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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1985

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of August 27. I would like to congratulate you and the Maltese American community on the occasion of the establishment of the Maltese-American Foundation, and would like to wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

I have already added your name to our mailing list, and will be certain to invite you to our periodic briefings on national issues. In general, however, we have not had too many briefings at the White House exclusively on foreign policy issues. These are normally handled at the State Department. I have taken the liberty of informing the Public Affairs Office at the State Department of your organization, and have asked that they add you to their mailing list. Should you wish to contact the Department directly, you should direct your correspondence to the following:

Mrs. Beth Gibney
Public Affairs Specialist
Public Affairs/Public Programs
Department of State
Room 5831
Washington, D.C. 20520

Beth is a good friend of mine, and works in the Public Affairs Office there, and I am certain that she will be of great help to you.

If, on the other hand, you would like a special White House briefing in the future on national domestic and foreign policy issues, please let me know. The program could include U.S./Maltese relations as one of the topics.

Again, congratulations!

Sincerely,



Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Mr. Paul C. Mifsud
Chairman
Maltese-American Foundation
2074 Ridgewood Rd.
Medina, OH 44256



Maltese-American Foundation

August 27, 1985

Linas Koyellas
Associate Director
Office of Public Liason
The WhiteHouse
Washington, D.C., 20500

Dear Linas,

I'm glad that Frank Donatelli got us together on the telephone and I appreciated you taking time out of your busy schedule to arrange some critical meetings for Dr. Fenech Adami on his recent trip to Washington to attend the IDU.

I thought that you would be interested in some recent press articles from Malta concerning his meetings in Washington that were published by the independent "Times." I know from meeting with Dr. Adami that he truly appreciated the opportunity to meet with so many influential Americans to discuss the current situation in Malta and to see what might be done to improve Maltese-American relations in both the short and medium term.

As a followup to our discussion, our Maltese-American Foundation has now been formed and is in place. We are actively involved as a non-profit entity, in both objectives of education and advocacy.

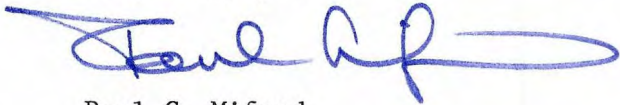
From our recent research work, it has been conservatively estimated that there are more than 100,000 family units of Maltese-American heritage living in the United States and residing in three principal cities: New York, Detroit and San Francisco. We are attempting to mobilize these groups as a resource for improving Maltese-American relations, the restoration of democracy and human rights in Malta, as well as the restoration of Malta's traditional alliances with the West.

I hope that your office will use us as a resource as well and will keep us advised of how we can be of assistance. We would like to know of any major briefings that you might be making available on Western European affairs that particularly involve Malta. If there is any other way that we might be helpful please don't hesitate to contact me.

During the day, I can be reached at the Voinovich Companies at (216) 621-9200); and, in the evening, I can be reached at my home (216) 239-2744.

Again, I want to thank you for all of your assistance during Dr. Adami's visit and I look forward to seeing you on my next trip to Washington.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Paul C. Mifsud", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Paul C. Mifsud

CC: Frank Donatelli

Residence visas for the US

From Mr. Ted M. Mizzi

SIR, — The U.S. Department of State recently released information about the number of people who are active immigrant visa applicants at U.S. consulates around the world. The figures for Malta are quite interesting.

There are 29 people from Malta on the waiting list for the 2nd Preference. This includes spouses and unmarried children of U.S. Permanent Residents.

The 4th Preference (married children of U.S. Citizens) has 13 Maltese waiting.

The 5th Preference has the largest number: 384. These are brothers and sisters of U.S. Citizens.

The Worker preferences are the 3rd and 6th. The 3rd (professionals) has 1 on the waiting list while the 6th (mostly sponsored in non-professional jobs) has 10 people from Malta on the list.

The Non-Preference category (retirees, non-workers, investors) has 10 on the waiting list from Malta.

The waiting lists move at different speeds in the various Preferences. The number of visas available depends upon how many visas are allowed for that Preference and how many people with earlier dates on the waiting lists take up their visas.

The 3rd and 4th preferences usually move fairly quickly since there are not too many on the lists for these categories. The 2nd has a somewhat longer waiting time, but is still reasonable. It might be several months to a year or two.

However, the 5th Preference is very slow. There are over 1,000,000 people on the Brother/Sister lists around the world. The number of visas issued annually is far too small to take care of any but a small percentage on the waiting lists. A person with a date of, say, one year from the current date on the 5th preference list might still wait several years for this date to be reached.

Even worse, are those on the

Non-Preference list. This category can use only those visas left over from the other preferences. There are never any left-over visas... there have been none for several years, and none are expected in the foreseeable future. These people would be far better off if they could qualify for one of the other Preferences. Otherwise, an indefinite wait can be expected.

The visa limitations and waiting lists discussed here apply only to Immigrant (Permanent Residence) visas. Non-immigrant visitor or working visas have no limit on the number available. It may be possible for a businessman to qualify for a U.S. Non-Immigrant working visa in a few months.

Kewkija.

Yours truly,
T.M. MIZZI

Minister's "Helsinki" speech

PITY the Foreign Minister, Dr. Alex Sceberras Trigona, when addressing his counterparts from the 35 participants at the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) gathered in Helsinki.

This was the tenth anniversary of the signing, on August 1, 1975, of the Final Act which also bears the name of the Finnish Capital. An Act which, for all the many other important principles it embodies, has become best known for the greater awareness it has engendered among European peoples and others of their natural rights as human beings and for the Human Rights Monitoring Groups that have sprung up, also under regimes where such monitoring is an act of bravery, to see that Governments do not violate human rights and, if they do, to hold them up before the bar of international opinion.

Indeed the Final Act emphasizes respect for human rights, generally but especially by its 35 signatories (Malta, of course, being one of the 35), as one of the main conditions for peace and security. It places "the promotion of fundamental rights" as the starting point for "economic and social progress and well-being for all peoples".

Yet Dr. Sceberras Trigona proceeded to Helsinki under the shadow of a speech by Prime Minister Dr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, last Sunday, telling Labour Party delegates that the hue and cry raised over the human rights situation in Malta, under the Socialist Government, was a "distraction" from what the Prime Minister considered to be more important issues. Among these he mentioned work, discipline, production, efficiency, progress and education, forgetting that basic human rights come into all those issues as they do in other human activities and relationships.

In Helsinki, of course, Dr. Sceberras Trigona was suffering from much more than just that one speech by his Prime Minister, contradicting the letter and the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. He was labouring, also, under the definite conclusions reached by the Helsinki Human Rights Committee fact-finding mission in the report *Human Rights Violations in Malta*, produced last May for the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, "a non-governmental organisation that seeks to promote compliance of signatory states with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act".

Strident silence on human rights

The three fact-finding mission members came from the genuinely neutral and non-aligned European states of Austria and Sweden. They declared themselves, in their report, "favourably disposed toward the idea of Malta's neutrality", without entering into the merits of such a policy, but limiting their analysis to issues related to human rights (which was the only object of their mission) they did not like what they found.

They found the Government's Foreign Interference Act an open violation of the Helsinki Final Act besides other international conventions on human rights. They expressed concern at the Government's repeated threats to Press freedom, to freedom of association in the trade union field and to the independence of the Judiciary. In suggesting the setting up of Maltese human rights monitoring groups and also urging foreign and international groups to continue monitoring the human rights situation in Malta they found it necessary to "impress on the Maltese Government that such international monitoring of human rights in no way constitutes interference in the domestic affairs of Malta or, indeed, of any country". A reminder that such monitoring arises out of the Helsinki Final Act itself, for "by their very nature, human rights belong to all human beings regardless of their nationality, political beliefs and other attributes. Human rights transcend the frontiers of the nation state". That is what one of the Baskets of the Helsinki Final Act is all about.

Yet, one looks in vain in Dr. Sceberras Trigona's long speech at the CSCE tenth anniversary meeting, last week, in Helsinki, for even the most superficial review of the human rights situation in Malta, or elsewhere, as a basic requirement for peace and security in Europe and on both sides of the Mediterranean. He did not go at all into the violations of human rights of which his Government has been soundly accused or into the extent to which other signatory Governments are showing respect, or the lack of it, for the agreed standard of fundamental human rights which the Helsinki Final Act sought to establish for all, regardless of national frontiers, on the sure ground that human rights belong to all human beings. He chose silence on an issue which will not be silenced thanks to the Helsinki Final Act, which is recognised world-wide, but especially within Europe, as an Act by which to judge the way Governments deal with their own people.

Silence on human rights, at a meeting of Europeans, supposedly bound together by allegiance to the Helsinki Final Act, is the silence which speaks loudest against those Governments which still regard human rights as some monopoly behind which they vainly try to hide their guilt only to raise graver suspicions about the way they deal with their own people.

true friends from a friendly site only recently, Miss Barbara said, after hundreds of years of

U.S. NOTE OF CAUTION ON NORTH KOREA

MR. PAUL WOLFOWITZ, US Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said on August 12 that "the Korean peninsula remains a hotspot, and continued vigilance is a vital necessity."

Mr. Wolfowitz, who was addressing the Council on US-Korean Military and Security Studies, said: "Security developments on the Korean peninsula are of global import since the security and interests of the Soviet Union, China and the United States, as well as Japan, are all affected."

To date, Mr. Wolfowitz added, Kim Il Sung's North Korea maintained a two-to-one advantage in several key categories of offensive weaponry.

Nonetheless, Mr. Wolfowitz believes "even with the recent introduction of MIG 236 into North Korea by the Soviet Union, combined US-Korean forces will maintain a qualitative edge, particularly as South Korea begins receiving F-168 from the US next year."

North Korea had about 700,000 men under arms compared with about 540,000 in the South, Mr. Wolfowitz said. "All who have followed Korean affairs know", Mr. Wolfowitz said, "that caution in dealing with North Korea is essential. North Korea has used dialogue in the past to create the illusion of reasonableness while plotting acts of the most profound perfidiousness. Our intelligence about that most closed society and its intentions remains limited in the extreme. The challenge... given the vital importance of deterring war and reducing tensions in Korea, is to deal cautiously but creatively with the North rather than instinctively."

One reason motivating North Korea at the moment, in Mr. Wolfowitz's view, is improving its international image. It was virtually discredited by the 1983 Rangoon bombing, an atrocity of in-

credible scale and audacity perpetrated by North Korean commandos killing 17 Korean Government officials and missing President Chun himself only by chance.

However, Mr. Wolfowitz added, "we have to accept that we cannot judge it (North Korea) by its intentions. Only its actions really provide legitimate clues... they are perhaps engaged in an effort to encourage a permanent and unwarranted relaxation of vigilance and to encourage divisions between the US and our allies in South Korea. We will not allow that to happen", Mr. Wolfowitz said.

Archbishop on private visit to Britain

THE Archbishop, Mgr. Joseph Mercieca, tomorrow leaves for Britain on a private visit, the Curia said yesterday. He is expected to be away for a fortnight.

The Vicar General, Mgr. Carmelo Xuereb, will be *locum tenens* in the Archbishop's absence.

Miss Barbara lavishes praise on Kim Il Sung at State banquet

MALTA'S highest honour (the *Gieh ir-Repubblika*), conferred by the Government on North Korean President Kim Il Sung, was a token of the high respect and close friendship that the "Government and people" of Malta feel towards the people of Korea. President Barbara said in a speech at a State banquet in North Korea on Friday.

The award was made earlier this month and was four days later criticised by the Opposition Nationalist Party's executive committee which said that the award given to the North Korean President was neither of benefit nor was it an honour to Malta.

Miss Barbara is leading an 11-man delegation to North Korea from where she will be proceeding to China. The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on Friday afternoon when, the Information Division stated yesterday, she was welcomed by the Vice-President of Korea, Li Jong Ok, the Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Prime Ministers Kwong Jin Tae and Kim Bok Sin, ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and thousands of people lining the streets from the airport to the city centre, where Miss Barbara was met by President Kim and top government officials.

The Information Division said that in a welcoming speech President Kim Il Sung said that both he and the Korean people had been eagerly expecting that she to meet once again President Barbara and her delegation as true friends from a friendly

country.

In her reply, Miss Barbara thanked the President for the warm welcome, and said she was convinced that the state visit would "bear fruit beneficial to both countries and people".

The Information Division said the President and her delegation yesterday were having talks with President Kim "on matters of interest to both countries".

In her speech at the State banquet Miss Barbara said she had been looking forward "to this very important stay" in North Korea since her first "but unforgettable" visit there three years ago to celebrate Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday.

The President said she enjoyed "wishes of friendship and well being from the Government and people of Malta, and the warmest congratulations on the award of *Gieh ir-Repubblika* which further confirmed the Maltese people's appreciation of Your Excellency's dedication towards your people's independence and further economic and social development, as well as for the significant aid and assistance that the Korean people, under your able leadership, have given in the past and are still giving people to this very day."

The honour was also a token "of the high respect and close friendship that the Government and people of the Republic of Malta feel towards the people of Korea."

She said she had only recently, Miss Barbara said, after hundreds of years of

foreign domination.

On March 31, 1979, Malta earned its well-deserved freedom, she added, and endeavours for peace and international friendship were started as far back as 1972, leading to Malta's present status of neutrality and nonalignment.

Miss Barbara mentioned Malta's stand at the Helsinki Conference and subsequent international meetings on peace and security.

Malta's struggle for economic survival had been hard and difficult but the difficulties were overcome, with the help and assistance of friendly countries.

North Korea, "under the wise and vigorous leadership of Your Excellency, was foremost" with this help, she told President Kim Il Sung. "We received aid in the form of agricultural and industrial machinery, technical aid and expert help and advice in other sectors such as art and sport."

Malta was fully appreciative of the great strides accomplished by North Korea with determination and under the "inspired leadership" of President Kim Il Sung whose "dedication, exemplary dynamism and unrelenting determination are both extraordinary and exemplary to other world leaders," Miss Barbara said.

The Maltese fully supported President Kim Il Sung's policy for an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean people, according to the principles of democracy, Miss Barbara said.

All mankind should raise its voice for true and lasting peace, and Malta hoped that the non-aligned summit due to meet in the near future, would contribute to the people's understanding of international relations, peace and better prospects for life.

Miss Barbara ended her speech by proposing a toast to the friendship between the Maltese and Korean

well-being of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; to the health and long life of the great and beloved leader His Excellency Kim Il Sung; to the health and long life of dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il; to the health of all our comrades and friends.



Democracy and human rights distractingly "artificial issues", P.M. says

By a Staff Reporter

Democracy and fundamental human rights in Malta were "artificial issues" created by those who had every reason to distract the attention of the Maltese people from more important issues such as work, discipline, production, efficiency, progress and education, the Prime Minister Dr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici said last night.

As long as the "workers' movement" remained strong in Malta democracy and human rights were guaranteed, the Prime Minister said. He was speaking at a reception for Labour Party delegates at Senglea.

During the reception, the Prime Minister distributed certificates of appreciation to Party sectional committee members for their contribution during the 10th anniversary celebrations.

Dr. Mifsud Bonnici dedicated the major part of his speech to the significance of May 1, for the working class. It was the day which underlined the need for unity among workers, he said. By this unity the Maltese workers had shown their strength and had won for the whole population the fundamental rights which were being topical, the Prime Minister said.

Dr. Mifsud Bonnici warned that the workers' enemies had now changed their strategies in an attempt to divide the working class. Today the workers' enemies were trying to project themselves as cherishing the workers.

Compact anniversary year

He argued that May 1 celebrations next year would be even better than this year's. He recalled that 1986 would mark the 60th anniversary of the January 1926 "Compact" agreement between the Labour Party and the Party headed by Lord Strickland. He said the "Compact" had opened

the way for progress in Malta.

On May 1, 1986, the MLP would also start its preparations for the following year which was election year. Dr. Mifsud Bonnici said 1987 would be the 40th anniversary since the first Labour victory of 1947 and there was no better way to celebrate that anniversary than by giving the Labour Party the fourth consecutive electoral victory.

Foreign Minister in Belgrade

FOREIGN MINISTER Dr. Alex Sceberras Trigona is currently in Belgrade on the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Raif Disdarević, the Information Division said yesterday.

Dr. Sceberras Trigona, who arrived on Friday, met the Yugoslav President, Mr. Radovan Dlačovic. He invited the President to visit Malta next year. President Dlačovic accepted the invitation. Dr. Sceberras Trigona and the Yugoslav Foreign Minister were quoted by the Information Division as having discussed the two countries' role in the Non Aligned Movement and the preparations for the Ministerial Meeting of the Non Aligned Movement being held in Luanda, Angola, in September.

They examined the follow-up which is to be given to the meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non Aligned Mediterranean countries held in Valetta last September.

The Information Division said

Fenech Adami meets US Vice-President and British Prime Minister

Mr. Bush

NATIONALIST PARTY leader Dr. Eddie Fenech Adami, who has been attending the International Democrat Union meeting in Washington, has had a meeting with US Vice-President Mr. George Bush, and British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

The IDU meeting ended on Friday evening, a Nationalist Party statement said yesterday. Delegation leaders had a meeting with Mr. Bush at the White House when Dr. Fenech Adami spoke on the problem of terrorism and Malta's international relations.

Those present included Mr. Robert C. McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs and head of the newly set up US Government task force against terrorism.

Others present included Mrs. Thatcher, the Norwegian and Danish Prime Ministers, and M. Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris. The delegates were entertained to dinner at the Department of State, as guests of Mr. Bush.

On Thursday, IDU delegates were addressed by US Defence Secretary Mr. Caspar Weinberger, Mrs. Thatcher and

The Nationalist Party said Dr. Fenech Adami had several high-level meetings in the US capital. At the Department of State he met Under Secretary Mr. Michael Armacost, and Mr. Anthony Kochanek, Acting Director in the Office for West European Affairs.

At the National Security Council, Dr. Fenech Adami met two senior officials, Mr. Anthony Matlock and Mr. Deyrus Cobb. Dr. Fenech Adami, who is accompanied by the Party's international secretary Dr. Noel Buttigieg-Scicluna, MP, also met American politicians with whom he discussed Malta's international relations.

These included Mr. John Porter (Republican), chairman of the Congressional Committee for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and Mr. Daniel Mica (Democrat), from the Foreign Relations Committee. Dr. Fenech Adami also had a meeting at the Heritage Foundation, one of the principal research institutes in the US which works closely with the Republican Party.

Dr. Fenech Adami and Dr. Buttigieg Scicluna are expected back towards the middle of the week.



FENECH ADAMI IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON D.C.

by a Diplomatic Correspondent

THE Nationalist leader's recent visit to Washington was the most successful that any Maltese politician has ever made to the US capital and stands in sharp contrast to the cool relations that have prevailed between Malta and the US over the last fourteen years. The visit was short on ceremony and long on hard and down-to-earth discussions.

Fenech Adami's meetings were impressive not only by their sheer number — over fifteen in five days which included also the convention of the International Democratic Union — but also by their high level and their broad coverage of the organs of the US government.

It transpired that the Americans know a lot about Malta and are keen to learn even more. Fenech Adami was well-equipped to give them his views on the island's domestic politics and foreign relations and the Americans were favourably impressed both by his readiness to engage in discussions and by answers.

The visit will no doubt have an important bearing on the evolution of American policy towards Malta and, in the nature of things, should be followed by the visit of some representative of the Maltese government, probably the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Diplomatic sources in Washington express the hope that the Maltese government representative will be equally prepared to exchange views and to answer questions on Maltese affairs.

At the White House and the State Department

Fenech Adami's highest level meeting was at the White House with Vice-President George Bush, who was representing President Ronald Reagan. Within the present Administration, Bush is one of the most knowledgeable on foreign affairs and plays a key role in foreign policy decisions.

At the State Department, the NP leader had an hour-long discussion with Michael Armacost, the undersecretary for political affairs, who was very well-briefed on the Maltese situation. Armacost, a former ambassador to the Philippines, is the top civil servant in the State Department. He has succeeded Lawrence Eagleburger who, before his resignation last year, had become the lynch-pin of US-Maltese relations.

It is significant that such a high-ranking official chose to meet the Nationalist leader before he has met any Socialist representative from Malta and it can be anticipated that the Maltese government will try to schedule a meeting with Armacost soon.

In addition, Fenech Adami had a long and fruitful meeting with the head of the State Department's division which covers Western Europe, who is the key adviser on US-Maltese relations. There was also a roundtable discussion between Fenech Adami and officials from several departments and agencies of the US government who deal with Malta in their various capacities.

The officials did not need a briefing; they already knew the facts about present day Maltese politics and wanted to ask questions and exchange views on future developments. They were all satisfied by Fenech Adami's clarity and his thorough grasp of all aspects of Maltese political and economic affairs.

Other important meetings were held with high-ranking officials of the National Security Council, the branch of the US government which is jointly responsible with the State Department for the determination of American foreign policy.

In this regard, Fenech Adami also had an extensive discussion with Richard Allen, President Reagan's former national security adviser. Allen is very influential at the White House and, as a high-ranking official of the Republican Party, was the main organiser of the International Democratic Union convention.

Congress

Fenech Adami broke new ground by meeting members of the US Congress who cover foreign policy. It was an exceptionally busy week for Congress, which was nearing the end of its session and still voting on the budget. However, five congressmen and the aides of several others found the time to attend an informal meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives which was called by Congressman Ben Gilman (Republican) and attended by Congressman Lee Hamilton (Democrat), chairman of the sub-committee on Europe and the Middle East.

From comments made after the meeting, it seemed that the Congressmen were most intrigued by Malta's relations with Libya and North Korea. Fenech Adami further discussed Malta's foreign relations in individual meetings with Congressmen Robert Dornan and Daniel Mica, and

with a senior aide of Senator Lugar, the powerful chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also on Capitol Hill, Fenech Adami had a long meeting with Congressman John Porter, a member of the Helsinki Commission, the joint group of the US Senate and House of Representatives which monitors compliance with the Helsinki Final Act. Congressman Porter was acquainted with the report on human rights in Malta, published recently by the International Helsinki Federation, and promised to bring the matter to the attention of the whole commission, which is presided by Senator Alphonse D'Amato of New York.

The issue of human rights in Malta is likely to be given increasing attention by the US government. Recent reports by the State Department on Human Rights in Malta have been very detailed and specific, and the designate American ambassador to Malta, Gary Matthews, was formerly deputy head of the State Department's Bureau for Human Rights.

Government relations

As regards government-to-government relations, the highest level meeting so far took place in February 1983 during a three-day visit to Washington by Minister for Foreign Affairs Alex Sciberras Trigona. The latter had a half-hour meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz, and more extensive talks with Eagleburger and Craig Nalen, president of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

Discussions with OPIC have not, so far, led to any concrete projects and are still continuing. Sciberras Trigona later informed the Maltese Parliament that the US Secretary of State had accepted an invitation to visit Malta (*The Times* (Malta), March 2, 1983, parliamentary report), but Shultz has not yet found the time to do so despite his frequent travels to Europe and the Middle East.

In addition, it is reliably understood that in September 1983 Vice-President Bush actually flew through Malta's airspace as he travelled from Tunisia to Yugoslavia on official visits. Frantic diplomatic efforts were made to persuade Bush to make a brief stopover in Malta (which would have been justified even by the need for his plane to refuel); they were unsuccessful because the US government did not want to give the impression, even indirectly, of having forgotten Malta's behaviour at various international conferences and other incidents of a bilateral nature.

The generally cool relations between the two countries have also dampened attempts by the new Prime Minister, Dr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, to meet President Reagan. An invitation was extended last May by Congressman Dornan, who was in Malta, for Dr. Mifsud Bonnici to visit Washington; but the invitation did not specify who he would meet in Washington and, in any case, it was a bad omen that had to be made at a press conference because Dr. Mifsud Bonnici did not find time to meet Dornan personally.

As a matter of fact, an improvement in relations between the two countries will have to surmount many years of acrimony. Former Prime Minister Dom Mintoff sensed this when he told Dornan last May: "The past is the past. The American attitude was summarised by Dornan's reply: 'The past is the past if it is

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leader of Maltese opposition.

→ Paul Mifsud - Am.
→ developer in Cleveland.

→ Gary Matthews - (216) 621-9200

→ Minister of Parliament.

- leader of Nationalist Party
intl. Christ. Dem. Union.

pro-west, free enterprise, vs. Soc. Labor:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: _____

TO:

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
Room 438 OEOB, Ext. 2741

SUBJECT:

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Comments:

Dr. Adami.

- State. Conty Report on Malta. negative

- June Report by Helsinki Commission is
negative.

- Sensitize state Dept on need of
Italian govt to offset. Libya part.

- Monday Tuesday.