 10¢ (August 1971).
- (8) *Foreign Economic Policy and the American Interest*. Pub. 8601, 10¢ (August 1971).
- (9) *A Program for Peace in Viet-Nam*. Pub. 8603, 10¢ (October 1971).
- (10) *U.S. National Security Policy and the Indian Ocean*. Pub. 8611, 10¢ (November 1971).
- (11) *International Aspects of President Nixon's New Economic Policy*. Pub. 8619, 10¢ (November 1971).
- (12) *Berlin: The Four-Power Agreement*. Pub. 8620, 15¢ (December 1971).
- (13) *Our Permanent Interests in Europe*. Pub. 8621, 10¢ (December 1971).
- (14) *The United States and North Africa*. Pub. 8622, 10¢ (January 1972).
- (15) *Viet-Nam: The Negotiating Process*. Pub. 8629, 15¢ (February 1972).
- (16) *The SALT Agreements and U.S. Security Interests*. Pub. 8668, 10¢ (August 1972).
- (17) *The Changing World Power Structure*. Pub. 8665, 10¢ (August 1972).
- (18) *Southern Africa—Constant Themes in U.S. Policy*. Pub. 8671, 10¢ (August 1972).
- (19) *The U.S. Role in African Development*. Pub. 8663, 10¢ (September 1972).
- (20) *The United Nations: Problems and Opportunities*. Pub. 8672, 10¢ (September 1972).
- (21) *Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe*. Pub. 8677, 10¢ (September 1972).
- (22) *A New Panama Canal Treaty*. Pub. 8676, 10¢ (October 1972).
- (23) *The Search for New World Monetary Arrangements*. Pub. 8684, 15¢ (November 1972).
- (24) *U.S. Leads Global War on Drug Abuse*. Pub. 8679, 25¢ (November 1972).
- (25) *U.S. Trade Prospects with the P.R.C.: A Realistic Assessment*. Pub. 8687, 15¢ (December 1972).

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

FOR USE DURING: THE STATE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC AND MRS. GIOVANNI LEONE

PRONUNCIATION, PLACE CARD & FORM OF ADDRESS

HIS EXCELLENCY GIOVANNI LEONE

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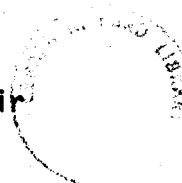
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DAY, DATE

0:00 p.m.

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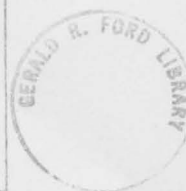
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DELEGATION - 1



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H.E. Ambassador Ducci





~~Margaret May Marshall~~
Henry Tree

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY RAGTIME ENSEMBLE

Quotes of Gunther Schuller and members of Ragtime Ensemble

Program for White House

History of Ragtime Ensemble

Fact Sheet of New England Conservatory

Notes of European Tour (August-September, 1974)

Reviews of New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble
from Tour of Summer, 1974



Contact: Public Relations
9/23/74
617/262-1120



Quotes of Gunther Schuller and
members of New England Conservatory
Ragtime Ensemble on White House
performance

The invitation of the New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble to perform at the White house comes at a most exciting time for the New England Conservatory. Beginning the last two years of its five-year, \$12 million endowment fund raising campaign and having just completed an enormously successful tour of Europe with its Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, the New England Conservatory is entering a new phase of activity and import in education.

"I am deeply honored to have been appointed by President Ford to the National Council on the Arts," said Conservatory President Gunther Schuller upon hearing the news. "With the renewed public interest in the Arts, especially in Music, it is important for there to be a greater awareness of our American musical heritage. The New England Conservatory has long been involved in contributing to and enhancing this awareness, and we are pleased to see it gaining a greater momentum throughout the United States.

"The Ragtime music of Scott Joplin is an integral part of the development of that peculiarly American music called Jazz. It is from these roots that Jazz evolved. The invitation by an American President to a group of music students in the form of a Ragtime ensemble is also peculiarly American, and we are all very much excited about being here."

The members of the Ragtime Ensemble itself, having recently returned from their triumphant European debut, are equally excited and honored.

"I think our performing here goes along with the whole new idea of opening up the White House, of making the whole idea of the people being part of the Presidency and government," commented one of the young players.

Said another, "It says a lot for President Ford to be inviting us as music students, as students in the country's oldest music conservatory, as a group of musicians playing Ragtime to perform at the White House. I think Scott Joplin would be especially pleased to know that not only is his music being deemed as respectable, but also that it merited a White House invitation."

And finally, one student seemed to hit it, "I guess President Ford just caught the Ragtime bug like the rest of the country."





New England Conservatory of Music

290 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02115 • (617) 262-1120

contact: Public Relations
617/262-1120

PROGRAM by RAGTIME ENSEMBLE FOR
WHITE HOUSE September 25, 1974

Scott Joplin Music

1. The Entertainer - by special request
2. Cascades
3. Wall Street Rag
4. Bethena Waltz
5. Maple Leaf Rag

Jelly Roll Morton Music

6. Grandpa's Spells

The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble
has recorded for Angel Records: 1973 Grammy Award winning
album Scott Joplin: The Red Back Book and their best selling
Golden Crest Recording More Scott Joplin Rags.

LIBRARY

9/23/74



New England Conservatory of Music

290 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02115 • (617) 262-1120

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY RAGTIME ENSEMBLE

The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble made its first appearance at the Romantic Music Festival held at the Conservatory during the Spring of 1972. With the long-thought-lost orchestrated versions of the Ragtime music of Scott Joplin (the Red Back Book collection) made available to Conservatory President Gunther Schuller by Vera Brodsky Lawrence, the Ensemble's world debut at Jordan Hall was a stunning success.

From there, Schuller formed a permanent Ensemble of 12 members, consisting of a flute/piccolo, clarinet, trumpet, trombone, tuba, 2 violins, viola, cello, string bass, piano and percussion. The group was later expanded to include an oboe, bassoon and French horn.

In December, 1972, the group recorded its first and now best-selling album of Joplin tunes, Scott Joplin: The Red Back Book for Angel Records. This recording received the Grammy Award from the National Academy of Recording Arts for the Best Chamber Music Performance of 1973. The album is listed as one of Angel's 6 all-time best sellers.

A year later, in January, 1974, the group recorded its second Ragtime album, this time on the Golden Crest label, More Scott Joplin Rags. Several of the Joplin works on this second album were orchestrated for the Ensemble by Gunther Schuller himself, and of these, many were included in the musical score for the motion picture, The Sting.

As the Ragtime revival in the United States gained momentum, the Ragtime Ensemble became more and more popular, appearing several times on Boston television programs and making concert appearances in other cities. Included in these appearances are those at Lincoln Center in New York City, the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. and the White House.

The Ensemble toured the midwestern and eastern United States during the summer of 1974, appearing at several prominent music festivals. Sell-out crowds greeted the Ragtime group at the Blossom, Tanglewood, Ravinia, Wolf Trap and Scott Joplin Festivals as well as those appearances in Newport, Rhode Island; Portland, Maine; and St. Louis, Missouri.

In September, 1974, the New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble made its official European debut in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. Other European concert appearances took place in Groningen, Haarlem and at the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam.

Public Relations Office
(617) 262-1120

Contact: Public Relations
9/23/74
617/262- 1120



New England Conservatory of Music

290 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02115 • (617) 262-1120

General Fact Sheet about the New England Conservatory

Oldest independent conservatory of music in the United States;
founded in 1867 by Eben Tourjee

Awards Bachelor of Music and diploma in applied music, voice, composition, and Afro-American music as well as B.M. in music education and theory; Master of Music in composition, conducting, theory, music literature, performance of early music, vocal accompaniment, Afro-American music, applied music, voice, and music education: Artist Diploma for post-graduate excellence in performance. First college to grant B.M. in Afro-American music (Jazz)

Faculty includes over 130 distinguished artists, performers, composers and educators including 29 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Alumni play in every major U.S. symphony orchestra, in top opera companies, ballet orchestras, Broadway show orchestras, leading chamber ensembles and jazz groups; distinguished alumni include Sarah Caldwell, Eleanor Steber, Vaughn Monroe, Leonard Bernstein, Coretta Scott King. NEC has over 4000 living alumni in the world.

Numerous performing organizations include two full symphony orchestras, chorus, two wind ensembles, two jazz bands, chamber ensembles. Students and faculty give over 200 free concerts each year at the famed Jordan Hall which is acclaimed as one of the finest concert halls in the East.

Main building is in the heart of Boston houses concert halls, classrooms, administrative offices, and audio-visual and practice facilities. Neighboring residence halls house 160 students, a cafeteria and lounge. Harriet M. Spaulding library has over 15,000 books, nearly 32,000 scores, 23,000 records and tapes including the Voice of Firestone Collection and the Vaughn Monroe Collection, with appropriate listening and reading areas.

Community service programs include music lessons for disadvantaged children, a preparatory school for qualified young musicians through high school age (enrollment over 1000), a free concert program for the innercity children and a state wide prison music education program.

NEC is currently engaged in a \$12 million development effort to raise endowment and operating funds. Major gifts have been received from the Ford Foundation, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and trustees, alumni and friends.

to page 2....



Fact Sheet page 2
RECENT EUROPEAN TOUR

Contact: Public Relations Office
(617) 262-1120
9/23/74

The New England Conservatory Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Conservatory President Gunther Schuller, and the New England Conservatory Chorus, directed by Lorna Cooke deVaron, returned from a triumphant tour of Switzerland and France on Thursday, September 19.

The 142-member combined ensemble was the only "non-professional" group to ever have been invited to perform at the world renowned Lucerne Music Festival in Lucerne, Switzerland. The reaction of the Swiss to this young group was one of enthusiasm, excitement and astonishment. Said the music critic of the Neue Zurcher Zeitung (Zurich) "... its ability, musicality and technical security is astounding."... and from the Tribune de Geneve (Geneva), "I cannot see in which country on the Old Continent one could find an ensemble comparable in quality to the Symphony Orchestra (which by the way is 25% female) of the New England Conservatory."

From Lucerne, the group traveled to Interlaken, Sion and Ascona, Switzerland where it performed at the Interlaken, Tibor Varga and Ascona music festivals, respectively. The repertoire for these concerts included the Beethoven Mass in C, the Stravinsky Requiem Canticles, Schubert's Symphony No.8, Verdi's Te Deum and Schuller's own 3 Nocturnes.

The group was the only performing organization to appear at the 6-day Bach Festival in Mazamet France. At this time, it performed the entire Bach Christmas Oratorio and a Composite Mass of works by Messiaen, Dufay, Obrecht and Perotin as well as the previously mentioned pieces.

The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble made its official European debut at this time, performing in Rotterdam, Haarlem and Amsterdam, Netherlands.



The Ragtime Revival—A Belated

Ode to Composer Scott Joplin

By JOHN KRONENBERGER

OUTSIDE, it was a languid Sunday evening in Newport the weekend before last, with wisps of fog drifting in on a light breeze off the Atlantic. In the Great Hall of The Breakers, the mammoth Italian Renaissance summer "cottage" Cornelius Vanderbilt put up in 1893, a crowd of some of society's toniest names—including Auchinclosses, Drexels and Countess Szapary, Vanderbilt's granddaughter—moved to their seats through more marble, bronze, gilt, brocade and velvet than most people see in a lifetime. The event was the Patrons' Gala of the elegant Newport Music Festival, held in the town's grandest mansions and ordinarily devoted to chamber music by some of 19th-century Europe's lesser lights. But it was not the strains of Albert Franz Doppler, Josef Holbrooke or August Klughardt that were to titillate the audience. Instead, the New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble, conducted by Gunther Schuller, launched

into the syncopated sunniness of Scott Joplin's "Maple Leaf Rag." It was the latest—and perhaps the most refreshing—splash in the ragtime tidal wave currently deluging America.

In years past such a scene would have been most unlikely—indeed, until relatively recently only a small band of ragtime aficionados even knew who Scott (not Janis) Joplin was. Of course, since Marvin Hamlisch's Joplin-based soundtrack for "The Sting" won an Oscar last April, the whole nation has begun to take notice; yet, even before the film was released, the popular rediscovery of Joplin's music was already underway, sparked in large part by a pair of Boston academics—New England Conservatory president Schuller and Joshua Rifkin, an assistant professor of music at Brandeis University, who, working independently, had done the most to resurrect the works of the turn-of-the-century pioneer who dominated what has been called "the first entirely original American music."

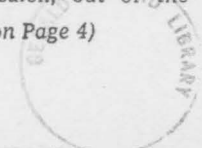
Quite clearly, after a half-century of being all but forgotten, Joplin's music, happily, is just about omnipresent these

days. His "The Entertainer"—in its "Sting"-derived, truncated arrangement—reverberates from every jukebox and car radio; companies like Kodak and Ford are using rags—some a little less authentic than others—as background music for their television commercials; ragtime renditions by everybody from Percy Faith to E. Power Biggs (the latter giving his trusty pedal harpsichord a vacation from the works of Bach) crowd together hopefully on record store shelves; facsimile reproductions of Joplin's 70-year-old sheet music are selling out in music stores; and, as at Newport, even the once-sacrosanct groves of the country's most prestigious summer music festivals have been invaded by ragtime performers playing Joplin to respectful, dressy audiences. And the end is, as the expression goes, nowhere in sight.

For the shade of Scott Joplin, the black genius from Texarkana, Texas, who spent most of his relatively short, relatively unhappy life in the years before World War I struggling to move his art from saloon to salon, out of the

(Continued on Page 4)

John Kronenberger, a former editor of Look magazine, is on the staff of WGBH, Boston's public TV station.



Democrat and Chronicle

People

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Friday, August 2, 1974

In Review

Joplin's ragtime got crowd rollin'

By **PETER PRICHARD**
D&C Staff Writer

Once you get a Scott Joplin tune into your head it's almost impossible to get it out. Not that you would want to. The

mind Newman and Redford are clowning around in those silly hats.

As a change of pace, the Ensemble played rags by James Scott and Joseph Lamb, and also a rousing Jelly Roll Morton tune, "The Swan." Murray Ra-

GLOBE (M)
BOSTON, MASS.
D. 261,042

AUG 12 1974

New
England
Newsclip

Tanglewood went ragtime over the weekend as
Gunther Schuller and the New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble played authentic orchestrations of Scott Joplin's rags. The young ensemble was led by Gunther Schuller, president of the conservatory, composer and jazz historian.

Memoranda 6/24/74

'Dirty' Ragtime Returns Classic

By DANIEL WEBSTER

Knight Newspapers Writer

PHILADELPHIA — The ragtime revival moves like wildfire, sweeping the country with the memory of music that was dirty when it was written, classic when it returns.

The latest outbreak came recently to the Temple University Music Festival, when the New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble played authentic orchestrations of Scott Joplin's rags. The young ensemble was led by Gunther Schuller, president of the conservatory, composer and jazz historian.

SCHULLER TURNED THIS concert into a survey of Joplin's clear-eyed music, but set it in historical perspective by including music by Louis Moreau Gottschalk — a forerunner — and Jelly Roll Morton, the man who turned ragtime into jazz.

As Schuller spoke of Joplin's life and his death in poverty, listeners were reminded of Mozart. And, indeed, there is something of Mozart's virtues in Joplin's music. Joplin had the similar gift of refinement and clarity that let him write disarmingly simple music that refuses to give away all secrets even with frequent replaying.

Ragtime had severe limitations of style. The left hand had to keep a steady unhurried pulse while the right played syncopated melodies against it. For Joplin's followers the formula encouraged trite music, for Joplin it challenged his inventive, playful imagination. Each of the pieces in his "Red Back Book" has its four distinct melodies.

RAVINIA MUSIC FESTIVAL

Award Winning Film

"The Sting"

Scott Joplin's Red Back Book

performed by

The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble

whose recording of this
music is a top-seller on the
charts.

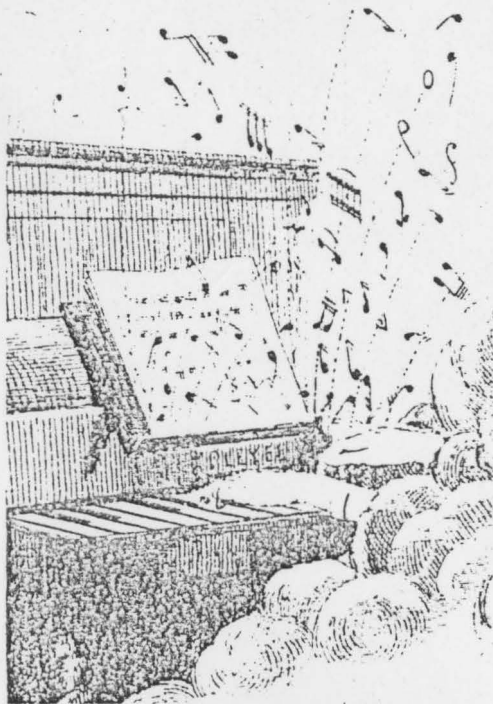


The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble

Performing the Music from the Academy Award Winning Film, **"The Sting"**

NEW YORK magazine critic Alan Rich called their first record "a dizzying delight" and STEREO REVIEW called their playing "a dazzling blend of softshoe grace and Stravinskian precision." The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble

other ragtime masters, like James Scott and Joseph Lamb, and predecessors of Joplin like Louis Moreau Gottschalk, Debussy, Ives, Stravinsky, and Jelly Roll Morton.



Scott Joplin

THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY RAGTIME ENSEMBLE made its first appearances on the stage of Boston's Jordan Hall in May, 1972 at the Conservatory's Festival of Romantic American Music. Its success was instantaneous. From there, a permanent group of twelve was formed. In 1973, the Ensemble recorded *Red Back Book*, a collection of Scott Joplin rags, for Angel Records, and it quickly became an all-time best-seller. It also won a Grammy Award for the best Chamber Music Performance of 1973. A second disc followed, *More Scott Joplin Rags*, and at this time the group was expanded to its present size of fifteen musicians. The Ensemble has given performances in Washington, D.C. at the Smithsonian and at New York's Alice Tully Hall, as well as in Symphony Hall in Boston. They have also made numerous television appearances in and around the New England area.

GUNTHER SCHULLER, creator and conductor of the New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble, has been a professional musician since he was a teenager. As a composer, he has been commissioned by the Hamburg State Opera (*The Visitation*), the Chicago Symphony (*Concerto for Orchestra*), and by George Balanchine of the New York City Ballet (*Variants*), to name just three. Mr. Schuller has also been a guest conductor for symphony orchestras here and abroad, and continues to divide his time between performing, writing, recording, and teaching. He is currently the President of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Late in the 1890's, a craze for a new kind of music with the unlikely name of Ragtime swept across America. Its heyday was short; by the advent of the First World War, the ragtime era was over, but it left behind an indelible mark on American jazz and popular music. A revival was inevitable — for several years now we have been living in it. And happily, if that is the intention, has finally been done to ragtime great, SCOTT JOPLIN (1868-1917).



TELEPHONE
401-847-1000

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THE WASHINGTON POST

Joplin

Everyone connected with last night's Scott Joplin concert at Wolf Trap had a right to feel good about it, from conductor Gunther Schuller and his New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble to the hordes of

groundless who braved the evening damps in the outer darkness.

all of his works are out of copyright.

He has an advantage over the baroque master in the

WILLIAMSBURG
NEWS-STAR
10-10-74

OCT 8 1974

Scott Joplin's Ragtime Revival Sweeps Nation

By DANIEL WEBSTER
Knight Newspapers

PHILADELPHIA — The ragtime revival moves like wildfire, sweeping the country with the memory of music that was dirty when it was written, classic when it returns.

The latest outbreak came to the Temple University Music Festival, when the New



into a survey of Joplin's clear-eyed music, but set it in

Mozart. And, indeed, there is something of Mozart's virtues

at its own easy tread. The rhythmic fun was preserved

Scott Joplin's 'Entertainer' Finally Reaches Hit Parade

Page 2 KITE June 26, 1974



Weekly Guide
to Art and
Entertainment

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By STEVE HIRSCH

Well, Scott Joplin finally has another hit, and it took Paul Newman, Robert Redford, and a man with the odd sounding name (for Hollywood) of Marvin Hammisch to give it to him. As Gunther Schuller, director of the New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble, pointed out last Monday at Saratoga, however, the hit is not called "The Sting," nor does the music have anything to do with Chicago in the 1930's.

The number currently being played to death is called "The Entertainer," and was written by Joplin around the turn of the century. Actually, it's rather odd that Joplin, our first great black composer, was not

heavily accented, bass drummy record this number. Romannul, on the other played an understated, quiet version piece, without any of Hammisch's un for rearrangements of sections and changes. Hearing this solo piano v played so expertly makes one realize Joplin was indeed a fine composer, at merely a piano pounder.

More Rags

Many people in this country have introduced to Joplin's music by way New England Conservatory Ra Ensemble's recording of "The Red Book" on Angel records. Those who will be happy to know that there is

Fun evening of music history

Scott Joplin is paid lively tribute

Wilma Salisbury

Gunther Schuller and the New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble paid a

ragtime revival.

Between each number, the versatile Schuller—composer, arranger, author,

His presentation was something like a music history lecture, skillfully illustrated by the 14-member

blues numbers by Jelly Roll Morton, the man responsible for transforming ragtime into jazz.

Polish conductor pianist onstage

Polish conductor Kazimierz Kord will make his Cleveland Orchestra podium debut next weekend

Concerto No. 1 with American pianist Gary Graffman as soloist.

Tuesday at 8:30 p.m. at

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Music & Dance

Kazimierz Kord of Poland (far left) and Gunther Schuller of Boston will conduct concerts this week at Blossom Center.

W. R. FORD

JULY 22, 1974 *R. Schuller*



NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY RAGTIME ENSEMBLE. The musical group will present Scott

Joplin tunes and other songs at the River Festival on the SIUE campus tomorrow night.

Ragtime ensemble and Sha Na Na at Festival

Award-winning animated films are the subject at the Mississippi River Festival film festival tonight and the New England Conservatory Ragtime

The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble appearing Tuesday was formed by Gunther Schuller, the Conservatory's president, in the

Morton.

The 12-piece New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble is composed of flute or piccolo, clarinet, trumpet,

Sha Na Na (June 1971).

The Night Is Still Young (May 1972).

The Golden Age of Rock 'n' Roll (May 1973).

Day

Rochester Times-Union
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
D. 145,808

JUL 27 1974

Byfield

Best Bets



The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble on stage

The rags of Scott Joplin are back

Scott Joplin was known as "The King of Ragtime" during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The group will be in Rochester Thursday.

Although ragtime was basically piano music many of Joplin's pieces were orches-

GUNTHER SCHULLER

President

The New England Conservatory of Music

Gunther Schuller, who was inaugurated as the New England Conservatory's ninth president on November 16, 1967, was born in New York City on November 22, 1925. His father was a violinist in the New York Philharmonic from 1923 to 1965. At the age of 12, Mr. Schuller began actively to pursue musical studies, joining the St. Thomas Choir School as a boy soprano, and also taking up the study of composition (with Dr. T. Tertius Noble), flute, and later, French horn.

He developed so rapidly in his study of the latter instrument that in 1942, when he was only 16, he began to play professionally, including the American premiere of Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony with the New York Philharmonic under Toscanini. The next year he accepted a position with the Ballet Theatre Orchestra under Antal Dorati.

At 17 he became solo French horn player with the Cincinnati Symphony and the following year was soloist with the orchestra under Eugene Goossens in his own Horn Concerto. By the time he was 19, he had accepted a position in the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra.

He also continued to compose through all these years. His Symphony for Brass and Percussion, written in 1949, received its first public performance under the direction of Leon Barzin and was later performed by the New York Philharmonic under Dimitri Mitropoulos, who also recorded this work for Columbia Records. In 1959 Mr. Schuller resigned his position as solo horn with the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra in order to devote full time to creative work.

Gunther Schuller has received commissions from many of the major orchestras in this country. Concerto for Orchestra was written for the 75th anniversary of the Chicago Symphony. Spectra was commissioned by Dimitri Mitropoulos for the New York Philharmonic. Seven Studies on Themes of Paul Klee was commissioned by a Ford Foundation grant in 1959 for the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra (now the Minnesota Orchestra). Mr. Schuller was also commissioned to write a ballet, Variants, for the New York City Ballet with choreography by George Balanchine. Major European organizations have also commissioned his works, including his opera, The Visitation, written for the Hamburg State Opera. This work was given its first American production by the San Francisco Opera in 1967 and was presented by the University of Illinois Opera Department the following year. The Visitation was also produced for television by the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1969.

Mr. Schuller's String Quartet No. 1 was commissioned by the Fromm Music Foundation for the University of Illinois; Music for Brass Quintet by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in the Library of Congress; Double Quintet for Woodwinds and Brass by the University of Southern California. The Sacred Cantata, Psalm XCVIII, written on commission from the American Guild of Organists, received its first performance at the Guild's annual convention in Atlanta, Georgia, in June 1966, and was heard in Boston in December 1967 in a concert at Symphony Hall, performed by the New England Conservatory Chorus. Triplum was commissioned by the New York Philharmonic for its 125th anniversary celebration and was recorded by the orchestra with Leonard Bernstein conducting.

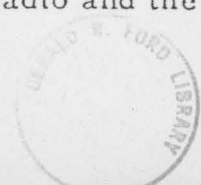


In honor of its 60th anniversary, the Junior League of Boston commissioned a children's opera which received its world premiere in May 1970 by the Opera Company of Boston. It is based on the fairy tale The Fisherman and His Wife by the Brothers Grimm, with a libretto by John Updike. More recently, Concerto da Camera was written for the 50th anniversary of the Eastman School of Music in 1971, and an oratorio, The Power within Us, was commissioned for the Music Educators National Conference convention in Atlanta in March 1972.

Among Mr. Schuller's newest works are Tre Invenzione, written for the 20th anniversary of the Fromm Music Foundation, and Capriccio Stravagante, commissioned by the San Francisco Symphony and premiered in that city under Seiji Ozawa in December 1972.

Mr. Schuller's long association with John Lewis and the Modern Jazz Quartet has led him to compose works for this group as well as for such musicians as Ornette Coleman and the late Eric Dolphy. An absorbing example of his compositions in the "Third Stream" idiom -- combining concepts of contemporary classic music with avant-garde jazz -- is his Conversations, performed by the Modern Jazz Quartet and the Beaux Arts String Quartet on an Atlantic Records album entitled Third Stream Music (At. S-1345).

As a conductor, Mr. Schuller has made guest appearances with the symphony orchestras of Boston, Cincinnati, Minnesota, Cleveland, Denver, New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Rochester, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Washington, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Montreal and Vancouver. In Europe he has conducted the BBC Symphony, the Philharmonia Orchestra of London, the French Radio Orchestra, as well as the Symphony Orchestra of the Bavarian Radio and the Tonhalle Orchestra of Zurich.



A history-making series of concerts entitled Twentieth Century Innovations, sponsored by the Carnegie Hall Corporation, was organized and conducted by Mr. Schuller in New York City from 1963 through 1965. Also in New York, over WBAI, Mr. Schuller broadcast a weekly program called Contemporary Music in Evolution which presented an analysis of contemporary music from 1900 to the present. Subsequently this series was heard over 77 stations of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. He was the subject of a program produced by Westinghouse Television and viewed on Group W Stations in 1969. In 1973 he wrote and hosted Changing Music, a series of six programs on contemporary music which was produced for the Public Television network by WGBH in Boston.

As a teacher, Gunther Schuller was acting head of the Composition Department of the Berkshire Music Center at Tanglewood from 1963 to 1965. He was appointed head of the department in 1965, succeeding Aaron Copland, and became responsible for directing contemporary music activities at the Berkshire Music Center. In 1969 he became Artistic Co-Director of Tanglewood with Seiji Ozawa and Director of the Berkshire Music Center. He also served on the music faculty of Yale University as Associate Professor, a post he left to become President of the New England Conservatory.

Oxford University Press has published two books by Mr. Schuller: a work on Horn Technique (1962) and Early Jazz: Its Roots and Musical Development (1968). Frank Conroy in the New York Times called this analytical study of jazz "the definitive work" and added: "A remarkable book by any standard, it is unparalleled



in the literature of jazz. " This first volume of Mr. Schuller's history of jazz was awarded the ASCAP Deems Taylor Award for 1970; he is currently at work on Volume II.

Gunther Schuller has been the recipient of such honors as a National Institute of Arts and Letters Award in 1960, the Brandeis Creative Arts Award in 1960, and two successive Guggenheim Fellowships. He won the Darius Milhaud Award for the best film score of 1964 for his music to the Polish film Yesterday in Fact. Honorary degrees of Doctor of Music were bestowed by Northeastern University in 1967, the University of Illinois in 1968 and by Colby College in 1969.

In 1970 Mr. Schuller received the Alice M. Ditson Conducting Award from Columbia University for his "unselfish championship of fellow composers through the conducting of their orchestral works here and abroad. " He was also presented with the Rodgers and Hammerstein Award in 1971, and is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

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November 1973



NEC Ragtime Ensemble-

This delightful group, organized two years ago by Gunther Schuller, President of the New England Conservatory, for a Festival of Romantic American Music, recorded the "Grammy Award winning "Scott Joplin:The Red Back Book" which hit the top of the classical record charts in the current ragtime craze. Its second, "More Scott Joplin Rags", brought more overflowing concerts and TV appearances on a nationwide tour last summer.



Director's Desk—

(Continued from Page 1)

the Alumni also showed important gains.

	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72
Operating	\$743,057	\$679,241	\$773,255
Endowment	344,593	186,923	229,166
Total	1,087,650	866,164	1,002,421
Foundations	\$489,602	\$377,899	\$482,368
Corporations	28,321	18,921	18,665
Trustees	221,176	185,222	143,116

The amount raised to date to match the Ford challenge grant is \$1,260,682, still some \$240,000 short of the amount needed to secure the first \$500,000 from Ford. Raising this amount will be given the first priority in the new year, together with efforts to secure a major

Ragtime Ensemble

The Grammy Award-winning New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble toured the United States and Canada this summer, bringing the original orchestrated Ragtime revival to thousands who had been able to hear only its recordings before. The group played selections from its two best-selling albums, **Scott Joplin: The Red Back Book** and **More Scott Joplin Rags**, as well as Ragtime selections of other composers.

The Ensemble, consisting of 15 members and 14 instruments, entertained audiences at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center in New York, the Blossom Music Festival, the Wolf Trap Music Festival and Dartmouth

Garden Party—

(Continued from Page 3)

Throughout the evening, in different areas of the garden, Conservatory groups performed several different types of music. A brass quartet, performing Renaissance and Baroque music, was followed by a string quartet playing Beethoven in the rose garden. The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble, conducted by Gunther Schuller, was joined by two members of the Boston Ballet Company in a program of Ragtime music and dance. Guitarist Bob Sullivan and Flutist Barbara Jacobsen wandered through the garden, performing music of the Gay Nineties, and Greg Reinhart serenaded Patti Brown with popular songs from the turn of the century. T

Bernard Barbeau
Linda Jackson
Carolyn Jordan
Cynthia Brown
Grace Reid

Ragtime Ensemble members Bruce Creditor, clarinet and David Reskin, flute perform under Gunther Schuller's direction as actress Melba Moore looks on. (James Meehan photo)

The Ragtime Ensemble plans to record another album this fall, showing the influence of Ragtime composers Stravinsky, Ives and other 20th century composers.

Young Ragtimers Pound

By JOHN VON RHEIN

Beacon Journal Music Critic

Before we begin, let me confess a slight personal prejudice: The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble is a bunch of musicians I unabashedly adore. They are the nicest thing to happen to ragtime since the invention of the player piano.

It didn't take long for these 15 engaging young ragtimers from Boston and their conductor, Gunther Schuller, to banish the chill of the night air Tuesday at Blossom Mu-

not the intellect. Refreshing.

THE PROGRAM included an even dozen Joplin rags (four of them from "The Red Back Book"), most of them played in arrangements by Joplin contemporaries for use by theater and dance bands in the early 1900s. Schuller modestly claimed responsibility for "a little editing and weeding out" of these orchestrations. But actually his work in several cases was more extensive than that, and at least three Joplin rags on the bill were arranged by

Schuller himself.

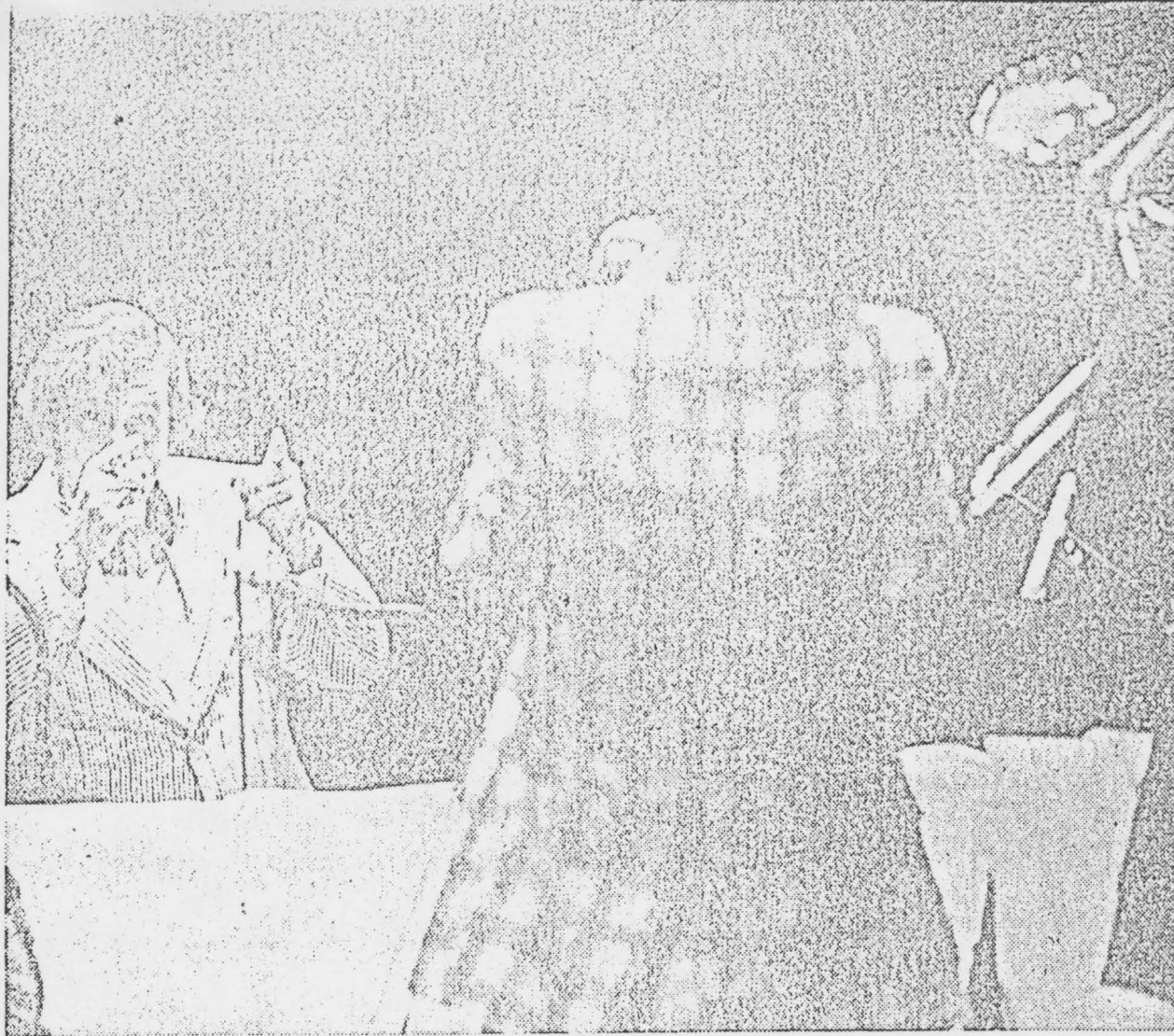
As performed by his student mini-orchestra of flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn, trumpet, trombone, tuba, drums, piano, bass and string quartet, each and every one of them proved a fascinating little gem from a bygone era, each full of an astonishing variety of musical expression.

The most popular Jopliniana was here—"Original Rags," "Pine Apple Rag," "The Entertainer" (in both solo piano and orchestrated guises), but even more inter-

esting were the less familiar items, such as the black composer's final work, "Magnetic Rag," or "Wall Street Rag," with its premonitions of '20s jazz; or the delicious "Sol-

John
Von
Rhein

Reviews



—Star-News Photographer Ray Lustig

Gunther Schuller zeroes in on one of his trumpeters in his ragtime ensemble.

Ragtime Keeps Off the Chill

By Boris Weintraub
Star-News Staff Writer

Gunther Schuller brought his New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble to Wolf Trap Farm Park last night, and by the time they were through, a chilled capacity crowd had worn down the concrete floor with constant tapping of feet.

If there is a more infectious music than ragtime, it hasn't been heard hereabouts. And Schuller's happy students, obviously delighted at what they were playing, conveyed their infectious enthusiasm to the audience with ease.

Mostly, they played the music of Scott Joplin, the universally acknowledged genius of ragtime whose music is the centerpiece in the ragtime revival that is beating its syncopated way across the country.

BUT SCHULLER and his youthful troops also added a few pieces by James Scott and Joseph Lamb, two more from the first rank of ragtime composers, and for good measure threw in a few faithful recreations

of records by Jelly Roll Morton's Red Hot Peppers, example, of what happened when ragtime led into jazz.

Schuller's ensemble consisted of a stringed quartet, trumpet, clarinet, flute, trombone, french horn, sousaphone, bassoon, oboe and rhythm section. The orchestrations they played of Joplin's music were taken from "The Red Back Book" and its sequel, in which some unknown person — bless him, whoever he was — indulged Joplin's wish to be taken seriously as a composer of more than mere bawdy house music.

THE RESULT, as played by Schuller's young New Englanders, works beautifully. The orchestrations point up the complexity of Joplin's rags. A listener can hear the melody develop, as played by first one instrument and then another, then watch other soloists and sections pick it up and extend it, invert it, vary it. Then a new melodic theme enters and goes through

See RAGTIME, C-4

THE PLAIN DEALER
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JUL 11 1974

E. Schuller

Joplin's rags coming to Blossom Tuesday

By Robert Finn

Will success spoil Scott Joplin?

Emphatically no, says Gunther Schuller, who will

plicity, this naivete.

"It is not intellectual music, but it is very serious."

The student ensemble

Ragtime Music Is 'Toe-Tapper'

By RODGE CRAMER

News-Gazette Staff Writer

Ragtime music compels decorous, rather dignified toe-tapping among its listeners.

Review

clan who believes in introducing all kinds of untraditional music into the conservatory curriculum, is absolutely convinced of Joplin's standing as a great American composer.

"This music goes way beyond being just period piece nostalgia," he says. "Joplin's unique talent was his extraordinary, inexhaustible melodic gift. He was al-

never improvised. But it was played with rhythmic freedom and zest.

The Joplin vogue has reached the point, Schuller says, where "outrageous commercialization" of the music is beginning to be a threat to its existence in its pure form. This worries him, but he predicts that Joplin will survive it simply because "this music is of

Chicago Tribune

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JUN 18 1974

E. Schuller

THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY Rag Time Ensemble will replace The Pointer Sisters July 26 at Ravinia. They'll perform music from "The Sting" from Scott Joplin's "Red Back Book." William Derl-Davis brings back

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