



**New version of the 'Malta Mass' app, 13500 downloads made**

BY GOZO NEWS · [www.gozonews.com](http://www.gozonews.com)



The Church in Malta, through its Communications Office, has launched a new and updated version of the mobile phone application 'Malta Mass.' This app makes it easy for the general public to access information regarding the schedule of daily and weekend Masses, both in Malta and in Gozo.

Through the app, users can find Mass in the nearest Church, or according to their preferred time and location, as well as information about the language in which Mass will be celebrated.

The new version of the app also includes the opening time and locality of adoration chapels, daily Scripture readings as well as reflections on the Gospel. News items can also be accessed on the official website of the Church in Malta

[www.thechurchinmalta.org](http://www.thechurchinmalta.org).

The app includes time schedules of more than 4,600 Masses held during the week, in 360 churches or chapels in which Masses are celebrated regularly, in 70 parishes in Malta and 14 parishes in Gozo. It also includes information with regards to 57 adoration chapels which are found in Malta.

The app was originally launched on the World Day of Social Communication in 2012, and to-date more than 13,530 have downloaded this app on their mobile phone.

'Malta Mass' app is available free of charge from the App store (Link: <http://knisja.org/iOS>) or from the Play Store (Link: <http://knisja.org/Android>).

Where would you like to see change at a global level?

## #whatnext

Send your message to Heads of Government today!  
The three best posts will be chosen to attend the Youth Forum for free.



## Open Call for Maltese Youths to Participate in the 2015 Commonwealth Youth Forum?

Are you a youth leader aged between 16 and 29 years and have experience in youth advocacy or development? Submit an application to attend this international event!

### About the Commonwealth Youth Forum

The Commonwealth Youth Forum, hosted by the Government of Malta, and co-organised with the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Commonwealth Youth Council, is one of the four fora held just before CHOGM to help set the agenda for the actual meeting between Heads of Government. The Commonwealth Youth Forum will be held between the 21 and 25 of November 2015 at the San Antonio Hotel, in St. Paul's Bay.

The event brings together youth leaders from across the Commonwealth to exchange ideas and share experiences, build skills and networks, identify the most vital challenges and opportunities facing young people today, and make recommendations to decision makers at the highest level.



### What will the forum achieve?

The Forum provides a platform for young people to have their say during the biennial CHOGM summit on what issues should be tackled by the Commonwealth.

The meeting:

- **Is an opportunity for young people to set and manage their own agenda, contributing to development and democracy work in the Commonwealth**
- **Is a demonstration and celebration of the role and contribution of young people in promoting democracy and development**
- **Aims to promote meaningful cultural exchange and cooperation among young people across the Commonwealth**

The theme for the 2015 Commonwealth Youth Forum is “Adding Global Value...#WhatNext?”. Following closely the main CHOGM theme, this Youth Forum will aim to challenge and promote the role of the Commonwealth in adding global value, and, importantly, the role that young people will have in achieving this vision.

Subthemes for the 2015 Commonwealth Youth Forum focus on education, youth employment, entrepreneurship, sustainable development, climate change, ICT, health, human rights, youth policy and youth work. For the first time, the outcome document from the forum will feature concrete policy proposals which can be readily adopted by the National Youth Councils, Commonwealth countries themselves, or by the Commonwealth. For more information about the Commonwealth Youth Forum and its themes see: <https://chogm2015.mt/fora/youthforum>

For information about the #WhatNext? campaign, see: <http://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/whatnext-social-media-campaign-young-people-influence-chogm-2015>

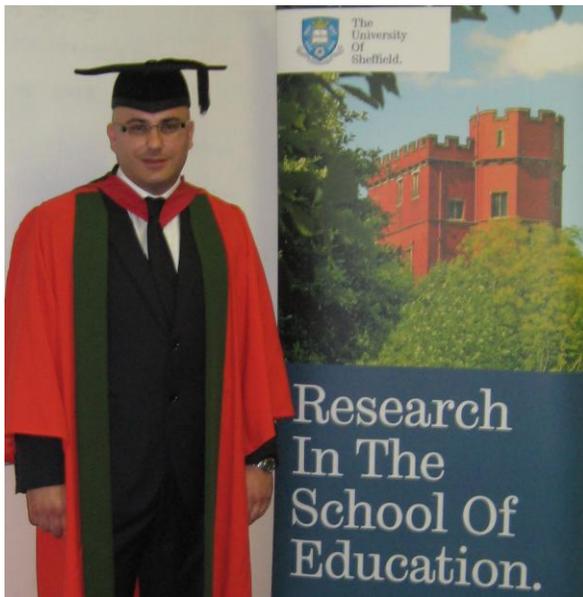
How do I apply? Complete the online form to apply.  
See: <https://chogm2015.mt/fora/youthforum/application>

■ **Successful applicants should:**

- Be a recognised member of a national youth-led body, or represent a youth organisation or special interest group (such as indigenous young people, young people with disabilities, rural youth, young people from diaspora communities, LGBTQI etc.)
- Demonstrate an interest in global and Commonwealth issues and working with other young people towards the success of local, regional youth organisations.
- Be committed to work with youth leaders, young people, youth organisations and special interest groups as part of the preparatory work prior to attending and after the forum. This includes disseminating learning and engaging with the Commonwealth Youth Council and other stakeholders to assist implement outcomes from the forum.
- Be dedicated to strengthening dialogue between young people of the Commonwealth.
- Be a citizen of Malta.

Youth who are selected to participate in the Commonwealth Youth Forum are expected to fully participate in all the parts of the forum programme between the 21-25 of November 2015.

**Applications must be completed by 30 September 2015. To apply, complete the online form at: <https://chogm2015.mt/fora/youthforum/application>** For information on the application process, email: [youthforum@chogm2015.mt](mailto:youthforum@chogm2015.mt)



## Teaching Maltese as a Foreign Language

Charles Daniel Saliba was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy during a graduation ceremony held at the University of Sheffield (UK).

He specialised in teaching Maltese as a foreign language and was supervised by Terry Lamb, professor of languages and pedagogy and *Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques*. Saliba's study investigated whether the Directorate for Lifelong Learning MFL (Maltese Foreign Language) courses met the learners' expectations in terms of the syllabi, teaching methods and learning materials.

It also examined the teachers' needs, considering their key role in the success of course delivery and varying levels of training. Saliba's study was sponsored by the *Malta Government Scholarship Scheme Grant* (MGSS). As a by-product of his research, Saliba published the *Maltese for Foreigners* book series and devised three syllabi based on the Common European Framework, which can be downloaded for free from his website: [www.charlesdanielsaliba.com](http://www.charlesdanielsaliba.com) Photo: Charles Daniel Saliba at his graduation at the University of Sheffield.

## LITTLE MALTA IN CANADA

### TORONTO'S LITTLE MALTA GIVES ME SECOND-GENERATION IMMIGRANT GUILT: MICALLEF



The Malta Bake Shop is the next stop on the tour. This place is a little bit of a local institution, offering a delight called pastizzi that everyone seems to rave about. I suspect that it's not gluten-free, otherwise I would have tried it and reported back on it. The Junction embraces "Little Malta" within its boundaries. There were a number of waves of Maltese immigrants into Canada from 1826 onwards and the majority of the Toronto newcomers settled here. Upwards of 8,000 Maltese immigrants and their descendants lived within the Junction bounds by the 1980's, but as often happens when a community becomes more integrated with its new country and culture, most have moved on. Traces of their impact and

presence can still be found throughout the Junction.



<http://leftfootrightfoot.blogspot.com.au/2011/04/murmur-toronto-junction.html>



**The city's Maltese population has mostly moved on from the Junction's Malta Village, dispersing throughout the GTA. Shawn Micallef, a second-generation half-Maltese kid, feels a little guilty about not visiting the area more often.**

**By:** Shawn Micallef Living Columnist, Published on Thu Mar 19 2015

Little Italy. Chinatown. Gerrard India Bazaar. Koreatown. Little Ethiopia.

Toronto is a city of ethnic clusters that are celebrated for their miniature recreations of the "old country."

It's a permanent Carousel of Nations, but for immigrant communities that largely arrived a generation or more ago, the corresponding population in the surrounding neighbourhood often has moved elsewhere in the city. Left behind are the ethnic strips concentrated around restaurants, cultural centres, and places of worship. In the Junction neighbourhood along Dundas St. W. there's Malta Village; it too has seen most of the local Maltese population disperse throughout the GTA. Still, they come back to attend mass at St. Paul the Apostle church on Sundays or pick up some *pastizzi*, Malta's savoury pastry, at the Malta Bake Shop.

I've always called the neighbourhood Little Malta instead of Malta Village, amused by the irony of a little version of a place that is quite little itself. As a second-generation half-Maltese kid growing up in Canada, it was a physical connection to an ancestral homeland. Like most Maltese, I'm proud that the wee Mediterranean island nation commands such a presence on Dundas, punching above its size and weight.

I don't go to Little Malta much. In fact, I probably visit Malta itself more than I frequent the Maltese establishments on Dundas. I don't make it to the Malta Bake Shop unless I'm taking a friend for a first visit. I don't drink at the Maltese Canadian Society of Toronto (established 1922) and I'm not a member of the Melita Soccer Club (Melita being the allegorical figure representing Malta). I don't even go to the Maltese travel agency, the one with a picture of an Air Malta plane in the window, to buy my ticket to Malta.

Little Malta is on the other side of town from where I live, but that's not a good excuse; I travel around to other places further afield routinely. Toronto is a city with many scenes and near-endless distractions though, all vying for attention. And my "Malteseness," if that's a thing, is just part of my identity here as a Canadian, although an important part.

Being a member of a diaspora is sometimes a disconnected experience for second-generation immigrants, a kind of shadow citizenship, of being of another place without actually being from there. Some people learned traditional folk dances as kids; others keep the old recipes alive at home. Unlike myself, second-generation people who speak the language might have the deepest connection.

The Maltese, perhaps due to a shared British colonial heritage, have assimilated so deeply into Canadian culture that I'm often surprised when people I've known for years tell me they're Maltese. Cultures blend and change naturally, that's fine, but still the guilt remains.

Maybe the ethnic commercial strips are as much for everyone else as the ethnic group itself and are a symbolic public presence marking who has arrived here, though I'm sure shop owners would rather that bond be a little stronger and visitations a little more frequent. This summer, Heritage Toronto will be unveiling a plaque dedicated to the Maltese community here. That may help renew the bond.

I should go to Little Malta more, I often think, but that resolve crumbles as the rest of Toronto distracts me. Maybe more people of non-Maltese descent should visit to help alleviate my guilt. Buy a plane ticket. Go to confession at St. Paul's. Have a picnic in Malta Park. Perhaps *pastizzi* will become a trendy food like fish tacos or Cronuts and everybody will flock to the Malta Bake Shop. I hope so. The second-generation guilt can get heavy at times.

## Maltese women writers in Australia

### CARMEL MARY BARETTA



Carmel Baretta was born in Australia to parents who originally came from Mosta. She lives in Mackay (Queensland) and has been involved in several activities, including Pony Club Instructor and Judge in all phases of competition. She is foundation member of the Maltese Club where she has held several executive positions over the years. She has served as Social Issues Convenor for the State Catholic Women's League of Queensland and has been President of Friends Mackay Libraries Inc. Carmel, an Honorary Consul of Malta, was the first person to be appointed to this position to serve Central Queensland. She is also co-founder and co-ordinator of *the Maltese Language School, Skola Maltija Mackay*.

In 2001, Carmel Baretta, together with Laraine Schembri published a book, *From Humble Beginnings: Mackay Maltese Pioneers 1883 – 1940*, which, in the words of the migration historian Mark Caruana, “deserves a well-earned recognition as an outstanding work of Maltese migration history, done with patience and diligence, with great love and dedication”. It is a collection of short histories of families of migrants over the years. As she says: “Our Australian history is impregnated with untold stories of quiet achievers. Sadly though, many history books often fail to give credit to such as these, and the ‘little man’ is forgotten. This book *From Humble Beginnings* will ensure their achievements and contributions are forever acknowledged.” Carmel and Laraine have travelled extensively with their historical and photographic exhibitions including ‘Our Shared Heritage’, ‘Mackay Maltese Pioneering Women’, ‘Journey to Australia’.

### PAULINE CURMI



Pauline Curmi, nee Zammit is an educator, writer, literary translator and poet.

She was born and raised in Victoria, Gozo where she qualified as a Secondary School teacher and taught English and French at *St Mary Grammar School, Gozo*. In an adventurous move, she and her family left the island in 1967 when her father accepted the post of Migration Attaché in the Diplomatic Corps in the Malta Embassy in Canberra. Pauline and her husband chose to settle and raise their three children in Melbourne.

Following her first teaching degree in Malta, Pauline upgraded her qualifications by studying in a number of universities in Australia obtaining a Dip.Ed., B.Ed., M.A. in Applied Linguistics, a Diploma in Professional Creative Writing and a Master of Letters. Her current interests in academia range from Jungian psychology to mythology, mysticism and the hidden wisdom, traces of which are evident in her writing.

She has held various teaching, tutoring and lecturing positions in Secondary Schools and Colleges of Advanced Education in Melbourne. In interim, she served as a member of various educational professional bodies.

Pauline has written children's fiction, created *The Children's Page* for *The Herald Sun*, NSW and *The Mail* in Melbourne. She has translated short story books and other resource material for the Education Department in Victoria, Australia. She has broadcasted and published children's books in the Maltese language. Her first book *Holm u Fantasija* (1987) was awarded a ‘Premju Letterarju’ and a silver medal by the Malta Government. Her publication *L-Avventuri ta' Alice* (1998) is a creative translation of *The Adventures of Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll.

Her Maltese poems have appeared in journals and anthologies published by the *Maltese Literature Group* in Australia. Lecturers reviewing her English poetry manuscripts describe her as an esoteric poet. According to their comments, Pauline writes spontaneously delving into the ‘instinctive and intuitive depths of the psyche’. One critic notes that ‘her images burst into reality with archetypal messages.’ She herself sees her poems like ‘soul-dreams’ arising from the unconscious.

The ancient lore of her first island home has left an indelible mark on her psyche and this is subtly revealed in her writing. It is justified for all Maltese, and not only those living in Australia, to feel proud of these achievements by persons of Maltese origin. They will undeniably leave a mark on the increasing corpus of literature which in many cases owes its origin to influences first experienced in Malta. In other instances, the Maltese connection is more tenuous, a feature one will expect to become more and more evident with subsequent generations of Maltese-Australian writers.

## CHEV CHARLES FIGALLO



H. E. Mr. Charles Muscat, High Commissioner of Malta and Mrs. Victoria Muscat were the special guests of Chev. Charles Figallo, OSJ at a solemn investiture ceremony held at St. Andrews by the Sea Church where together with two "Dames of Grace" and seven "Knights of Grace" (including Chev. Charles Figallo, OSJ) were inaugurated into the Sovereign Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem Knights of Malta. Charles is very thankful to Joe Ienco OSJ CMC JP for his assistance and support.

The Master of Ceremony, Lady Rosaria Cusumano, OSJ welcomed all present at the Church which was full to its capacity. Also present were the family and friends of Chev. Charles Figallo, OSJ. Father Lauro Rufo read and blessed the newly invested Dames and Knights. One must mention that the Church was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

After the Grand Prior of Australia, H.E. Chev. P. Pedulla, together with the Knights and Dames of the Commentary of Adelaide, positioned themselves beside the altar, the solemn ceremony of the investiture commenced. The newly invested Dames and Knights of Grace were recognized for their charitable service to the community. They vowed to honor and uphold the high ideals of the Order by actively engaging in its spiritual, fraternal and chivalric activities and several members of parliament also attended

After the church ceremony, and to celebrate the occasion of the Investiture, a Black Tie Ball was organized and held at the Hilton Hotel. Over three hundred people attended the Ball. All funds collected went to a particular project which was announced on the night.

Charles has come a long way since the 70's, his service and help in donating funds to many communities in Australia and I would like to mention a few, Make a Wish Foundation Australia, Tutti Arts for disabled children and many others, which we are under the Commonwealth Home Support Program. he is supported by Father Gabriel Micallef, the Franciscan Sisters of the Heart of Jesus. He has been honoured with an honorary membership with the Naval Military and Air Force Club of South Australia, BRIG Dr. Rob Atkinson AM RFD President for the building of a monument for 297 Anzacs buried in Malta. Mr. Figallo was also awarded recognition by the South Australian Police Department for his community service. He is a member of the freemasons Leonardo Di Vinci lodge and of course he was recently awarded a Knighthood.

Charles never seems to stop, he is currently working on a plan to save many businesses going bankrupt through lobbying Politicians and in return he strongly believes this will help reduce domestic violence, and will create even more jobs and training opportunities. Charles is working closely with the commissioner of small businesses.

### MALTA AND THE ANZACS – THE NURSE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

To order a copy of this limited edition commemorative  
book contact Frank [honconsul@live.com.au](mailto:honconsul@live.com.au) for details

# THE MALTA WHEELCHAIR DANCESPORT ASSOCIATION (MWDA)



Wheelchair & Able-Bodied Ballroom & Latin American Championships including Show dance Championships and Team Match.

## About Wheelchair Dancing

Wheelchair dancing was started in Malta in 1999. In other parts of the world it has been practiced for over 20 years. The Association was formed in Malta in 2001. The aims are to teach people in wheelchairs to dance in a similar format to non-disabled people. For competitive purposes there are two forms

- 1) Combi where one partner is in a wheelchair and one is non-disabled.
- 2) Duo where two are in wheelchairs. Dances are: Latin American - Cha Cha Cha, Samba, Rumba, Paso Doble and Jive. Standard - Waltz, Tango, Viennese Waltz, Foxtrot and quickstep.

There are two categories of disability which are classified by trained classifiers. There are different levels starting as a beginner and ending at championship level. Apart from the above there are line dances and solo dances which can be used socially.

Phone 35621370828 / 99864110 / 99020324

Email [info@maltawda.com](mailto:info@maltawda.com)

Website [www.maltawda.com](http://www.maltawda.com)



## INFORMATION REQUIRED

Great grandfather - **Edward Moore** born Liverpool England

Married Guiseppa do not know the maiden name.

Daughter my Grandmother Christina Borg née Moore born 1920

Married Constantino Borg born 1912

This is as far back as my family tree goes at this point. No one can tell me much more because from what I was told he was a military man British and wasn't all that nice so was avoided. Hence the lack of info.

My grandparent have gone now. So tracking is very difficult, and records in Europe tend not to always include Malta which is frustrating. Any information on my great grandparents would be appreciated.

Contact: **Allan & Carmen Traise** ([ctraise@bigpond.net.au](mailto:ctraise@bigpond.net.au))

## FATHER ALBERTO GAUCI — FRANCISCAN



Padre Alberto Gauci is a Franciscan friar, a missionary stationed in Olancho, Honduras since 1973. Father Albert is from the Friars of the Immaculate Conception Province, USA. This site was created to offer each visitor greater access to the tireless efforts of Fr. Albert's life. With all the many and frequent challenges he faces, Fr. Albert forges ahead with Franciscan hope and love, trusting in Divine Providence and the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary to assist, guide and protect him and all at the mission, who are striving to build a "Civilization of Love."

World Cup fever has hit a dusty small town in Honduras where a Maltese Franciscan friar is overseeing the construction of a football stadium he hopes will give youngsters a choice over drugs. Padre Alberto Gauci, the Maltese priest praised by the BBC for building a stadium in a small Honduras town says he does not merit any of the positive and beautiful comments made about him.

Fr Gauci is building the stadium to give give youngsters a choice over drugs. The priest, 66, who has spent 40 years getting his hands dirty to help the poor community of Olancho never tires practising the philosophy of St Francis of Assisi.



In 2007 he was collecting money to build a prison – to replace the State-run one where 427 were cramped into a space meant for 80 people.

Padre Alberto, as he is fondly known among his parishioners, is credited with having raised money to build an old people's home, an orphanage and a healthcare centre in a parish of 50,000.

The attention on his latest project is gaining momentum with the World Cup, especially since Honduras qualified for the tournament.

His story also sparked a lot of enthusiasm in Malta with several praising his work.

Padre Alberto was chuffed by people's reaction and told The Sunday Times of Malta: "Franciscan humility aside, I can assure you I don't merit any of the positive and beautiful comments."

He added: "I'm only a poor Franciscan friar who is trying to finish this soccer stadium so that our youth can have a place where to play and keep away from drugs and alcohol abuse." Nostalgic about his motherland, Padre Alberto said although Honduras was his adopted country, he was still very Maltese at heart. "I miss my small village of Gharghur, the **bajtar tax-xewk** [prickly pears], the **fenek biz-zalza** [rabbit with sauce] and **qarnit bil-pizelli** [octopus with peas]," he said. "Every day I salute the Maltese flag I still have in my room. Un abrazo [a hug] to all the Maltese. Thanks to the BBC and THE NEWSPAPERS for all the positive coverage about Honduras, the country, which after Malta, has given me so much love, happiness and hope for the future."

FOR THE FIRST TIME  
IN MALTA

Air Supply  
40 YEARS

28TH AUGUST  
MFCC, TA' QALI

"Malta Command" is a Second World War living history or re-enactment group which aims to portray the life of men and women serving in the British Forces during the Battle of Malta in WW2



**UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT**

The British Army soldier of WW2 possessed a vast array of kit, this of course included items of uniform as well as personal and fighting equipment. Here you can find what any soldier serving in Malta (not only the Maltese Regiments) would possess with some information and peculiarities about how this was used on our island.

**WINTER UNIFORM**

The standard issue uniform issued to the British soldier in the UK was the **Battle Dress (BD)**. Being made of serge this was appropriate for the cold temperatures of NW Europe, but was not the case for Southern Europe or North Africa. Malta, lying in between, was no exception.



The BD was known in Malta as the winter uniform, this was to be worn from November till the end of May. This consisted of a BD blouse with two chest pockets and epaulettes, BD trousers with a First Field Dressing pocket and a larger 'map' pocket on the left leg. Under the blouse one had to wear a woolen collarless shirt and keep the Blouse collar closed, Officers could open the collar and wear a shirt and tie. Web belt, ammo boots and gaiters were standard. Men were also issued with a pullover and a greatcoat. Since temperatures on Malta change fast it was very common for servicemen to adapt their uniforms to the situation. This resulted in various combinations which didn't really reflect 'uniformity'.

The BDs used in Malta were of the first pattern known as the '37 pattern. Due to the endless destruction of convoys bringing supplies to the island, the '40 "austerity" pattern never got to Malta in large amounts and was therefore never issued. Denim BD uniforms were also used often instead of the woolen BDs. These were of a lighter material and therefore ideal for the hotter late months of winter.

The BDs used in Malta were of the first pattern known

**SUMMER UNIFORM**



The **Khaki Drill (KD)** or summer uniform was the most common type of clothing donned throughout the year in Malta. This consisted of a pair of 40 pattern shorts, an aertex shirt and web belt. Aertex was a type of breathable material which was supposed to keep the wearer cooler. To protect their legs from the sun (especially the British), soldiers wore hose tops, a sort of woolen leg warmer which covered from the ankle to the knee. This was kept in place inside the ammo boot by means of puttees which were wrapped around the ankle. Puttees reinforced the ankle (Maltese terrain is VERY rough) and also ensured waterproofing. Officers

were also issued with bush jackets which had four pockets and were worn over the shorts.

All **webbing** used by soldiers in Malta was blanched in a special "light stone" colour. There were various messy ways of doing this but the most common system used was that of mixing some clay, blanco and sugar until a yellowish KD colour was obtained. Coincidentally the best clay for this job could be found on a slope very close to Ghajn Tuffieha rest camp. Brass was always kept shining.

The most common layout for webbing was the **Battle Order**; this was mainly used in combat and training. It consisted of a pair of cross straps and a web belt to which the soldier would attach a pair of ammo pouches, water bottle and a bayonet. A small pack was carried on the back during patrols or long exercises, in it a soldier would keep some clothing, water and some supplies like food or extra ammo. The entrenching tool was not issued in Malta since digging foxholes is impossible on the rocky island. Infantry used the multi purpose ammo pouches which were large enough to take Bren magazines, grenades, charger clips etc. Artillery men were issued with twin ammo pouches which could take 4 charger clips each.

When on parade or on guard duty, soldiers would wear **Musketry Order** webbing. This merely consisted of a web belt and bayonet frog. Guards of honour, parades, inspections and other ceremonial duties were continued by the Maltese soldiers even during the worst periods of the war. The men's turnout was always 100%. When the soldier had to move a long distance or during route marches, he would have worn the **Marching Order**. Standard battle order layout would be worn with the difference that the small pack would be slung on the soldier's right hip instead of the water bottle and the large pack (haversack) was worn on the shoulders. Men would carry most of their belongings or heavier clothes in the large pack.



Australian Football has the capacity to bring people together from diverse cultural backgrounds. With this in mind, the AFL is working closely with state football bodies to build strong working relationships with many diverse communities to identify barriers and to develop strategies to encourage involvement.

A range of resources and programs have been developed to help local leagues and clubs located within diverse communities to take action to ensure their activities are welcoming and inclusive to create safe and healthy family friendly football environments for people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) communities.

The Multicultural Program has 10 Multicultural Development Officers (MDO's) based in Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia. This enables the AFL and the AFL clubs to reach more people in the community and add value and quality to all our initiatives. The MDO's are based at and working closely with AFL clubs to deliver programs encouraging participation in Australian Football within multicultural communities and schools across greater Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide and some rural areas. The program aims to introduce young people from targeted culturally and linguistically diverse communities to Australian Football and to influence mainstream Australian Football clubs to embrace multicultural diversity as part of their ongoing operations.

#### **Multicultural Program**

- Twenty percent of Australians were born in another country, of whom more than half came to Australia from non-English speaking nations. Combined with their Australian-born children, they constitute 43 percent of the population.
- By 2025 overseas born families will outnumber locally born families and by 2049 Australia's population is expected to grow to 35 million, the majority of this increase will come from migrant sources. Two thirds will continue to come from Asian nations.
- In 2009, the number of permanent and long-term migrants arriving in Australia has soared to more than 500,000 a year.
- Multicultural Australians have economic clout. Their spending power has doubled since 1991 and is now over \$58 billion a year.
- Sydney and Melbourne more than 50% of the population is born overseas or has one or more parents born overseas.



EUROPEAN UNION  
Delegation to Australia



Media Release N°011

10 August 2015

The rights of women and girls around the world will be discussed at a public forum at Parliament House in Canberra. The event has been organised by the United Nations Parliamentary Group in conjunction with the Delegation of the European Union to Australia and the United Nations Association of Australia. The forum will discuss gender equality which will be a key issue in September when United Nations members meet in New York to agree on the post-2015 development agenda and finalise the Sustainable Development Goals.

The statistics about gender inequality are deeply concerning. Less than 20 per cent of the world's women own land. Women spend a combined total of 16 million hours collecting water compared to six million hours by men. More than 80 per cent of the world's domestic workers are women. Only 24 per cent of the world's women hold senior management positions. The list goes on.

The chair of the parliamentary group and Federal Member for Murray, Dr Sharman Stone said, "despite some improvement in the numbers of women surviving child birth and infant mortality rates, women and girls continue to be significantly undereducated, underpaid, assaulted and abused compared to men and boys."

The European Union's Ambassador to Australia, Sem Fabrizio, said the Sustainable Development Goals would commit the international community to measurable targets after 2015.

"This is the European Year for Development and the EU is committed to fulfil these goals," Ambassador Fabrizio said. "It is a unique opportunity for us all to join the UN in its work, particularly for the advancement of gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and the fight against all forms of violence against women."

Dr Stone, Ambassador Fabrizio as well as Pakistan's High Commissioner Naela Chohan and Deputy Secretary Ewen McDonald from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade will speak at tonight's forum. A key theme will be exploring the role of gender equality in eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development via environmental, social and economic solutions. The audience will also be invited to participate in the discussion.

## THE SUEZ CANAL - EGYPT



THE **Suez Canal** (Arabic: قناة السويس *Qanāt al-Suwais*) is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. Opened 17 November 1869, after 10 years of construction, it allows ships to travel between Europe and South Asia without navigating around Africa thereby reducing the sea voyage distance between Europe and India by about 7,000 kilometres (4,300 mi). The northern terminus is Port Said, where there are two outlets to the sea; the southern terminus is Port Tewfik at the city of Suez, where there is one outlet to the sea. Ismailia is on its west bank, 3 km (1.9 mi) from the half-way point.<sup>[1]</sup> In 2012, 17,225 vessels traversed the canal (47 per day).

When built, the canal was 164 km (102 mi) long and 8 m (26 ft) deep. After several enlargements, it is 193.30 km (120.11 mi) long, 24 m (79 ft) deep and 205 metres (673 ft) wide.<sup>[3]</sup> It consists of the northern access channel of 22 km (14 mi), the canal itself of 162.25 km (100.82 mi) and the southern access channel of 9 km (5.6 mi).

The canal is single-lane with passing places in the Ballah Bypass and the Great Bitter Lake.<sup>[5]</sup> It contains no locks; seawater flows freely through it. In general, the canal north of the Bitter Lakes flows north in winter and south in summer. South of the lakes, the current changes with the tide at Suez. The canal is owned and maintained by the Suez Canal Authority<sup>[7]</sup> (SCA) of Egypt. Under the Convention of Constantinople, it may be used "*in time of war as in time of peace, by every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag.*"

In August 2014, construction was launched to expand and widen the Ballah Bypass, for 35km, costing \$8.4 billion, to speed the canal's transit time. Funding was arranged by issuing interest-bearing investment certificates exclusively to Egyptian entities and individuals, and the target amount was collected over only six working days. The expansion is expected to double the capacity of the Suez Canal from 49 to 97 ships a day. Construction of the project is expected to take a year.



## MALTA AND THE ANZACS CENTENARY

Roll of Honour:

### Charles Emanuel Bonavia

**Service Number:** 157 **Rank:** Private **Unit:** 11th Australian Infantry Battalion **Born:** Malta

**Service:** Australian Army **Conflict:** First World War, 1914-1918

**Date of death:** 25 April 1915 **Place of death:** Gallipoli, Dardanelles, Turkey

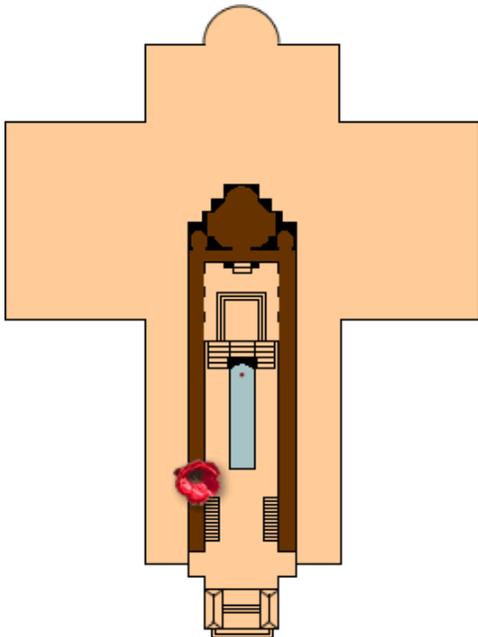
**Cause of death:** Killed in action **Age at death:** 27 **Place of association:** Perth, Western Australia

**Cemetery or memorial details:** Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli Peninsula, Canakkale Province, Turkey

**Source:** AWM145 Roll of Honour cards, 1914-1918 War, Army

### Location on the Roll of Honour

Charles Emanuel Bonavia's name is located at **panel 61** in the **Commemorative Area** at the Australian War Memorial (as indicated by the poppy on the plan).



### Roll of Honour name projection

Charles Emanuel Bonavia's name will be projected onto the exterior of the Hall of Memory on:

- Tue 18 August, 2015 at 10:45 pm
- Thu 8 October, 2015 at 10:23 pm
- Wed 9 December, 2015 at 4:40 am
- Sat 6 February, 2016 at 4:17 am
- Sat 2 April, 2016 at 9:40 pm
- Thu 19 May, 2016 at 1:06 am
- Thu 30 June, 2016 at 2:23 am
- Fri 12 August, 2016 at 9:36 pm
- Sat 1 October, 2016 at 4:26 am

These dates and times are estimates. Please note that previous advised times on this site have recently been changed to ensure that early evening projections are clearly visible and not affected by twilight. The actual time of projection could also change as a result of weather and other factors, so it is advisable to check closer to the date. In the rare event of a temporary loss of electrical power, the names scheduled for display in that period will not appear until the next time listed.

**Read more on the website "Australian War Memorial"**

<https://www.awm.gov.au/>

## Malta Libraries

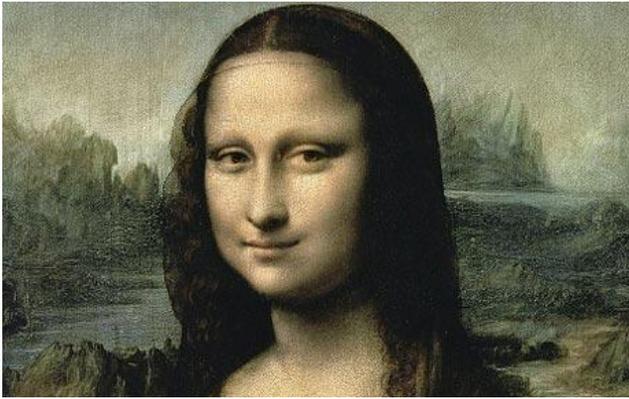
Mission Statement



*The mission of Malta Libraries is to ensure the collection and conservation of Malta's documentary heritage for present and future generations, to maintain and develop the libraries regulated under the Malta Libraries Act, and to encourage reading for study, research, self-development and lifelong learning information and leisure purposes.*  
MALTA LIBRARIES ACT 2011

## The secret behind Mona Lisa's smile

The secret of how Leonardo da Vinci produced the optical effects that created the Mona Lisa's enigmatic smile can be revealed for the first time.



Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci Photo: CORBIS

Scientists have discovered how the artist managed to achieve his trademark smoky effect, known as *sfumato*, on the painting; by applying up to 40 layers of extremely thin glaze thought to have been smeared on with his fingers.

The glaze, mixed with subtly different pigments, creates the slight blurring and shadows around the mouth that give the Mona Lisa her barely noticeable smile that

seems to disappear when looked at directly.

Using X-rays to study the painting, the researchers were able to see how the layers of glaze and paint had been built up to varying levels on different areas of the face. With the drying times for the glaze taking months, such effects would have taken years to achieve. The scientists also suspect that he used his fingers to apply the glaze to his paintings as there are no brush marks or contours visible on the paintings.

## STAN LAUREL AND OLIVER HARDY



Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy have inspired generations of comedians including Matt Lucas ("I always thought of them as friends"), John Cleese ("they're wonderfully, wonderfully funny"), Steve Martin ("they are hard to top"), Steve Coogan ("they were geniuses of comedy") and Stephen Fry ("a constant joy"). Laurel and Hardy returned to the big screen this summer to mark the 125th anniversary of Stan Laurel's birth when cinemas across the UK showed a double bill of their classic 1933 feature length film *Sons of the Desert* and the

short movie *County Hospital*. Laurel died on February 23 1965 aged 74 and Hardy died on August 7 1957 aged 65. **Martin Chilton** celebrates this wonderful comic duo with a pick of 40 of their finest moments.



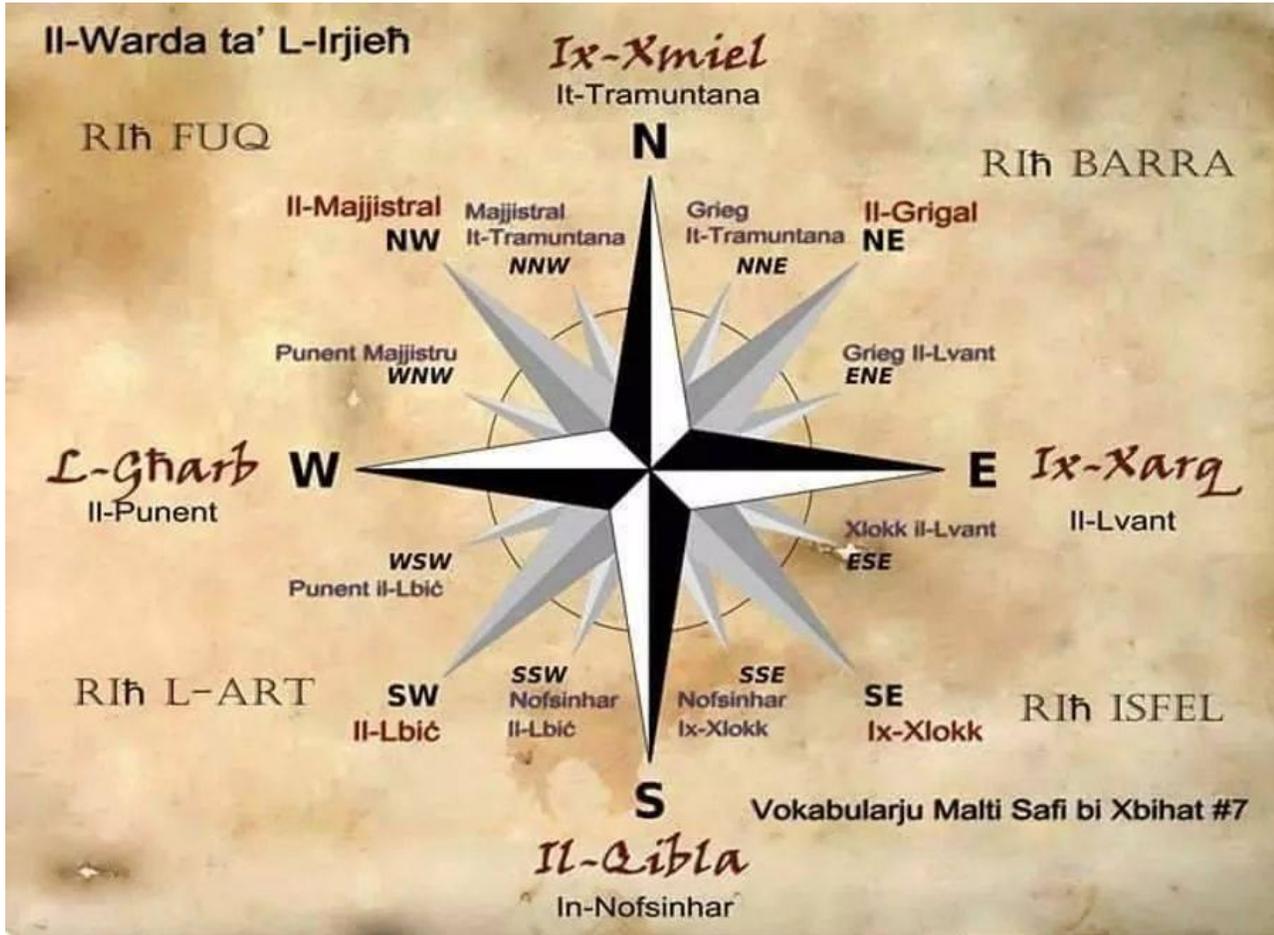
### **A TYPICAL MALTESE TRADITIONAL BALCONY AND A RELIGIOUS STATUE**

While it contributes to the local sense of identity, the local community assigns significant cultural values to the balcony. It enhances the streetscape and serial vision. It is a common element in the uniform and homogenous designs of the facades especially those within the historical core of the towns and villages they are a strong representation of Malta's national culture and architecture.

They are also an important landmark in portraying the traditional craftsmanship, creativity, technical innovation and achievement of the Maltese people.

The balcony illustrates strong associations to past customs and cultural practices, has a presence within the Maltese literature and has a strong place in the daily live of Maltese society and contributes to the country's touristic and educational potential.

# Il-Warda ta' l-Irjieħ bil Malti ~ Wind Rose in Maltese



**IL-WARDA TAL-IRJIEH BIL-MALTI**

**IT-TRAMUNTANA** – north    **IL-NOFSINHAR** – south    **IL-LVANT** – east    **IL-PUNENT** - west  
**IL-MAJJISTRAL** - north west    **IL-LBIĊ** - south east    **IL-GRIGAL** - north east    **IX-XLOKK** - south west

Mid points are referred to by joining the two points with some alterations

South south east - Il-Nofsinhar Il-Lbiċ                      *BY JOE AREVALO*

MALTESE E-NEWSLETTER - LINKING MALTA AND AUSTRALIA

## BUILDING BRIDGES

WE BUILD TOO MANY WALLS BUT NOT ENOUGH BRIDGES



Ave Gratia Plena in Coelum Assumpta

Kont ta' spiss nisma' dil-  
fraži  
Meta nżur lil Dun Tarcis  
Illi lil Marija Assunta  
Kien iqim u jhobb bla qies.

Dan is-sacerdot hekk  
twajjeb  
Kien iz-ziju ta' missieri

U kien hu li dlonk għallimni –  
Thobb l-Assunta x'jigifieri!

Fl-aħħar snin kien beda jitlef  
Id-dawl għażiż minn t'għajnejh  
Kont inħoss għalhekk il-ħtieġa  
Li mmur noqgħod xi ftit ħdejh.

Sabiex ngħinu fil-quddiesa  
Li jqaddes ta' kuljum  
Bla ma noqgħod l-arloġġ nifli  
Fuq l-altar kemm ser idum.

Kont kapaċi 'l xufftejh naqra  
U maż-żmien kont drajtu sew  
Għax max-xhur dan il-kliem ħelu  
Ma' widnejja kienu dwew.

Hekk għadha jisimha daru  
Li hemm fi triq Karita'  
U lix-xbieha li hemm taħtha  
Kien isellem bl-umilta'!

Min qatt jista' jgħid kemm stinka  
Biex l-istatwa sbejha tagħha  
Issib postha ġewwa l-maqdes  
Biex kulhadd jiltaqa' magħha!

U min jaf kemm-il sold ġabar  
Biex jarma lill-Katidral  
Jibdlu f'gawhra sbejha, fina  
Fejn kien jgħaddi sigħat twal!

Il-parroċċa pattiethulu  
Għax illum jinsab midfun  
Quddiem tal-Assunta n-niċċa  
Fejn kull min jinzerta jkun

Jista jaqra fuq l-irħama  
Xi ftit fuq dal-Monsinjuur  
Li għalih Marija Assunta  
Kienet dejjem l-isbaħ jfur!

B'dik il-vuċi ħelwa tiegħu  
Kien ikanta lil Marija  
L-għanja tas-Salve Regina  
L-omm li tnisset mingħajr ħtija.

F'dawn il-jiem tal-festa tiegħek  
Min jaf kemm jiġu jżuruk  
Minn kull rokna ta' gżiritna  
Biex ferhana iqimuk!

Għaliex inti l-Omm ħanina  
Illi beraħ ftaħt idejk  
Sabiex b'dik il-ħarsa tiegħek  
Lilna tiġbed il-koll lej!

Kemm inħossni ferħan, hieni  
Meta niġi hawn f'riġlejk  
Qalbi tħabbat sitta sitta  
Kif niċċassa hawnhekk ħdejk!

U jekk int daqshekk sabiħa  
F'dan l-iprem kapolavur  
Kif sejin narawk fil-Ġenna  
Meta fostna tiġi ddu!

Tħalliniex għorba, waħidna,  
Sbejha, għażiża ommna Marija,  
'Mma minn issa stess agħtina  
Ferħ, paċi w hena smewwija.

Kav Joe M Attard  
Victoria Għawdex.

NB Ta' kull sena, il-festa tal-Assunta issir fil-  
Katidral t'Għawdex bl-akbar pompa u  
sollennita' fil-15 t'Awwissu



## PROXY MARRIAGE - Maiden voyages

Tonina and Ted Farrugia on their wedding day 55 YEARS AGO

Boatloads of 'proxy brides' brought a civilising balance to postwar Australia, writes Sonia Harford.

TONINA FARRUGIA remembers her wedding day as "weird" because on her big day, a man she didn't wish to marry joined her at the altar, and the real groom didn't show up at all. Ted Farrugia was far away in Australia, while Tonina got married in Malta.

Tonina was one of thousands of young women who came to be known as "proxy brides" in the 1950s and '60s. Demand for wives was so great among postwar migrants in Australia that the men sent home urgent letters of proposal to childhood friends, sisters' friends, any young women they could contact.

After World War II, the influx of men from Italy, Greece and Malta arriving to labour on major projects in Australia created an imbalance, with too few women. Public opinion at the time feared the men might become "an unruly force without the tempering influence of women", according to *By Proxy*, a study of migrant brides by Susi Bella Wardrop.

So the search for a mate gathered strength through a formal, pragmatic scheme, organised by the Catholic Church, and accepted by the Australian government. In a defining decade for Australia, and particularly Victoria, huge transport ships brought young women from all over southern Europe to balance the male migrants. It was unthinkable for young women like Tonina to travel alone, unwed. Respect lay in being married.

The proxy came in the form of a ceremony, in which another village man would stand in for the groom, as a priest performed the wedding in his absence. Ring on finger, the girl would then board a ship bound for Australia as a married woman, due to be collected by her husband at journey's end. Australian newspapers welcomed the exotic female fleet with colourful headlines and photographs. "Proxy grooms storm a bride ship" summarised a scene of men crowding onto a pier and actually clambering up the ship's hull to claim their bride, as shy girls looked down from an upper deck.

Now, after 52 years of marriage, Tonina considers herself lucky to have migrated as a teenage bride to a country she has loved since her first glimpse of Station Pier. Her union was a success, as were many others. Tomorrow, at a reunion organised by the Immigration Museum, many Melbourne couples like the Farrugias, who married at a distance, will share their stories.

Tonina was just 16 when she took a huge leap of faith in accepting Ted's proposal. She'd known him as a childhood friend in her village of Floriana but hadn't seen him for two years. They'd corresponded a little, then he outlined an ambitious plan: marriage and migration. For a girl who'd never left home, she was surprisingly open to the future.

The practice of proxy marriage was common amongst many migrants from southern European countries from the 1920s through to the 1960s – particularly those of Maltese and Italian origin in Australia where the single men outnumbered women. This was mainly due to Australian immigration policy, which relied on the recruitment of able-bodied young men for employment in manufacturing or rural work. It was also common practice for men to migrate first, find employment and housing, before calling for families to join them (known as chain migration).

Proxy marriage became a solution for many men who wished to marry women from their own cultures and villages. The women would be part of a marriage ceremony in their home countries, with family members

standing in—as a proxy—for the groom, before migrating to join their husbands in Australia. The women usually came from the same village or district as their prospective husbands. Sometimes they knew each other; often they did not.

For southern European families, marriage by proxy ensured that their daughters' virtue and future was secured before leaving home. For many families it was preferable to send a married woman to a foreign country, rather than a single, unescorted woman who may be vulnerable to seduction or abandonment. It was often an agreeable solution for the women and their families. There were cases of young proxy brides meeting men on their voyage whom they preferred; of disappointment on both sides upon meeting when small black and white photographs did not quite match reality; and sometimes of men even rejecting their new wives.



*Queensland Cane Cutters, Proxy Husband brushes the hand of his proxy bride with a kiss when the ship Aurelia berthed at Cairns in 1956.*

Source: Museum Victoria

## Who were Proxy brides?

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