


THE MALTESE NEWSLETTER

The Journal of the Maltese Diaspora

Our Motto: Building Bridges Not Walls

Editor: Frank L Scicluna OAM - Contact: honconsul@live.com.au



THE FEAST OF ST. CATHERINE IN ADELAIDE

30TH ANNIVERSARY - 11 – 13 November 2016

St. Catherine Society of S.A. Inc
Committee 2016/2017



Standing: Bernadette Agius, Madeliene Scicluna, Tony Chetcuti,
Catherine Camilleri, Carmen Bianco, Mary Ellul Ciantar
Sitting: Anna Farrugia, Anthony Farrugia,, Bernadette Buhagiar,
Victor Mansueto and Tessie Mansueto

PROGRAM

Friday 11 November 7.00 pm: Readings and floral tributes by the Maltese associations and community at St. Brigid Catholic Church, Kilburn South Australia

Saturday 12 November: 6.30pm Annual Feast Gala Dinner Dance at the Sicilian Social Club, Klemzig

Sunday 13 November: 3.00 Solemn High Mass Con-celebrated by Archbishop of Adelaide Philip Wilson and Fr. Gabriel Micallef OFM

With the participation of the Maltese Chaplaincy Festivities Group under the direction of Sister Bonnie Attard and organist Linda Eysers.

4.30 Procession with the artistic statue of St Catherine accompanied by the Maltese Queen of Victories Band of SA

7.00 pm Musical Concert at the Parish Hall

MESSAGE FROM JOE ATTARD - MAYOR OF ZEJTUN

Dear Zwieten of Adelaide, South Australia



As mayor of our beloved Zejtun it is indeed my pleasure to convey to you this short message on the occasion of the 30th celebration of the solemn feast of our patron St. Catherine of Alexandria in Kilburn, South Australia.

Your ancestors and yourselves now, have carried with you our character, identity and traditions. Some forget that these are carried forward from generation to generation in our DNA. They do distinguish us as Zwieten. I can assure you that from my experience as mayor of Zejtun for the last twenty years, iz-Zwieten are very cooperative, assist on all occasions and accept others out of genuine respect.

Invariably all public officials, not Zejtun citizens, are loathe to leave when their term is over. Hence we are indebted. to you all, for the rewarding voluntary work you are carrying out among iz-Zwieten, in a land so far away but which helps immensely our compatriots, feel nearer their roots and original home.

The Sterling work of the St Catherine Society of South Australia, under the leadership of Bernadette Buhagiar and secretary Madeleine Scicluna, deserves support. Apart from the feast of St Catherine, the all year calendar of activities, bears witness to total commitment. A word of thanks and appreciation is also due. to Joseph Chetcuti, editor of the festa publication.

At Zejtun we have had a very successful. festa of St Catherine during the third week of June, as well as the 'Zejt iz-Zejtun' event on the last weekend of September. Along with the Good Friday pageant in the streets of Zejtun, the three occasions have provided iz-Zejtun, with a prestigious event calendar, attracting thousands. We are more than pleased to invite and welcome you to attend whenever you have the occasion to visit us.

I believe that it is worthwhile to let you know that all information we receive from various quarters about iz-Zwieten of Adelaide and South Australia are always positive. They speak of a solid Zwieten community, the flag bearers of the Maltese in Adelaide, South Australia. Keep it up, do not be disheartened when difficulties crop up.

We, Zwieten, have a tradition of working for consensus to find common ground, on which to plan forward and attain success.

We wish you well and on behalf of all Zejtun local councillors and myself augur a great and enjoyable festa. Viva Santa Katarina V.M.

Just a farewell..

<http://artscouncilmalta.org/>

As the National Museum of Fine Arts closes its doors, senior curator and MUŻA Project Lead Alexander Debono reflects on a changing visual arts sector in an exclusive piece for artscouncilmalta.org



I am writing this piece on my way back from New York where I had the pleasure and honour to accompany what is perhaps one of the top paintings in the National Museum of Fine Arts collection. *Judith and Holofernes*, by the 17th century master Valentin de Boulogne, will be the centrepiece of a major exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the first ever dedicated entirely to the artist's oeuvre and repertoire. The painting has not been on display abroad since 1973 when it featured in a major exhibition in Rome and Paris dedicated

to the French followers of Caravaggio. The collection was then in transit to its new seat on South Street, then known as Admiralty House, where it has been for the last 42 years.

They say history repeats itself. I have no doubt that it does.

The painting is the first to move out of the building as it slowly continues to be vacated. The place is a receptacle of memories for many and it will be hard for us all as we hold our last event. It feels very much like an old jumper which you've worn for so long, day after day, month after month... Then you suddenly realise you've grown out of it and have to let go.

Way back in 1974, the new National Museum of Fine Arts was Malta's one-stop-shop for the visual arts. Malta had no art galleries and creativity centres, much less funding for creativity and innovation in the arts. Almost half a century later, the sector has evolved and developed into something which is no match to what it was half a century earlier.

Progress is impossible without change they say. This is a case in point.

Closing the main door for one last time is much more than a simple, necessary gesture. This shall hopefully not just be a change in venue but more about a culture change waiting to happen, thanks to a new tool named MUŻA, a national community art museum. Closing the doors at South Street is also one other milestone in a series yet to come as we move forward with the necessary restoration works on building and collection and all the infrastructure necessary and required for a 21st century museum. There is much that has been done so far, but much more that needs to be seen to... an endless list of to-dos which we hope to tackle day by day, week by week as we move forward with the project.



WE LOVE MALTA AND ITS HISTORY, CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Immanuel Mifsud at the New Literature From Europe Festival in New York this December

Published on Thursday 3 November 2016



Leading contemporary Maltese poet and fiction writer Immanuel Mifsud, winner of the European Union Prize for Literature (2011) and winner of the Malta National Literary Award, will be participating in the New Literature From Europe Festival in New York happening from 7th till 10th December 2016.

Immanuel Mifsud will be participating in three events during the festival: The "Poetry in Motion", "The Art of the Short Story" and "In the Mother Tongue: A European Reading" events.

During the concluding event, Immanuel Mifsud will be one of the eight special guest authors, who will also be reading a short excerpt from their work in their own language, whilst the English translation of the text is projected as they speak. This event will be the climax of the Festival and will end with remarks by the Festival's President Sean Bye, followed by Salman Rushdie as keynote speaker.

For further information have a look at the following link:
<http://newlitfromeurope.org/speakers/immanuel-mifsud/>

The New Literature From Europe Festival is a European Union National Institutes for Culture (EUNIC) project, co-organized with New York based European cultural institutes of which Arts Council Malta in New York is a full member.

For this year's festival, Arts Council Malta in New York in association with the National Book Council (Malta) is one of the 16 organizing partners. For more info on the festival visit: <http://newlitfromeurope.org>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/NewLiteratureFromEuropeFestival/?fref=ts>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/NewLitEurope>

CITY OF MELBOURNE



Today Melbourne is the second-largest city in Australia and the capital of the state of Victoria. Melbourne is built on a coastal plain at the top of the giant horseshoe shaped Port Phillip Bay, which also serves as the mouth of the mighty Yarra River. Located on the southern coast of Australia's eastern seaboard, Melbourne is perhaps Australia's most cultured and politically conservative city. Melbourne features include Victorian-era architecture, bounteous cultural institutions museums, art galleries, theatres and spaciouly landscaped parks and gardens. Its 3.5 million population is multicultural and entirely sports-mad.

Melbourne prides itself on being a great city. It's hardly surprising, with its spectacular combination of old and new architecture, elegant streetscapes, harmonious ethnic communities and lavish parks & gardens. Include Australia's best dining; an efficient transit system and a packed events calendar and you have all the ingredients for one of the most enlightened and liveable cities in the world.

Melbourne has a lively passion for social eating and drinking, which is reflected in the thousands of restaurants serving up gastronomic experiences from around the world. Everywhere you look you will uncover a vast array of fashionable cafes, where you can enjoy Melbourne's existential coffee culture to the fullest.

Melbourne is a style-setter with some of the best shopping and nightlife in Australia. Whether you are searching for haute couture or vintage clothing, sparkling chardonnay, über-chic bars, clubs or jazz venues, Melbourne has it all.

Melbourne's standing as the cultural capital of Australia is authenticated in a non-stop program of festivals, major art exhibitions and musical extravaganzas. The city boasts many sporting spectacles and a range of crowd-pleasing events, from the high-octane excitement of the Australian Grand Prix to the beautiful floral displays of the Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show.

When you venture outside Melbourne, diverse regional areas and attractions proffer dramatic coastal vistas, ski slopes, outback wilderness, vineyards, rugged mountain peaks and enthralling wildlife. Attracting visitors from all four corners of the globe. All attractions are easily accessible, ensuring your Melbourne experience is even more rich and rewarding.



Notte Bianca 2016 – A success story

Valletta's favourite Saturday happened with a bang this year. 100 events. Over 1,000 creative participants. More than 70,000 visitors experienced the largest cultural event in Valletta. This year's Notte Bianca returned bigger and better than ever



Notte Bianca has now become a staple on the Maltese cultural calendar. Every year locals and tourists of all ages flock to the capital to immerse themselves in the unique atmosphere created by the creative energy of hundreds of artistic events, the assembly of people from all walks of life, the feeling of communality through gastronomy, and of course the rich history and heritage of Valletta. The festival's holistic approach to arts and culture truly places Valletta, and all of its singular attributes, firmly in the spotlight.

"I am proud of the combined efforts of the Notte Bianca team and this year's participants," says Sean Buhagiar, Artistic Director. "From the start, there has been a true commitment by everyone involved to ensure this year's Notte Bianca did not rest on its laurels but gave something fresh and exciting. We introduced a new variety of projects with our digital media instalments. We invited more internationally renowned guests such as Paris-based audio-visual artists Nonotak. I wish to thank everyone involved for making this year another overwhelming success. I hope we can continue to foster this forward-thinking spirit as we slowly begin preparations for our next edition. We hope to see you all again next year."

Among the many innovative projects this year was *Ġejja Dgħajsa*. The project transformed Strait Street into a sea of paper boats set on metal stalks, which moved and swayed at the slightest touch. *Festa Festun*, an interactive light installation played on one of Malta's quirky feast traditions. It allowed members of the public to control an array of 1,000 individually addressable light bulbs along Republic Street to create grandiose visuals full of movement and colour.

This year's Notte Bianca also hosted community projects such as *Serata Kamrata* headlined by Ċikku I-Poplu, who also left the community space better than it found it. This was in line with the festival's ethos.

Improved logistics and social media exposure also assisted in improving the festival's accessibility and reach. The special ferry services from each of the Three Cities to Valletta, allowed Birgu, Bormla and Senglea to become more integrated into the festivities. While the use of live streaming through Facebook, allowed those who could not be physically present in the city to experience Notte Bianca's highlights in real time.

Next year, Malta will captain the European Union's Presidency, while 2018 will crown Valletta as European Capital of Culture. These two honours will give Malta the opportunity to showcase its festival organising talents to a more global audience. The success of Notte Bianca 2016 is proof of what Malta and local creatives have to offer the international cultural scene and why Valletta is deserving of these prestigious honours.



THE MALTA DAIRY HISTORY

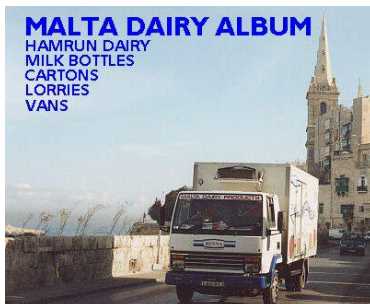
In the years gone by, the Maltese Islands were seriously affected by many cases of undulant fever and these were the cause of serious concern and preoccupation to the Maltese Government. Various committees were appointed to report on ways of preventing or eliminating this disease. The Commission appointed in 1931 to report

on the feasibility of setting up a Milk Pasteurisation Plant, after drawing attention to the expenditure then being incurred by the Government in the hospital treatment of undulant fever cases, reported as follows:-

"....the above, of course, is only a small part of the financial loss entailed on the public by the prevalence of a disease, which, on account of the prolonged disability brought about by its frequent complications and sequelae, is apt to cripple men and women during the most productive part of their life. This wastage of health and of the earning capacity of the community should diminish of further areas to the sale of raw milk became evident as soon as the goat population started to increase. In 1946, undulant fever cases rose to 2410 with 39 deaths, this was the highest incidence recorded in the previous ten years, during which undulant fever had practically disappeared. Cases of undulant fever in areas where pasteurised milk was available were very few".

Cow's milk in addition to goat's milk was now purchased by the Department. It was pasteurised and sold in the same way as goat's milk. However, the bottles had different coloured caps. At this stage of development, milk

suppliers brought their milk to the depots in churns instead of milking their herds at the depots as was done before the war. Later, an increase in the cow population was encouraged by the grant under the Disease Eradication Scheme of 1 cow for the surrender of 10 diseased goats. A number of milk shops were opened all over Malta and Gozo and in September 1944



In 1950, The Milk Marketing Undertaking was presented with two complete pasteurising units costing £50,000 by U.N.I.C.E.F. By 1957, the whole of Malta was closed for the sale of raw milk. Valletta and Floriana were, by means of an Order-in-Council of August 1939, the first cities to be declared closed. As a result, the sale of raw milk and the entry of goats, which had hitherto been milked at the customer's doorstep, was prohibited.

A branch factory opened in Gozo in 1958 to heat treat the raw milk purchased in Gozo for consumption in the sister island or destined for Malta. The factory was also equipped for the manufacture of surplus milk into butter and cheese. Other surplus milk was turned into products at the Malta factory. These include ricotta, for which there was a steady sale, cream, yoghurt and cheeselets (fresh, dry and peppered).

A "Milk Week", the first to be held in Malta, was declared open by the Governor, Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, in June 1961. Malta was officially represented by, the manager at the XVI International Dairy Congress held in Copenhagen in September, 1962.

Another event that was recorded with pride in the history of the Undertaking was the supply of fresh pasteurised cow's milk to the Royal Yacht Britannia in May, 1954, when her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, paid an official visit to Malta. M.M.U. milk was also supplied by air in 1943 to the American Forces at Castel Benito, Tripoli and Sigonella in Sicily as well as the British forces at Idris.

From that memorable afternoon in May 1938 up to the end of 1985, the M.M.U. continued with its work to provide fresh milk and fresh dairy products to the Maltese consumer and visitors to the Maltese islands in spite of the many difficulties and occasional setbacks. The M.M.U. continued to expand and grow and whereas during its first year of operations the Factory handled only a quarter of a million gallons of milk, in 1985 it handled well over 6 million gallons per annum.

On the 1st of January 1986, following intensive discussions held by the Government with interested parties, the M.M.U. transferred its obligations and responsibilities to a newly formed private company known as Malta Dairy Products Ltd. (M.D.P.) which took over the functions of the M.M.U. Initially M.D.P. Ltd. was set up with three shareholders, namely the Kooperativa Produtturi tal-Halib (K.P.H. Ltd) with 40% shareholding, the Malta Development Corporation (M.D.C.) with 30% shareholding and Osterreichischer Molkerei Und Kasereverband (Oemolk) of Austria with 30% shareholding with the progressive increase of the use of pasteurised milk....;"

The report of the Commission of 1931 gave birth to an organised dairy industry in these Islands. The principal aim of the scheme, as suggested, was to supply safe and nutritious milk free from pathogenic bacteria and moreover, to encourage an increase in the consumption of fresh milk.

Before the pasteurisation of milk was introduced in Malta, the Medical and Health Authorities shouldered the full responsibility of trying to prevent the spread of undulant fever. Precautionary measures taken included advice to the population to boil milk, (the well known slogan "Ghallu l-halib qabel ma jghallikom" appeared at this time) and the prohibition by law of the sale or supply of raw milk in restaurants, cafes etc. (Government Notice 51/1923).

As a result of the recommendations of the commission, the building of the milk pasteurising centre was started in 1936 on a government site which, until Malta's railway system came to an end on April 1st 1931 formed part of the Railway Station at Hamrun. The Qormi Collection Depot was also taken in hand and a nucleus of the "Milk Marketing Department" was formed with temporary offices at No. 44c Maitland Street, Hamrun, (in 1943, the name was changed to "Milk Marketing Undertaking"). Mr. S. F. Barnes was appointed Manager. His assistant was Mr. A. K. Eaton and Mr. Banister was appointed Analyst. The office work was entrusted to Mr. A. C. Crockford.

It is interesting to record the issue, at this time, of a circular letter to all Parish Priests over the signature of Mr. R. Castillo, the A/Secretary to Government, asking them to bring to the knowledge of their parishioners the fact that Government was "setting up a Milk Pasteurisation Station in order to provide the population with pasteurised milk and thus diminish the incidence of undulant fever which works such havoc among the population".

On the 11th November, 1937, the first trials of pasteurisation of milk in Malta were held at the Qormi collection depot, this milk was the contract supplies of government institutions. May 11th, 1938 saw the official inauguration and opening of the Milk Centre by His Excellency The Governor, Sir Charles Bonham Carter. The sale and distribution of pasteurised milk commenced in pint bottles, 1/4 pint penny cartons and 1/2 pint two penny cartons in Valletta, Sliema, Floriana and Hamrun in special electrically driven vans.

The war years had a retarding effect on the Department. Animal fodder could not be imported and, moreover, Government offered the slaughter of goats to supplement the meagre supplies of food. In order to meet the shortage of milk the activities of the Department were switched over to the packing and distribution of rationed quantities of powdered milk.

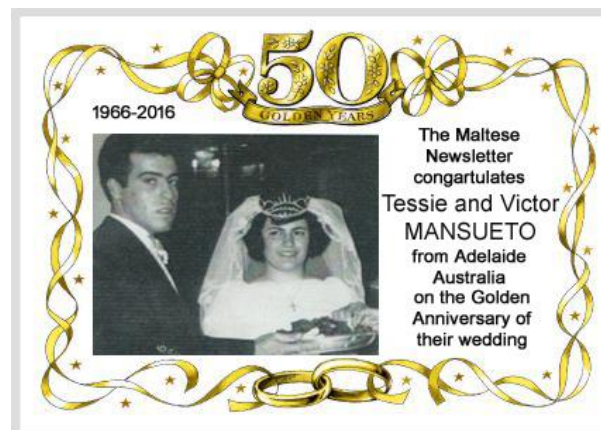


With the invasion of Sicily and the Italian mainland by the Allied Forces, Malta was practically out of the war, and in July 1943, the collection, pasteurisation and distribution of liquid fresh milk began again. The importance of restarting with the pasteurisation of milk and the closing

The newly formed Company immediately started working to run its operations on a commercial basis and introduced the brand name "BENNA" for its range of products. In September 1988, the Company introduced milk in 1 litre carton packaging following investment in new milk filling machines. The introduction of milk in cartons was an immediate success and within a very short time over 70% of the liquid milk market was in carton packaging. Also in September 1988, M.D.P. introduced the first four types of fruit yoghurt and fresh cream in 180ml cups.

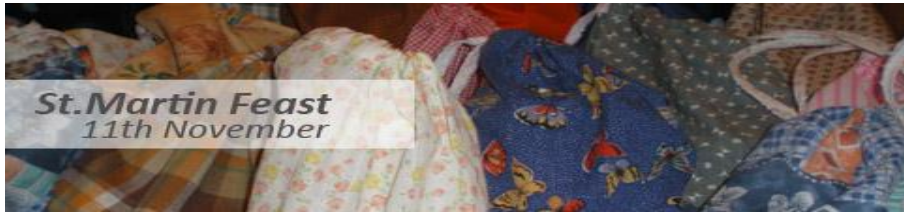
In July 1993, K.P.H. Ltd. purchased the Austrian shareholding to become the majority shareholder with 70%. Over the years M.D.P. Ltd. continued with its programme of diversification in its product line and by 1996 it was producing 19 different types of yoghurt including full fat natural, full fat fruit, light natural, light fruit and dessert yoghurts. It also started producing peppered and white cheeselets in individual packed vacuum bags, fresh and pizza type mozzarella as well as fresh skimmed milk in pint (568ml) cartons. In 1997 M.D.P. Ltd. introduced fresh flavoured milk in 200ml and 1 litre cartons aimed especially for school children.

<https://vassallohistory.wordpress.com/street-vendors/a-malta-dairy-history/>



The Traditional Bag of St. Martin

IL-BORZA TA' SAN MARTIN



It is part of St. Martin's feast tradition, to give a bag to children on that

day. Normally it consists of almonds, walnuts, hazelnuts, chestnuts, figs, mandarins, St. Martin's bread, orange, apples or pomegranates. These fruits and sweets are connected to the feast. Before, children were also given 75c, however nowadays things have changed. A song that is sung when this period of the year comes is:

***Gewz, Lewz, Qastan, Tin - Kemm inhobbu lil San Martin.
(Walnuts, Almonds, Chestnuts, Figs - I love Saint Martin so much.)***

L-Għaqda tal-Malti għal sena oħra, bejn id-9 u t-13 ta' Novembru se tkun qed tieħu sehem fil-Festival Nazzjonali tal-Ktieb, organizzat mill-Kunsill Nazzjonali tal-Ktieb. Matul dawn il-ġranet tistgħu żżuru l-istand tal-Għaqda, issiru membri jew iġġeddu l-ishubija. Fl-aħħar jum tal-Festival, fit-13 ta' Novembru, l-Għaqda se tkun qed itella' dawn iż-żewġ attivitajiet.
www.facebook.com/events/1774992202778702

Ġewż, lewż, qastan, tin ... F'Novembru niċċelebraw San Martin. Tiftakruha din? "Ġewż, lewż, qastan, tin, kemm inhobbu 'l San Martin." Daqstant ieħor inhobbu nqabblu. F'din l-attività għal tfal bejn is-6 u t-12-il sena, se ssir sessjoni li tiffoka fuq il-kitba kreattiva li titlaq mir-rima. Din l-attività se ssir nhar il-Ħadd 13 ta' Novembru fuq l-istand tal-Għaqda tal-Malti – Università. L-attività titmexxa bil-Malti u t-tfal jingħataw borża b'xi ħajki marbuta mas-suġġett u xi ħaġa xi jnaqqru. L-attività fuq Facebook tistgħu ssibuha f'din il-ħolqa: www.facebook.com/events/1148910531859598

It-tnedija ta' Lehen il-Malti ... F'din is-serata, l-Għaqda se tnedi għadd 35 tar-rivista Lehen il-Malti. L-editriċi ta' din ir-rivista hija Dorianne Bonello u l-membri tal-bord kienu Dorianne Bartolo, Antoine Cassar, Maria Debono, Leanne Ellul, Claudia Gauci, Neal Sammut, Alvin Vassallo, u Olvin Vella. Lehen il-Malti jinkludi xogħlijiet poetiċi, prożajċi u studji ta' Theresa Abdilla, Beverly Agius, Celine Agius, Daniel Aquilina, Joe Axiaq, Clare Azzopardi, Kit Azzopardi, Charles Bezzina, John Bonello, Ġorġ Borg, Olivia Borg, Charles Briffa, Matthew Calleja, Joe Camilleri, Elena Cardona, Priscilla Cassar, Carmel G. Cauchi, Mary Chetcuti, Dwayne Ellul, Reno Fenech, Joanne Gauci, Maria Grech Ganado, Sergio Grech, Carlston Grima, Kenneth Grima, Sandra Hili Vassallo, Naomi Mercieca, Nadia Mifsud, Antonio Olivari, John P. Portelli, Matteo Pullicino, Rita Saliba, Matthew Schembri, Michael Spagnol, Anna T. Szabó, Noel Tanti u Joseph Vella.

Waqt it-tnedija pprezentata minn Claudia Gauci se jinqraw siltiet mill-aħjar xogħlijiet f'din l-edizzjoni u Effie Azzopardi, Samwel Grima u Rafel Grima se jdoqqu mużika jazz. Wara titthabbar is-sejha għall-edizzjoni ta' Lehen il-Malti li jmiss, jiġifieri ħarġa 36 u jkun hemm bibita. L-attività se ssir f'Sala Sir Temi Zammit, ġewwa Dar il-Mediterran, il-Belt u tibda fit-8pm.

Din il-ħarġa setgħet tkun possibbli bl-għajjnuna tar-Rappreżentanza tal-Kummissjoni Ewropea f'Malta, il-Kunsill Nazzjonali tal-Ktieb u Midsea Books Ltd. L-attività fuq Facebook tistgħu ssibuha f'din il-ħolqa: www.facebook.com/events/676529262515298

Friday, November 4, 2016, 13:44

THE MALTESE BALCONY - GALLARIJA



Maltese wooden balconies are traditional feature in Maltese architecture. They can be found in numerous Maltese villages. These balconies are treasured as part of our Maltese heritage, so much so that there schemes in place to aid their conservation.

The earliest documented evidence of a closed wooden balcony in Malta was in the late 17th century, for instance the long balconies of the Grandmaster's Palace in Valletta. They had a profound effect on Maltese architecture, since they were starting to be added onto the facades of existing buildings. New buildings in the 19th century began to be built with wooden balconies. The wooden balcony has become an important part of Maltese architecture ever since. Green is the most commonly used colour, although there are also yellow, blue, and

maroon coloured balconies. This type of closed wooden balcony originated in North Africa. The Mashrabiya, a balcony enclosed with carved wood latticework, is a particular feature in Arab architecture used since the Middle Ages, until the mid-20th century. The Mashrabiya together with Spanish style balconies, were the source of inspiration for the wooden balcony.

Since these wooden balconies are a huge part of our Maltese identity, they have inspired many artists to include them in their cityscape paintings, and photographs. For instance, the artist Clemens Hasenschwandtner, creates many colourful paintings of Maltese landscapes, some of which contain the signature wooden balconies. John Caruana's paintings of Maltese architecture often include traditional balconies. The traditional balconies and cement tiles are a source of nostalgia for many because they remind us of our history, and will always be part of our cultural identity.

World War II bombs found in Qrendi well



Photo: Ivan Martin

Water Services Corporation workers cleaning a local council well in Qrendi made an explosive discovery this morning, coming face-to-face with a number of World War II-era bombs.

Experts from the army's bomb disposal unit were immediately dispatched to the area and quickly gathered the bombs, which sources said were a combination of butterfly bombs and anti-aircraft shells.

WSC workers told Times of Malta that they were down in the well when they found themselves with "something round" in their hands. One worker said that they had been warned that there was a slight chance that they might come across bombs. Back in 2007, works to extend Qrendi's cemetery had resulted in a similar discovery, with bomb disposal experts called in to remove a 500kg German Luftwaffe aerial bomb. Qrendi was heavily bombed during the war, with the town hosting various British garrisons as well as a small airstrip that was used during the Allied Invasion of Sicily in 1943. A monument honouring Qrendi citizens who lost their lives during the war was inaugurated in 1995

Heritage Malta launches membership scheme for museum visits



BY IN ITS
EFFORTS TO
INCREASE
ACCESSIBILITY
TO ALL
MUSEUMS AND
SITES,
HERITAGE
MALTA HAS
LAUNCHED A
NEW
MEMBERSHIP

SCHEME OFFERING NEW INITIATIVES AND A VARIETY OF CATEGORIES.

This new membership scheme follows the Student Membership Scheme aimed at students attending primary schools. The main aim of such initiatives is to increase the amount of local visitors towards museums and heritage sites.

The current membership scheme entitles the card holder to free unrestricted entry to all Heritage Malta museums and sites in Gozo and Malta, except for the Hypogeum for which members are offered a 50% discount.

Other benefits include discounts from the museum shops, discounts on activities organised by the national agency, and participation in free exclusive events organised specifically for members.

The new scheme offers four membership categories with one, three or five year options. Through the new scheme an adult or joint members can admit up to six children free. Also, children, 12 years and over, from within members' household are entitled to their own membership card permitting them independent entry.

Through these improvements the membership card can be shared with grandchildren or child's best friend. A three year membership entitles the card holder up to 15 free tickets to share with family and friends, and a five year membership entitles the card holder to 30 free tickets to share with family and friends.

The prices of the membership scheme are as follows:

- adult 18-59yrs: €45 for 1yr, €110 for 3 yrs, €185 for 5 yrs;
- joint adult 18-59yrs: €80 for 1yr, €195 for 3yrs, €325 for 5yrs;
- concessions 60+/disabled person/student: €35 for 1yr, €85 for 3yrs, €140 for 5yrs;
- joint concessions 60+/disabled person/student: €60 for 1yr, €150 for 3yrs, €245 for 5yrs.

For further details, and to download the new membership application form, [please see here](#).

Storm imports new kind of jellyfish to Malta



Photo: Jeffrey Sciberras

Last weekend's gregale storm brought with it scores of the so-called Australian spotted jellyfish into Malta, the first time this species has been recorded around the island.

The jellyfish is a popular species in aquariums and is known to inflict a very mild sting on impact, according to marine biologist Alan Deidun.

The fish is normally found in the Indian Pacific Ocean and its presence in Malta is now expected to be reported in a scientific paper. Last weekend's storm whipped up massive waves around the island, causing damage in the process.



Shuttlecock

THE TIMES OF MALTA

Funds awarded to ministry for implementation of zero violence project

Photo:

Programme will focus on collaboration and capacity building

A total of €305,651 has been awarded to the Civil Liberties Ministry to implement a national project entitled 'Full Cooperation: Zero Violence' under the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme.

MEUSAC assisted the ministry in drawing up the application for the project proposal.

It will start in January and end in December 2018 and will focus on the collaboration and capacity building of various stakeholders that play an important role in combating violence against women, while raising awareness and encouraging more victims and bystanders to report such incidents.

It also aims to upgrade the quality of services and the introduction of national minimum standards by developing and implementing training programmes, a manual of procedures and a set of standard operating procedures that enable cooperation and coordination of professionals from various sectors who come into contact with potential victims.

It will also raise awareness and encourage victims and potential victims, witnesses and bystanders to report violence and seek help through the upgraded services.

The partners include the education, justice and health ministries, the universities of Malta and Worcester, the Commission on Domestic Violence, the Foundation for Social Welfare Services and the police.

NINNI LA TIBKIX IZJED

B'sodisfazzjon kbir ninnota li l-Orkestra Filarmonika Nazzjonali tagħna fis-17 ta' Diċembru li ġej se tkun fil-Belt Eterna, sewwa sew f'wahda mill-erba' Bażiliki (Bażilici!), dik ta' San Paolo Fuori le Mura biex taghti kunċert tal-Milied.

F'dan l-istess żmien sabiħ u għażiż fil-pjazza tal-Vatikan se jkun hemm għall-wiri Presepju Għawdxi li ma niskantax jiftaħ it-triq biex fil-ġejjieni iktar pajjiżi jithajru jiehdu din l-inizjattiva. Li nixtieq nissuggerixxi hu la darba Malta w Għawdex se jkunu Ruma fiż-żmien tal-Milied, biex inkomplunsemmgħu lehen il-gzejjer tagħna, fil-programm tagħha l-Orkestra Nazzjonali tinkludi l-għanja popolari u li tiddistingwina minn nazzjonijiet oħra,

Il-Benniena ta' Gesu' Bambin li tana l-Patri Giżwita Indri Schembri fil-bidu tas-seklu l-iehor, jew kif jafuha bosta Ninni la tibkix Izjed. Diġa bdejna nisimgħu din l-għanja hekk sempliċi u sabiħa u allura x'hemm hażin li ssib postha wkoll fil-kunċert tal-orkestra Nazzjonali li żgur se jattendu għalih nies minn kullimkien! Xi tgħid Mro Schembri kieku kellek tinzel sal-għeruw tal-għana Malti tal-Milied u tperreċ parti mill-folklor tagħna ma' tant hluq li se jiġu jarawk tidderiegi fil-Bażilka Rumana!

Kav Joe M Attard Victoria Għawdex



EDUCATION SYSTEM IN MALTA

Being under British rule from 1814 to 1964, Malta would be naturally following the British school system. Primary school is the first stage Maltese children can freely avail should they be at least be 5 years of age. After completing the First Cycle of Primary School, the Second Cycle begins. At this time, the students are around 8 to 11-years-old.

After completing Primary School, Maltese students then proceed to Secondary School which usually covers the 12 to 16 age bracket. The Secondary School of Malta has one of the finest curriculums in the world as its students can choose a third language to learn from. The most popular third language course being chosen by 51% of Maltese students is the Italian language. Next to Italian, French is also popular as 38% of the students like the romantic nature of the French language. Other languages that are offered in Secondary School are German, Spanish, Russian and Arabic.

Upon graduation from Secondary School, the students can take the option of pursuing tertiary schooling or vocational schooling. Of course a stringent college entrance exam called the Common Entrance Examination is needed to be passed before anyone can pursue a college or university degree.

According to the Ministry of Education, the prevailing curriculum up to the Secondary School is designed to equip Maltese students the flexibility to adapt to career changes should the need for it arises. Malta, although densely populated has still a small population and so it really needs to have a highly flexible labor force. All eligible Maltese citizens can avail of free schooling up to the Secondary School. Maltese school year generally starts at October and ends in June.

Primary Education

Education on the Island of Malta begins with 6 years of primary school in a largely coeducational environment. The first 2 years allow pupils space to settle down, Thereafter matter are more earnest as they work their way towards their junior lyceum examination, that they must pass in order to continue with their education at secondary level.

Secondary Education

There are several options at secondary level. The academic program followed at lyceums comprises 2 years of orientation followed by 3 of specialization, and perhaps 2 more, if 6th form followed by university are on the horizon. General schools have 3 years of orientation, followed by 2 of specialization that link through to vocational colleges and institutes. Low achievers attend special schools, where after they could follow a vocational training strand.

Vocational Education

The ministry of further studies and adult education, sets standards for lifelong learning programs. These consist of knowledge strands that may be followed to enhance a particular vocational skill to the level desired.



Tertiary Education

A Higher education is available in Malta through a blend of technical and vocational colleges where hands-on skills are learned, and through the University of Malta where degrees and teaching qualifications are obtained.

The latter illustrated here was established by Jesuits in 1768 as the Collegium Malitense. It has 13 faculties today, namely built environment, arts, dental surgery, economics, management & accountancy, education, engineering, health sciences, information & communication technology, law, media & knowledge sciences, medicine & surgery, science, and theology.

. [http://www.classbase.com/Countries/Malta/Resources/Ministry-of-Education%2c-Employment%2c-and-Family-\(MEEF\)-144](http://www.classbase.com/Countries/Malta/Resources/Ministry-of-Education%2c-Employment%2c-and-Family-(MEEF)-144)



100 YEARS ON 1916 - 2016

THE MALTESE "CHILDREN OF BILLY HUGHES"

A little known vignette of Australian history, with some remarkable parallels to recent events, happened way back in 1916.

The Maltese 'children of Billy Hughes' were a group of 214 Maltese migrants who arrived during Australia's conscription plebiscite campaign a century ago and were deemed

Setting off in that year in a French mail boat, the Gange, were 214 Maltese men would-be migrants to Australia. At the time, as citizens of Malta, they were also British subjects. They had every reason to expect that they would be admitted.



THE MALTESE NEWSLETTER

THE JOURNAL OF THE MALTESE DIASPORA

However, on arrival in Australia after a boat journey of five weeks, they found the political climate less than welcoming. The then prime minister, Billy Hughes, was campaigning in favour of the conscription referendum. He was worried that the arrival of this boatload of migrants would fuel the fears of anti-conscriptionists, that while fighting a war overseas their jobs would be taken by such migrants. The Australian Workers Union of the time described the Maltese as "the black menace". (See the article in the next page)

Accordingly, the Australian authorities invoked Section 3(a) of the Immigration (Restriction) Act. That section provided that: "Any person who, when asked to do so by an officer, fails to write out at dictation and sign in the presence of the officer a passage of 50 words in length in a European language directed by the officer is a prohibited immigrant."

The Maltese migrants, who were by then detained under armed guard, were promptly, given a test in the Dutch language - and failed. They were shipped off to the Pacific Island of Noumea.

The parallel so far with Australia's reaction to the arrival of a fresh wave of immigrants arriving by boat more than 80 years later suggests little has changed. But public outcry even during the turmoil of World War I resulted in the eventual return of the Maltese men to Australia.

One of them, Emmanuel Attard from Adelaide, enlisted in two world wars, and like many migrants before and after him contributed to the development of what has become a successful multicultural community.

The migration test provision replaced laws expressly prohibiting by reference to race, such a migration by refs the Victorian 1855 anti-Chinese laws. Racism was also entrenched in the Constitution, which once provided that the reckoning of the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth or of a state shouldn't include Aboriginal natives.

Laws in all states and territories now prohibit discrimination on the grounds of race or religion. The most recent report of SA's Equal noted that there Opportunity Commission were 323 complaints relating to race lodged with the commission a significant decline over previous years.

100 years since Australia's first plebiscite held on military conscription



Photo: Anti-conscription leaflet by the Australian Labor Party from 1916. (Courtesy of the Australian War Memorial)

A century ago Australia was divided by a plebiscite, as the nation voted on the issue of military conscription.

There have only been three plebiscites held in the nation's history, Associate Professor Stefan Petrow from the University of Tasmania said, largely due to the controversy of the first two.

"Why don't we use plebiscites? Because people remember the 1916-17 [plebiscites]," he told Paul McIntyre on 936 ABC Hobart.

"You do not use a plebiscite on emotional issues because

you'll only divide and upset the community."

Australia was deeply committed to fighting in World War I in 1916, Dr Petrow said, but after two years of conflict it was getting harder to find volunteers. "Lots of young men were being killed, you were getting news about your beloved son ... being killed," he said.

"A number had come back quite early, after Gallipoli ... with injuries of various kinds, both mental and physical."

Dr Petrow said Labor prime minister Billy Hughes met with British leader David Lloyd George in London in 1916 and returned to Australia as a "rabid militarist", dividing his party. Hughes wanted to bring in conscription, following Britain and New Zealand's lead, but he was unlikely to pass the legislation to do so with Labor senators vowing to block it.

Photo: As prime minister Billy Hughes tried to bring in conscription twice with plebiscite votes. He lost both times. (ABC Archives)

"You find unions were very much against, so the majority of the Labor Party and the unions were against it," Dr Petrow said.

Churches were divided on the issue, with the Brethren and Quakers opposing conscription but the vast majority of other churches supporting it. Hughes realised he did not have the numbers in Parliament to pass the required legislation.

"He thought 'I will go to the community' and that's basically what a plebiscite is, it's getting the mood of the community," Dr Petrow said. "It may not be binding but if you can say that a large number of people have voted in favour of conscription, then you can say you have a mandate to introduce it."

FAMILIES SPLIT BY CONSCRIPTION DEBATE The issue of conscription divided families and communities across Australia, Dr Petrow said. "People suffered violence, they were attacked for not supporting conscription.

"We know there are divisions in our current political life and social life, but this is not new."

Big rallies and public meetings were held all over the country, with a "parade of women" promoted by the United Women's No-Conscription Committee reportedly gathering 60,000 people in Melbourne's Swanston Street, blocking the road for an hour.

The result of the October 28, 1916 plebiscite was a no vote of 51.61 per cent, with fewer than 75,000 votes separating the yes and no camps.

The division caused by the plebiscite debate was a major factor in Hughes leaving the Labor Party to form the National Labor Party, which eventually evolved into the Nationalists.

In December 1917 Hughes attempted to bring in conscription again with a second amended plebiscite, but the country again rejected it with a no vote of 53.79 per cent.

Australia's only other national plebiscite was regarding the national anthem in 1977, with Advance Australia Fair getting 43.29 per cent of the vote, beating Waltzing Matilda at 28.28 per cent.

"That was not such a life-and-death situation as it was in 1916-17, and [not as divisive as] today when it involves real people who strongly believe in things like marriage equality," Dr Petrow said.

SUPPORTING REBECCA CREMONA'S MOVIE



Good Morning Friends

As you know I have been involved (a little) with helping Rebecca Cremona in bringing / showing the Maltese film Simshar in Australia. Rebecca Cremona the writer & director of Simshar, the first Maltese Film made for the International Market & the first ever Maltese Film entered in Hollywood for an Academy Award.

Rebecca calls me the Simshar Ambassador in Oz. well now I am helping with the marketing & the selling of the Simshar DVDs here, to a certain extent, by promoting & advertising this

project.

I am presently visiting groups & clubs & telling people about these DVDs availability These DVDs are professionally made in The Netherlands, they run for about 3 hrs because they show the film, 2 different trailers, the making of the film & interviews with actors, technical staff & Rebecca herself & also the segments that were deleted from the film etc, the price in Australia is only \$30:00 & apart from anything else they make an excellent Christmas present or part there off, everything is spoken in Maltese & English & where Maltese is spoken there are the English sub-titles Simshar was shot in 29 different locations around Malta in 23 days although it was 4 years in the making.

Rebecca wanted to show Malta off & even some of our culture, with excellent results. Rebecca who is a very smart young lady studied film making in the UK & the USA. She successfully completed two UNI.degree courses & in the USA she won a Directors Award for her studies & her work there.. Simshar was not Rebecca's first film but her first Maltese film which was inspired by true events & she managed to show or to bring to life (if you like) two very important events, two tragedies that of Simshar & that of the Irregular Migration in the Mediterranean & Malta.

Friends I am not doing this for any personal financial gain what so ever but rather because I believe Rebecca took a huge financial risk to bring Simshar "down-under" & I like to give a hand to a fellow Maltese who gave us a Maltese product which made us proud..

Now, you have my contact, my email & my Mobile is 0421 662 298. Please contact me if you need any further information. & if you would like to help me in supporting Rebecca Cremona please order a Simshar DVD from us now, by email or by phone.. The first 10 DVDs that arrived were sold on the first day, a further shipment of 20 should arrive this week to be followed by orders for more..Let us support those Maltese like Rebecca who support us "Down-Under"

If you are a member of a Maltese Group or a Club I'd very much like to hear from you. Thank you All for your attention & your support...Enjoy the rest of the day....

Charles N. Mifsud M.Q.R. J.P. Email: cnmifsud@gmail.com

ITTRA LILL-GITANTI TAL-XX KUNGRESS INTERNAZZJONALI TAL - PRESEPU F'BERGAMO

Il-mawra tagħna ta' 43 Malti u Għawdx i għall-XX Kungress Internazzjonali tal-Presepu li nżamm f'Bergamo l-Italja bejn id-19 u 26 ta' Ottubru 2016, ġiet u marret. Kellna ġita mill-aqwa u naħseb li kulhadd hareġ sodisfatt.

L-esperjenza li ħadna minn Kungress Mondjali ta' dak il-livell kienet waħda vasta. Biżżejjed insemmgħu l-laqqgħat li kellna ma' daw k il-mistednin kollha u l-visti fil-Mużewijiet tal-Presepi. Il-*mercato* kien meravilja unika! Kellna safra li tgħallimna ħafna minnha, grazzi għall-Għaqda "Hbieb tal-Presepu Għawdex-Malta 1985".

Ta' sodisfazzjon kbir għalina kien meta l-President Joseph Galea flimkien mal-modellatur Lorry Gatt u Carmen Camilleri, ippreżenta xogħol artistiku ta' Nativita' tat-terrakotta maħdum minn Gatt, fuq plakka tal-ġewż magħmula minn Philip Debono lill-President tal- Un. Foe. Prae. Johann Dendorfer waqt l-Ik la Gala tas-Sibt 22 ta' Ottubru filgħaxija. L-istess Dendorfer feraħ b'dan ir-rigal u għadda messagġ qawwi lill-Għaqda.

L-istess jista' jingħad meta l-Hadd filgħodu, 23 ta' Ottubru, fiċ-*Centru tal-Kungress Giovanni XXIII*, is-Sur Joseph Theuma offra Presepu li għamel hu fuq stil Malti lil Claudio Mattei, wiehed mill-organizzaturi tal-Kungress u figura magħrufa ħafna mal-Għawdxin u Maltin. Is-Sur Mattei wiegħed li dan ser jitpoġġa fil-Mużew ta' Ponte San Pietro. Claudio deher sodisfatt ħafna ukoll bis-sett pasturi maħduma apposta għal dan il-Presepu mill-artista Adrian Theuma, membru wkoll tal-Għaqda tagħna.

Nifraħ pubblikament lis-Sinjuri Carmen u żewġha Benny għall-organizzazzjoni ta' din il-mawra tagħna f'Bergamo. Ta' dan, kull presepi kellu kliem ta' tifhir u ringrazzjament. Ħajr ukoll lid-Dir. Ekk. il-Kanonku Dun Mikiel Borg li akkumpanjana waqt il-mawra tagħna u saħansitra kull filgħodu kien iqaddsilna qabel il-B/F fil-Hostel tagħna. Ringrazzjament ukoll imur għal daw k il- Maltin u Għawdxin li nkitbu bħala membri godda magħna.

Minn issa nawgura lilkom u lill-familji tagħkom il-Milied it-Tajjeb u Sena Qaddisa mimlija xogħol lejn l-Għaqda.

Anton Galea Segretarju

Data : 3 ta' Novembru 2016.

P.S. Grazzi tad-donazzjonijiet mogħtija.

L-Għaqda ġiet mistiedna għall-Konvenju tal-*Associazione Italiana Amici del Presepio* li ser isir f'Candela bejn is-7 u 10 ta' Settembru 2017

Joe M. Attard - Gozo

EARLY BIRD
SPECIALS ON 2017
COACH TOURS AND
RIVER CRUISING
ON SALE NOW.
SAVE \$\$\$\$ BY BOOKING EARLY.
EUROPE, USA, CANADA, ASIA,
SOUTH AMERICA,
& RIVER CRUISING ALL
DISCOUNTED. FLY FREE
WITH SELECTED RIVER CRUISES:
CONDITIONS APPLY



CB Travel Adventures
22 Ollier Crescent - Prospect NSW 2148
Tel: (02) 9622 5779 *Mob:* 0412 325 517
Email: sales@cbtraveladventures.com.au

Donald Trump Is Elected President in Stunning Repudiation of the Establishment



Donald John Trump was elected the 45th president of the United States on Tuesday in a stunning culmination of an explosive, populist and polarizing campaign that took relentless aim at the institutions and long-held ideals of American democracy.

The surprise outcome, defying late polls that showed Hillary Clinton with a modest but persistent edge, threatened convulsions throughout the country and the world, where skeptics had watched with alarm as Mr. Trump's unvarnished overtures to disillusioned voters took hold.

The triumph for Mr. Trump, 70, a real estate developer-turned-reality television star with no government experience, was a powerful rejection of the establishment forces that had assembled against him, from the world of business to government, and the consensus they had forged on everything from trade to immigration.



DUN FRANS CAMILLERI – POET

FROM HAMRUN

Another versatile priest centred in Hamrun who though outwardly old fashioned in his attire (he was still wearing his cassock outside in the street after most of the others had switched to *clergy* garb post Vatican II) was one of the most open-minded people in the parish.

He was a very gentle person to communicate with and through my personal experience the best priest one could meet in a confessional. He was also the humblest while celebrating the sacrifice of the Mass.

Born in Marsa on the 29th January 1919, he studied at St.Paul school and at the seminary before being ordained priest in 1943. He taught Maltese at St.Aloysius College and at the Seminary between 1944 and 1964. He was an active member, secretary and editor of *Ghaqda ta' qari tajjeb* for a long while, and editor for *Il-Huggiega* and *Lil Hutna*. He was spiritual director for the Legion of Mary in 1956, for the St.Cajetan Band Club from 1943, and for the Hamrun Spartans Soccer Club from 1946. He was also involved in the Emigrants Commission from 1950, the Malta Playing Fields Association from 1956 and the Chorus Melitensis from 1958.

He was also on many important committees for organizing festivities within the parish as many contemporary lineups show. He loved the Maltese language and this can be seen in his poetry, which is still studied by Maltese students in many schools. He is well known all around the island for the lyrics he wrote for hymns to patron saints of villages. Three of these are dedicated to St.Cajetan, two of which were put to music one each by the band clubs. In May 1943 he became a member of the *Akkademja tal-Malti* and was for a time on its committee. His writing style follows that of the Maltese National Poet Dun Karm Psaila, relating to Religion and Country. Not only did he publish whole collections of poems, hymns and essays over the years, but he was also called by the Liturgical commission to translate into Maltese all the hymns and sequences for the Maltese version of the Missal after the norms of Vatican II.

He was also one of the best photographers around and one can still find postcards and landscapes taken by him in publications and calendars. Many of these show his love for nature. He spent hours in public gardens, knew all the gardeners in charge and also dabbled a little in propagating exotic flowers. He also spent some time in craftwork based on nature like making complicated plaques out of seashells. Another of his closest friends was the Maltese tenor Oreste Kirkop. This shows that although he himself did not have a voice to boast about, classical music was in his blood too. His last days were in stark contrast to his very active life. He was blinded by an inoperable brain tumor, which finally took him forever on the 6th December 1990. His bust in bronze sits on a shelf in his honour in the hall of a primary school named after him in Hamrun.

KEEP ON SENDING YOUR ARTICLES, COMMENTS AND EMAILS
BE PART OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF MALTESE CULTURE

THANK YOU - GRAZZI





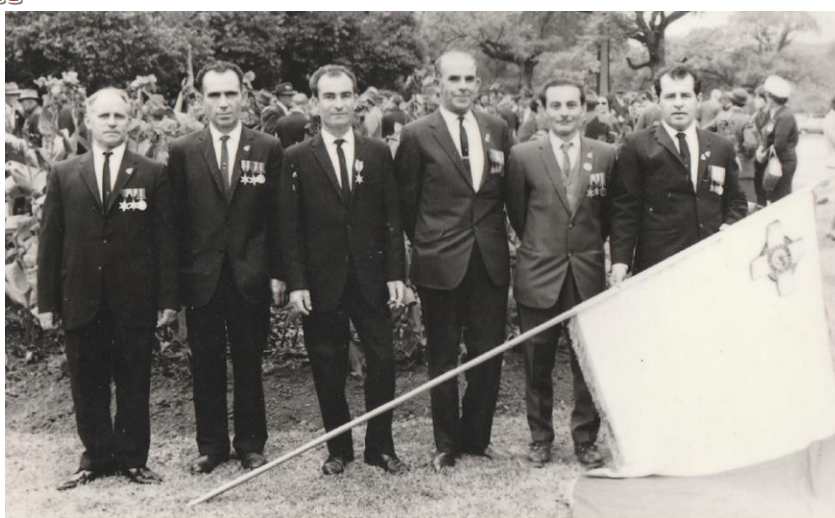
CANTICUM VITAE – SONG OF LIFE

In the beautiful and captivating surroundings of St. John's Co-Cathedral, composer and conductor Hermann Ferrugia Frantz presents his newest work for orchestra, choir and soloists.

Canticum Vitae, or "Song of Life" is an oratorio based on sacred texts compiled by Mons. Lawrence Gatt. The piece was written specifically for this concert which celebrates the organisation id-Dar tal-Providenza.

Hermann Farrugia Frantz – Conductor Francesca Aquiliana – Soprano
Charles Vincenti – Tenor Alfred Camilleri – Baritone Coro Bel Canto
DATE & TIME: 17/11/2016 - 7:30P LOCATION: St John's Co-Cathedral - Free

NOSTALGIA



RSL MALTESE SUB-BRANCH SOUTH AUSTRALIA

First Committee 1968

J.Vella, G.Piscopo, L. Zammit, J DeFelice Secretary/Treasurer,
C. Sacco Vice-President (all deceased)
and C. Farrugia (President)



Malta National Team against Austria in their first ever international: (Bil-wieqfa/standing) Bonnici, Debattista Scerri, Cini, Gila, Calleja, (Kokka/Squatting) Borg, Schembri (Capt.), Cauchi, S.Nicholl, D'Emanuele

Photo from: 45 Sena ta' Football Internazzjonali ta' Malta, Author Joseph A. Sacco
(Malta's first ever lineup, February 24, 1957, Malta 2-Austria 3)



IL-BRONJA (LARGE MARINE SHELL)

Anna Borg Cardona

Large conch shells have been used to generate sound in many areas of the globe. In the Mediterranean the shell has been associated with seamen, fishermen, pastoral and agricultural settings, seasonal celebrations and with various rituals. Triton shells, attributed with strong magical and protective powers, were held with special reverence by man in prehistory and antiquity. On the Maltese Islands the shell, known as *bronja*, is end-blown and has been associated mostly with the grinding of grain. For at least 300 years the shell was used by millers to transmit a very specific message: it announced that the wind was right for grain to be brought to the mill for grinding. The *bronja* is also known to have been used as a signal instrument during daytime watch in the 16th century, as a noise producer during carnival and as a call to homing pigeons.

'The Marine Shell in and around the Maltese Islands' *The Galpin Society Journal* LXVI (2013), pp.185-200



THE
NOSTALGIA
POSTCARD
COLLECTOR'S CLUB



Lord Mountbatten, 1949

Lord Mountbatten celebrates Empire Day at the Phoenicia Hotel in Malta. He became Personal Naval ADC to the Prince of Wales in 1936 accompanying him on his world tour. By 1949 Malta had become the largest Naval Station during the Second World War and as Vice Admiral, Mountbatten played an important role in the Mediterranean Fleet as chief of combined operations.

This Edition © IRIS Publishing Ltd MCMXCI Set 13

Photo © Hulton Picture Co.