

Maltese eNewsletter

JOURNAL OF THE MALTESE DIASPORA



Editor: Frank L Scicluna OAM MQR

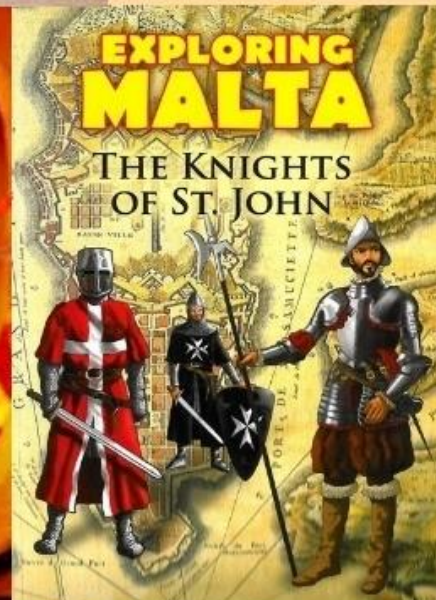
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Kummissjoni Gholja Ghar-Repubblika ta' Malta High Commission for the Republic of Malta

MHC Press Release 02/2019



Malta represented at the the National Multicultural Festival 2019

EU Village inauguration and EU Heads of Mission family photo, 16 February 2019.

EU Delegation Head Michael Pulch with Mr. Chris Steele, Minister for Multicultural Affairs (Center) with other EU Heads of Mission, including Malta High Commissioner Charles Muscat (Front row 3rd from right)

On Saturday 16 February 2019, the High Commission for the Republic of

Malta to Australia joined the other EU Member State embassies and High Commissions, as well as the EU Delegation, at this year's National Multicultural Festival in Canberra. The EU Village, once again, welcomed numerous festival-goers, keen to find out more about each of the 28 participatory countries at 25 EU Member State representation stalls, and the Norway, Latvia & Lithuania stalls. The official opening of the EU Village was held with a gathering of all participating EU diplomatic missions in the presence of Australian Capital Territory Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Mr. Chris Steele, Commissioner for International Engagement, Mr. Brendan Smyth and H.E. Michael Pulch, Head of the EU Delegation. High Commissioner for Malta, H.E. Mr. Charles Muscat joined the distinguished guests in a family photo to inaugurate the occasion.



Deputy High Commissioner Ms. Denise Demicoli attends to visitors at the Malta Stall, with MAA President John Vassallo and Stephen Porter.

Hundreds of festival-goers gathered at the Malta stall for information on Maltese culture, traditions and tourism. Tourism brochures and *Visit Malta* promotional items were provided to all those interested in visiting the Maltese Islands, courtesy of the Malta Tourism Authority. This year's stall also welcomed a representative from the Maltese Food and Beverage Distributor, who offered samples of Maltese delights featuring the *Kinnie*.

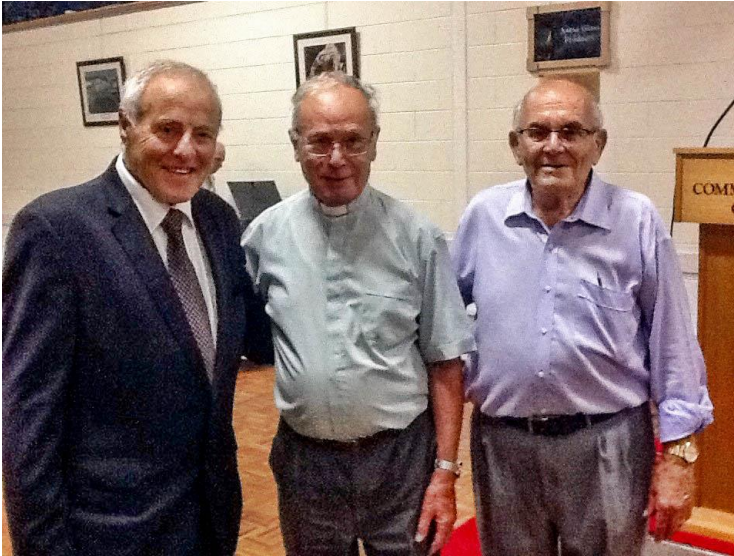
Deputy High Commissioner, Ms. Denise Demicoli, would like to thank members of the Maltese Australian Association (MAA) of Canberra & Queanbeyan, President John Vassallo, Ms. Rose Harn & Ms.

Connie Grant, and newly elected VP, Mr. George Borg, as well as Ms. Lisa Vassallo, for their continuous support of the initiative and their time in providing invaluable information on Malta to the public.

The National Multicultural Festival in Canberra 2019 edition reaffirmed its place within the cultural calendar of the Australian capital, as a feast of culture, ethnicity, cuisines and colour of the cultures which form Australian society. It was a unique celebration of the coming together of all cultures while appreciating sameness in diversity.

Our culture, language, history, and values are vital to uniting us as a nation

Maltese community of Victoria joins in Fr Tarcisio Micallef's 80th birthday celebration



On Saturday 2nd February the MCCV hosted a function at the Maltese Community Centre in Parkville to celebrate the 80th birthday of Fr Tarcisio Micallef mssp. Among those present were MCCV Vice President Victor Borg, the Provincial of the MSSP Fr Ivano Burdian, Fr Edwin Agius mssp, Fr Dennis Carabott mssp, Fr John Taliana mssp and Fr Raymond Zammit mssp, Fr Karmel Borg as well as Sr Doris Falzon and Sr Valentine Attard, both of the Dominican Sisters of Malta.

MCCV Vice President Victor Borg congratulated Fr Micallef on reaching his 80th birthday milestone. Mr Borg thanked Fr Micallef on behalf of the Maltese Community for his spiritual leadership and assistance throughout the years. He is known in the community as a patient and gentle person, compassionate and understanding. He said that Fr Micallef has an unflappable character and always dealt with challenges that came his way from time to time in a calm and confident manner.

In response, Fr. Micallef spoke of the responsibility trust upon him in relation to the construction of the Community Centre. He said he had no knowledge of the building trade or consultation with the builders and engineers. He was responsible for the construction of the Maltese Community Centre in Parkville with the assistance of a building committee from the MCCV Executive.

Fr Micallef thanked God for giving him a long life and his ability to serve the community and spiritual direction he provided.

The Provincial of the MSSP Fr Ivano Burdian congratulated Fr Micallef on his 80th Birthday and thanked him for his services to the Maltese community in the various States in which he served. He also recalled his first meeting with Fr Micallef prior to him joining the Order of the MSSP.

MCCV Public Relation Officer Joseph Stafrace spoke of his family's long-time friendship with Fr. Micallef and presented him with a gift from the MCCV.

On completion of the formalities, Fr Micallef mingled with the guests and shared many past experiences of his stay in Melbourne.

Fr Micallef was ordained in Malta on 11th March 1967 and arrived to serve in Australia on the 26th January 1978. He initially served the Maltese community in Perth for two years before his transfer to Melbourne where he served a period of 18 years. On 23rd March 1998 he was transferred to serve the Maltese community in Sydney.

Fr Micallef has served three terms as the Provincial of the MSSP in Australia. He was recalled from Perth Western Australia, following the tragic death of Fr. George Xerri on 4 August 1980 and again when Fr Honoratus Galea passed away on 30 April 1982. *Ad multos annos!*

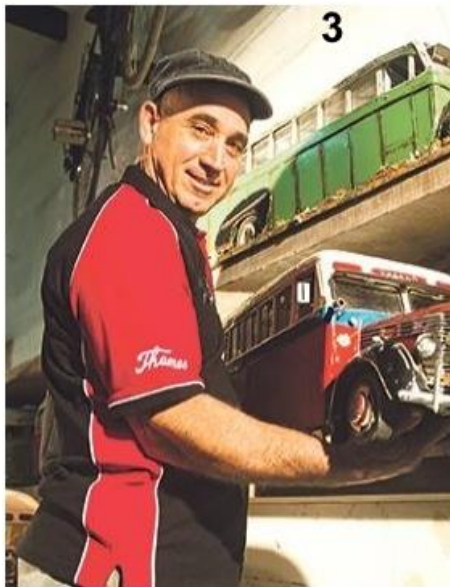
[Write-up MCCV website <https://www.mccv.org.au>- Photo courtesy of Maurice Spiteri]



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**Disappearing Malta
Crafts, Trades and
Traditions**



4



5



6

1. John Camilleri's fishing tackle shop in St John's Street, Valletta, has closed its doors, making way for a boutique hotel.
2. Farmers Nenu, Grezzju and Fredu Buhagiar and Żaren Pulis till fields outside Żabbar
3. John Lia was introduced to the world of buses by his father. Now he builds models after first drawing their design on cardboard.
4. The Cini family has been harvesting sea salt at Xwieni, Gozo for nearly 50 years.
5. Franciscan Sisters of the Heart of Jesus preparing Holy Communion hosts at their convent in Msida
6. Weaving has been the Bugeja family's main livelihood for years.

Malta (Capuccini) Naval Cemetery



cared for by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Cemetery is about 2 kilometres south-east of Rinella, a bay and hamlet opposite Valletta across the mouth of the Grand Harbour and on the southern outskirts of the village of Kalkara. Just before entering Kalkara on the main bus route, the Cemetery is signposted along the road "Triq Santa Liberta" to the street of "Triq San Leonarda" and "Triq Santa Rokku" where the Cemetery is located. On 'Google Maps' this cemetery is indicated as Kalkara Military Cemetery.

This tranquil cemetery is cared for by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and is the final resting place of over 1,000 casualties from the two World Wars alongside many more civilian memorials. Many of the Commonwealth burials are marked by flat headstones bearing multiple names due to the shallow earth and hard rock found in Malta. Along the back wall of the cemetery you will see the Japanese Naval Memorial nestled between the trees. During the First World War the Japanese Navy answered the call to support the fight against Germany. You are likely to see many tokens and gifts left here by Japanese tourists who visit to honour their dead. Also buried here is Ernest Wild, a heroic Royal Navy Seaman who was stranded during Shackleton's disastrous 1916-1917 Expedition to the Antarctic. Wild survived this terrible ordeal only to return to naval duty and succumb to Typhoid in March 1918.

History Information - From the spring of 1915, the hospitals and convalescent depots established on the islands of Malta and Gozo dealt with over 135,000 sick and wounded, chiefly from the campaigns in Gallipoli and Salonika, although increased submarine activity in the Mediterranean meant that fewer hospital ships were sent to the island from May 1917. During the Second World War, Malta's position in the Mediterranean was of enormous Allied strategic importance. Heavily fortified, the island was never invaded, but was subjected to continual bombardment and blockade between Italy's entry into the war in June 1940 and the Axis defeat at El Alamein in November 1942. At the height of Axis attempts to break Malta's resistance in April 1942, the island and her people were awarded the George Cross by King George VI. Malta's defence relied upon a combined operation in which the contributions made by the three branches of the armed forces and Merchant Navy were equally crucial. Although heavily pressed in defence, offensive raids launched from the island by air and sea had a crippling effect on the Axis lines of communication with North Africa, and played a vital part in the eventual Allied success there.

Malta (Capuccini) Naval Cemetery, which once belonged to the Admiralty, is divided into two sections, Protestant and Roman Catholic. Most of the 351 Commonwealth burials of the First World War form a triangular plot in the Protestant section, the rest are scattered elsewhere. Among those buried in the cemetery are 44 men from HMS "Egmont", the Depot ship at Malta, and 22 who died when HMS "Russell" was sunk by a mine off Malta in April 1916. Most of the 694 Commonwealth burials of the Second World War are also in the Protestant section in a plot near the entrance, but there is another group in the Roman Catholic section. The rest are scattered. The Commission also cares for 1,445 non-war burials in the cemetery, and 137 war graves of other nationalities. NOTE: The earth is shallow on Malta and during both wars, many joint or collective burials were made as graves had to be cut into the underlying rock. During the Second World War, such work was particularly hazardous because of air raids. Most of these graves are marked by recumbent markers on which several inscriptions could be carved, and for the sake of uniformity, the same type of marker was used for single graves.

HISTORY: 2 MAY 1942 THE ZEJTUN TRAGEDY



It was Saturday the second day of May of 1942. The time was 10:45am when a JU88 Bomber of the Axis forces dropped a number of delayed action bombs on the south part of the road linking Zejtun with Tarxien.

According to Malta: War Diary website the JU 88s dropped eight bombs near Zejtun Church and on houses south of Zejtun-Tarxien road. Many of the bombs did not explode on impact. They detonated later, destroying several houses, killing 21 civilians and wounding 30. Local researcher

Carmelo Baldacchino referred to the bombs dropped in front of the Zejtun Parish Church as anti-personnel bombs.

The most common of such bombs used by the Luftwaffe were known as Butterfly Bombs, (or *Sprengbombe Dickwandig* 2 kg or SD2). It was so named because of thin cylindrical metal outer shell which hinged open

when the bomblet deployed gave it the superficial appearance of a large butterfly. The design was very distinctive and easy to



recognise. Butterfly bombs contained 225 grams of TNT. They were generally lethal to anyone within a radius of 10 metres (33 ft) and could inflict serious shrapnel injuries (e.g. deep penetrating eye wounds) as far away as 100 metres (330 ft).

No wonder why these bombs left such a devastation in front of the church on this deadly day. It is said that



people at that time were coming out from church after hearing the morning mass. There were also people in the few shops which existed and were open at that time, one of them was a barber right in front of the church. At that time the owner was busy serving his clients and shrapnel burst through the door leaving one of his clients, Dr Emmanuel Hyzler death in his hands. He was one of the twenty seven victims of this tragedy, ten of which were female. The names of these victims are listed on a marble plaque which was placed at the corner between Misraħ ir-Repubblika and Triq Santa Katarina on the 2nd May 1967.

The website referred to above listed 21 victims and included their age. These were:

Carmela Abela, age 14; Saviour Baldacchino, age 55; Saviour Bellotti, age 52; Tarcisio Bonnici, age 12; Rosario Bugeja, age 65; Mary Camilleri, age 68; Gracie Felice, age 14; Mary Rose Felice, age 5; Spira Fenech, age 46; Giuseppa Fenech, age 11; Victoria Fenech, age 10; Francis Frendo, age 30; Saviour Galea, age 17; Joseph Harris, age 11; Emanuel Hyzler, MD, age 56; Giuseppe Mamo, age 68; Calcedonio Palmier, age 40; Giuseppe Piscopo, age 75; Gaetana Portelli, age 60; Francesca Schembri, age 30; Emanuel Zammit, age 24

**Thanks to the Maltese Journal - I learn something new every time
I read it - JM Buhagiar**



Besides the victims listed on this marble plaque there were several others who were injured. Rev Carmelo Galea (or as was commonly known, Dun Karm) who was walking out from the church was also injured in his leg and suffered a permanent disability. He also assisted his brother Salvu who was one of the victims.

One would think that besides the marble plaque mentioned above, there is no other evidence of this tragedy on site. This is a complete mistake. If one had to look closely at the lower part of the church facade, one can notice a number of circular spots and other square patches. These are several shrapnel marks left after this tragedy on the masonry, but some time after the tragedy, were filled in with cement and coloured to match the surrounding stone, others were replaced by neatly-cut square stone inserts. There are other larger shrapnel marks on the Oratory's bell-cot, possibly pertaining to the same explosion. References: Malta: War Diary website.

BALDACCHINO, C. 'Vittmi Żwieten matul l-Gwerra li għaddiet', Għaqda Banda Żejtun

2001

Ħobż tal-Francīż

When Malta belonged to the Knights it enjoyed close relations and ambassadorial exchanges with many countries, the closest being Spain, the Italian states, including the Holy See, and France. The 18th century brought Malta closest to France with the king having a strong say even in the choice of grandmasters. Naval connections were so strong since the founding of the Marine Royale under Richilieu that several prominent Knights of Malta not only served as admirals but left their mark on the French navy till this very day. Shipbuilding, military weaponry as well as defence architecture were decidedly

French. The economy, budgeting and the cuisine were French, so much so that besides introducing confectioneries in Valletta we remain perhaps one of very few countries where local bread has to be quaintly identified with its provenance – ħobż tal-Malti – so as to differentiate it from ħobż tal-Francīż. University students and patients alike used to proceed to Montpellier and Paris to study medicine or seek convalescence up to the time of Pasteur into the 19th century. Strolling any day in Valletta, bidding bonjour or bonsoir was so common that both salutations remain in our common parlance till this very day as 'bonġu' and 'bonswa'.

We have so many anniversaries commemorating events such as the laying of the first stone of Valletta next year, the inauguration of the aqueduct by Wignacourt this year, the setting up of our precious Biblioteca, the opening of the Manoel Theatre, the founding of new towns like Senglea, Paola, gates such as Fleur de Lys – which is being rebuilt – de Rohan, Porte des Bombes or bastion girdles by various grandmasters that it is impossible to celebrate each and every occasion. Other commemorations are at times superseded by more recent landmarks: we celebrate two centuries of the Police Force as instituted in their present form but forget that police and military Maltese units have been with us since the medieval dejma.

As the future beckons we would do well to examine our highly charged calendar of events and try to balance what happened to our forebears over the past millennium when the Maltese archipelago used to attract the strongest powers of the Mediterranean and beyond. Then and only then we might be able to find our authentic identity and put into perspective each and every milestone that helped us aspire to become the independent thriving republic we are today.



Malta: More crowded, more foreigners, more men

Malta's population is fast approaching the half-a-million mark with new figures showing an average increase of 10,000 every year since 2013

by Kurt Sansone

Malta's population is fast approaching the half-a-million mark with new figures

showing an average increase of 10,000 every year since 2013.

Released by the National Statistics Office, the population estimates show there were 460,297 people living on the islands by the end of 2016.

Growth was three times the increase registered in 2009 when Malta's population was recorded at 414,027.

The population increase between 2013 and 2016 mirrors the country's extraordinary economic growth, which has necessitated the importation of foreign labour. The NSO figures show that the vast majority of the population increase was a result of foreigners coming to live and work in Malta.

In 2016 alone, foreign nationals relocating to Malta accounted for 84% of the 9,882 increase in population.

Immigration from other EU countries accounted for the largest group of foreigners making Malta their home in 2016 with 8,968 relocating to the islands. However, these were partly offset by the departure of 3,226 EU nationals.

People who came to Malta from countries outside the EU, numbered 6,687 in 2016 but these were partly offset by the departure of 4,119.

An increased foreign labour force has also contributed to a shift in balance between men and women. Whereas until 2013, Malta's population was made up of more females than males – explained by the higher life expectancy of women – this was reversed between 2014 and 2016.

In 2016, there were 231,663 men living in Malta as opposed to 228,634 women. This was a result of the higher number of foreign men who relocated to Malta for work purposes.

From the almost 9,000 EU nationals who moved to Malta in 2016 and the almost 7,000 non-EU nationals, 57% and 56% respectively were men.

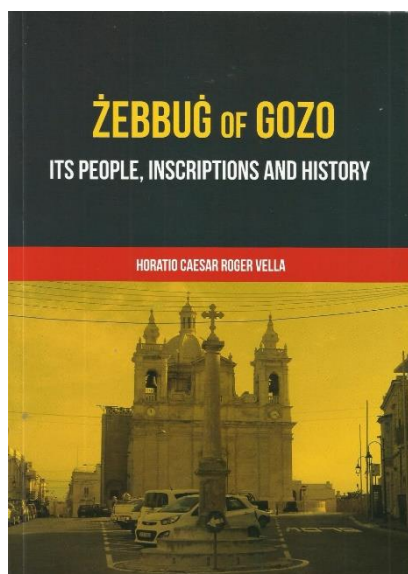
The estimates also show that there were 88,458 people aged between 0 and 19. Those aged between 20 and 39 numbered 137,863, while those between 40 and 59 numbered 117,967. There were 96,990 aged between 60 and 79, while the 80+ cohort was made up of 19,019.



Malta covered in ice in less than an hour

23 February 2019

This looks like a postcard scene featuring an Arctic country and hardly believable this picture was taken in Malta. A storm that broke out this afternoon caused most of Malta to be covered in ice in less than an hour.



ŻEBBUĠ OF GOZO. ITS PEOPLE, INSCRIPTIONS AND HISTORY (ŻEBBUĠ LOCAL COUNCIL; GOZO 2018)

By Rev Geoffrey G Attard

Żebbuġ of Gozo. Its People, Inscriptions and History is a monumental work that covers the history of the village of Żebbuġ in the northwest of Gozo from the pre-historic era to the present day and age. It is different from the other works by classical scholar Professor Horatio C. R. Vella; this time we have in our hands a publication that is the result of a love-affair, a love-affair that began about a decade ago when the author and his family bought a flat at the end of Ġhajj Mhelhel Street, the street that leads to Xwejni, Qbajjar and Marsalforn. This does not render the publication any less academic;

the author has been working on the book for more than a decade and he is presenting us with a fait-accompli; the book is the ultimate authority on the subject and brings together a great amount of information of geological, archaeological, geographical, linguistic (related to toponymy), demographic, ecclesiastical, historical, literary, cultural and logistical importance about the locality of Żebbuġ. An encyclopaedia of all that is related to th

northern-most village of Gozo would be the best term to apply to the present publication since there is hardly anything related to the village that is not to be found in the book. As a classical scholar, Professor Vella is in the best of positions to provide us with a detailed translation of all the epigraphic slabs that are to be found in the locality of Żebbuġ. In fact, one of the chapters of the book is dedicated to all the inscriptions that one can find in Żebbuġ; the majority of them are in Latin since they are of ecclesiastical provenance but others are in our native Maltese language. The author provides us with the original together with an adjacent translation into English making it easier for the reader to understand.

Genealogy is a science that has attracted more interest of late especially among those Maltese and Gozitans emigrants who return back to Gozo to settle and stay. Parish priests may receive the odd email asking for family information that is then used by the caller to organize his or her own family tree. Professor Vella worked on hundreds of genealogical trees. Being a descendant of the Manuelli family – a family with close connections to Gozo and Żebbuġ – Vella must have felt a personal interest in the subject as he drew the various genealogies that run from 1405 up to 1935. Through these family trees, Dr Vella manages to show the familial connections between many priests who stemmed from Żebbuġ throughout the ages as well as the various familiar ties existing between families of the village itself. With the intricate details of the hundreds of individuals, both members of the clergy as well as lay members of the community, Professor Vella has created a history of the people. His publication is not a guide-book for the clergy or elite of the village; on the other hand, it is very much a history of the common folk. He leaves no stone unturned to provide us with information about the baptism, marriage and burial of the many Żebbuġin who feature in his sumptuous publication. Being both an ecclesiastical historian and a researcher with a wide experience having even carried archival work on primary sources in different places all over Europe and beyond, Professor Vella backs his text with ample references and the endnotes at the end of his long historical introduction speak for themselves. Vella also read the late Mgr Andrea Vella's *Iż-Żebbuġ u l-Ġrajja Tiegħu* (1960's) as well as Rev. Joseph Vella's *Iż-Żebbuġ. Ir-Raħal ta' Santa Marija* (1989)



Charles Casha - author

Charles Casha was born in Marsa, Malta on the 21st September, 1943. He was a teacher in the State Primary and Secondary Schools for 43 years until he retired in 2004. He also carried duties as a school librarian for over 20 years. **Charles** started writing in the beginning of the 1960s. He created Fra Mudest in 1967, a character which is considered a classic icon of Maltese literature. When writing children's literature, Casha blends both his creative skills as well as his teaching background. In his adult writing, he focuses on bringing out the social elements through his personal experiences. His poetry is concise and to the point and tackles mostly the themes of spirituality, existence and love.

English translation

In the bay the boats danced
A lullaby, in the evening
Accompanied by the waves
Happily rocking under a shining moon.

From the high cliffs above
I was enchanted by these dancers
While the tolling of the bell
Broke the stillness of the evening.

And I longed to be once more
Cuddled like a new born
And fall into a sweet slumber
In the arms of poetry



This journal aims to strengthen the preservation of the linguistic and cultural heritage of the Maltese Islands.

First woman to join Civil Defence in the 1950s honoured at Malta War Museum

Mary Debono, now 86, taught air raid protocol



The first woman to join the Civil Defence in the 1950s has been honoured at the Malta At War museum at Couvre Porte, Vittoriosa, with photos of her time lining the wall.

Mary Debono, 86, met with people from the museum during a short visit to Malta from her home in Australia, where she had moved in the 1960s.

Ms Debono, who was 20 when she applied to join the corps,

said she submitted her application without realising the field would be so heavily male-dominated.

"I just needed a job and I saw an advertisement on the paper and I applied," she said. My aunt, who happened to spot the photo, came rushing to my place accusing my mother of letting me loose among men

"I never though in a million years I would be the only woman to do so."

Following the hard lessons learned during World War II and the onset of the Cold War, the Maltese government decided to establish a permanent formation of dedicated volunteers trained in civil defence practices.

The newly formed Civil Defence force was to be made from a small regular element of professionals and part-time volunteers. The corps was tasked with a nationwide education of the masses in all aspects of civil defence.

As a volunteer, Ms Debono, then Ms Cutajar, taught first-aid courses and air raid protocol.

"I used to teach things that made common sense – that you should turn off the lights and find cover during an air raid for instance," she said.

"The army personnel trained us in how to save people from burning buildings, climbing walls and emergency protocol," Ms Debono added.

Although Ms Debono said she never experienced any form of sexism, she remembered a time when her aunt accused her mother of letting Ms Debono "loose among men".

Mary Debono was the first woman to join the Civil Defence in the 1950s. Photo: Chris Sant Fournier

"I remember we had a big function in Floriana and photos were taken and published the next morning in the Times of Malta newspaper," she said.

"My aunt, who happened to spot the photo, came rushing to my place accusing my mother of letting me loose among men," she joked.

"I told my aunt to mind her own business and stop meddling in our affairs," Ms Debono adds.

Ms Debono said her time at the Civil Defence made her more independent and determined.

After spending around three years in the Civil Defence, she left Malta with her family in search of work in Australia.

RE- MALTESE E-NEWSLETTER 255 FEBRUARY 2019 STORY ON PAGE 23 - JULIA AND OSCAR SAMMUT

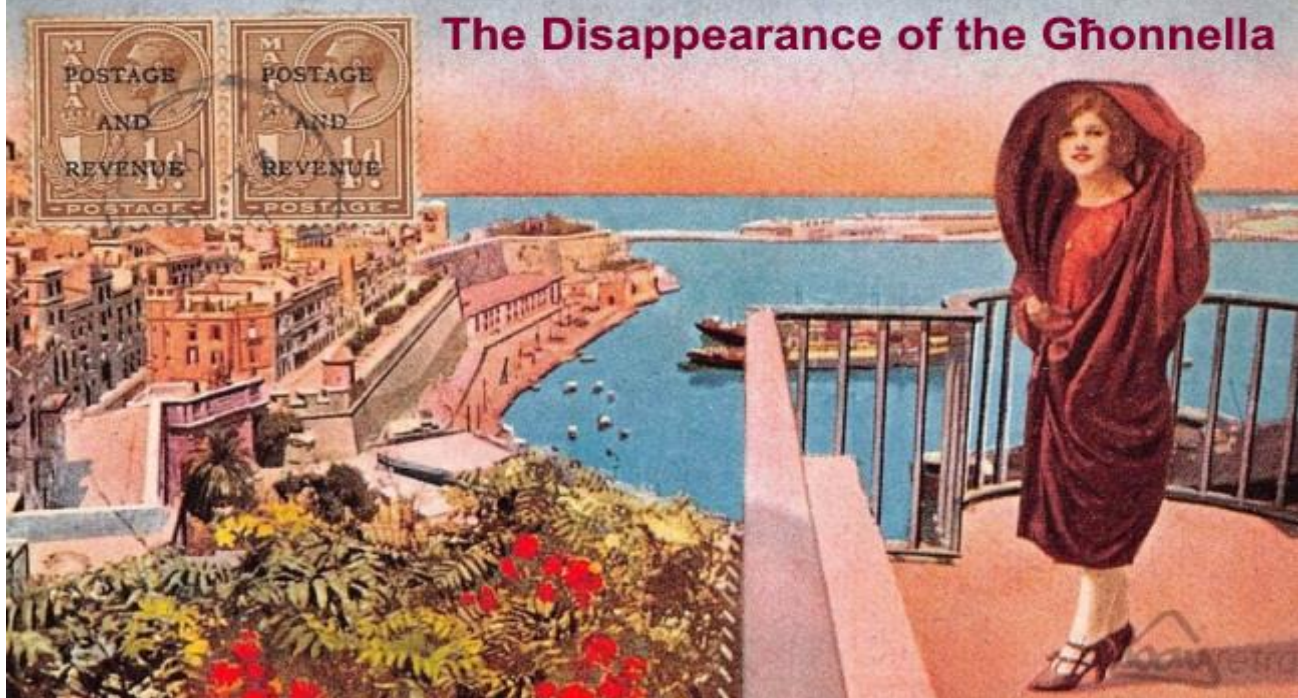
Dear Mr. Frank Scicluna, I love receiving and reading the Maltese e-newsletter and what a surprise for me to come across and read page 23 about Julia and Oscar Sammut. I live in Auckland, New Zealand and we have been living here since 1968 Julia Sammut (nee Scicluna) is my eldest sister. Our parents were the late Anthony & Michelina Scicluna of St Gaetan Street, Hamrun. We were five children, Julia, Joseph, Rose, Charles and George. Julia was a talented dress-maker, she even made my wedding dress and also one of my sister-in-laws. Sewing was her passion, plus cooking. Another of her passions was travelling, which saw her visiting many countries in Europe, also came to New Zealand and Sydney, Australia three times, even visited our daughter in Canada. During her visits to Auckland we enjoyed her cooking of ravioli and "Imqarret and treacle rings". Keep up with your interesting articles. Well done. Kind regards, Rose Godfrey (nee Scicluna)



A route bus heads down deserted Tower Road, Sliema,
towards the Landing Stage, known as "The Ferries".
A horse with Karozzin waits outside the Majestic Theatre.
A poster on the kiosk promotes the film
'Naughty Marietta' starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.
This film was a hit when released in 1935.
The Magic Kiosk Restaurant which stood on this corner,
has since been removed.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS, MY FRIEND

Malta - Maltese Lady wearing Faldetta.



The Disappearance of the Ghonnella



Memories of a forgotten village

HAL NIESI

Petra Caruana Dingli

'Gwardjani tar-ral' by Stephen C. Spiteri

We can all think of imaginary places which we wish we could visit. Perhaps Tolkien's Middle Earth, or the world of the Game of Thrones. These are fictional, magical landscapes which resonate in the imagination. Old European tales include forests, mountains and castles, picturesque towns and small, rural villages, just like these. The places are imaginary, but they are based on the real, old landscapes of Europe.

The Maltese Hal Niesi is such a place, a fictional but real village with its old houses, alleys, and winding country roads. It is the subject of a collection of pen drawings which have just been exhibited at the National Library in Valletta by artist and historian Stephen C. Spiteri.

These drawings skillfully present slightly elevated aerial views and quiet corners of Hal Niesi, the forgotten hamlet – a play on the

word '*niesi*', my people, and forgetfulness, from '*nesa*'. They merge mental images and memories of places which were once just like this. Instead of the village of forgetting, this could also be called the village of remembering.

If we had a long tradition of Maltese fairy or folk tales, this is the kind of place in which they could be set. The drawings are accompanied by a story by John Spiteri Gingell, the artist's brother. He recounts the experience of an old man who once found himself in Hal Niesi, but then could never find it again. Years later he came upon a drawing of it at an art exhibition and realized that Hal Niesi did exist after all, and that others had also been there, like him.

There is of course much more than an opportunity for a fairy tale in these images. In truth, we no longer really have any remote villages like this. The drawings explicitly evoke a set of emotions and thoughts. Those of us old enough to remember tranquil hamlets in Malta and Gozo will not only recognize the stones but also the atmosphere of the place. We have been to Hal Niesi.

This is not just nostalgia or sentiment. An artistic contemplation of ruins and vanishing places also has social and political echoes. How do we feel about this lost world? Spiteri explains that the drawings are a "personal nostalgic sentiment inspired by the spirit of Malta's disappearing rural landscapes, abandoned rustic buildings and forgotten refuge spaces."

A key word here is 'disappearing'. In the foreword of the catalogue, Philip Farrugia Randon laments that we "have severed our umbilical cord" which connected us with these rural scenes, the reality of past generations. At the exhibition launch, historian Henry Frendo addressed the audience and spoke of the ravages of excessive construction that Malta is facing.

Spiteri's pen traces the sculptural and aesthetic qualities of the architecture and landscape. The lines of stones and rubble walls are not symmetrical but flow organically into one another. The images tempt you to step into Hal Niesi and imagine what happened in those intriguing spaces, and the people and events which passed through.

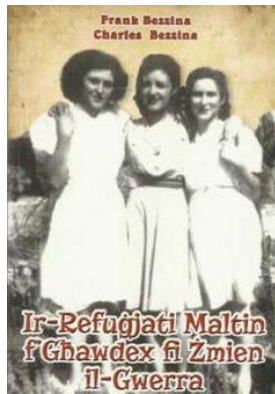
An artistic tradition of a fascination with ruins is especially associated with Romantic poets and painters at the turn of the nineteenth century. In their decline, ruins resemble unfinished buildings which attract the spirit and the imagination, as well as the eye. Ruins capture our attention because they do not only speak about the past, but of the future. They provoke reflections on loss and renewal. Old houses are more than an accumulation of stones. They are a repository of memories. We are seduced by the mystery of old places, their dark corners, their faded and distant stories.

Today Malta's lost villages are not ruins, or forgotten. They have vanished. They have grown and changed, and are gradually being demolished to make way for new buildings. Every day we hear of more destruction of old, vernacular, traditional village houses.

Here and there, you can still find isolated buildings and roads which resemble the houses and roads of Hal Niesi, but they no longer form a wide landscape. Just a few minutes away there is probably a traffic-congested street or shops and offices.

There are no human figures or signs of daily life in the silent landscapes of these drawings, creating a slightly sinister, desolate feeling. Where is everyone? Has something bad happened here? Has everyone fled or died? A ghostly stillness has settled on these old country lanes and farmhouses. The people have gone.

Everything finishes and fades away in time. The drawings are nostalgic but not pessimistic. Such images can make us fear the future by showing us what has already been lost. But they are also a memorial to the rural past and a celebration of it.



Maltese wartime refugees in Gozo

Fr Geoffrey G. Attard

Ir-Rifugjati Maltin f'Ghawdex fi Żmien il-Gwerra

Authors: Frank Bezzina and Charles Bezzina

Publisher: Gozo 2017. 119 pages

Ir-Refugjati Maltin f'Ghawdex fi Żmien il-Gwerra is the name of his latest publication. In the book, which he co-authors with his late father who was a collector of documents related to Gozo and the last war, Bezzina goes into

detail as he provides us with precious information about the various Maltese families and personalities who decided to move to Gozo during the war. Gozo, being a backwater, was much safer than Malta. The area around the Dockyard, Valletta and the Three Cities known as Cottonera were at the centre of attention during the Second World War. There are those of the opinion that Malta was the most bombed place during the war. Gozo was saved much of the trouble although, as Bezzina narrates in this book and the previous ones about the war and Gozo, the island had its fair share of suffering. Nadur, Ta' Sannat and even Victoria were at times hit by the enemy. Still, Gozo was safer than the main island and the government encouraged many Maltese families to move to Gozo and settle on the island for the war years.

Frank, the author's father, narrates about the first Maltese refugees arriving in Victoria in June 1940. Frank kept notes about the proceedings of the war in Gozo - had he not done so, much of what we know about Gozo during the war, would have been lost for posterity. Both authors quote various sources such as the daily *Il-Berqa*, documents of the Police Department as well as other official reports to substantiate their arguments. Various shreds of information are gleaned from veterans of war and by word of mouth. Information about the whereabouts of the refugees in Marsalforn during the war and the building of the Victoria Male Branch of the Society of Christian Doctrine is also given in the book. The reminiscences by such notable personalities like President Emeritus Ugo Mifsud Bonnici, himself a prolific writer, author and architect André Zammit and Victor Wickman - just to mention a few - make for interesting reading. In this latter part of the book, the contributors write from their own experiences and mention by name the Gozitans with whom they mixed and shared their everyday life during these hard times.

Bezzina's book is interesting also from a social point of view. Although poverty was rampant in those days, the Gozitans - together with the Maltese refugees - were not idle at all. They organised plays on stage and participated in the procession with Baby Jesus that the members of the Museum made it a point to coordinate every Christmas. The book has a foreword by war expert, Laurence Mizzi and an introduction by the ex-Minister for Gozo, Anton Tabone. Many photos feature for the first time.

The book was sponsored by Bank of Valletta and has a useful bibliography. The arduous work that has been put into the book is a guarantee which makes the book an authoritative one on the subject and sheds light on an important period in the history of Gozo.



HAMRUN GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL - 1954

Hamrun Girls' Primary School in 1954 and a British-style tea-party. Smart teachers, smart girls.

I guess the older you get the greater becomes the nostalgia, not exactly wishing a return to the past, nor ruminating that things have changed and it was much better then, and not wishing to live through it all again. Just a nostalgia of fond memories, recollections and

reminiscences – the things that influenced and made you what you are today.

Dear Frank, Your beautiful Newsletter 254, has been sent to me by a friend who lives in Vancouver Canada, which indicates how far and wide your endeavours reach, Well done, a professionally produced Newsletter, and I send you my congratulations. All the very best. René (Tonna-Barthet) Sent from my iPad



**REMEMBER WHEN
THE FRIARS USED TO
SHAVE THE BACK OF
THEIR HEAD?**

I collect all your newsletters on my USB and every now and then I read them again and again. Every issue has something interesting and unusual which you don't find elsewhere. Grazie. Alfred Galea



**Thousands of readers worldwide
enjoy, support and
share this journal**



KINNIE IN AUSTRALIA

Truly Unique The KINNIE brand first came into being in the summer of 1952 on the Mediterranean island of Malta.

KINNIE is a special bitter sweet soft drink made from a secret extract of Mediterranean bitter oranges and aromatic herbs. KINNIE was created by Malta's longest established beverage company, Simonds Farsons Cisk, known simply as "Farsons". In addition to Malta, KINNIE

is also produced in Australia under licence from Simonds Farsons Cisk by Maltese Beverages Pty.

KINNIE has been successfully produced in Australia, in association with Maltese Beverages Pty, for several years and is sold in cafes, delis, convenience stores, IGAs, mini-markets and independent supermarkets in most states. Australians love their "Bitters" and KINNIE's bitter-sweet taste has hit the mark by appealing to a cross section of Australians.

KINNIE is produced Down Under to the same original 1952 secret recipe and is packaged in smart 330ml glass bottles, sold singly or in packs of twelve. In response to growing demand across Australia, a number of Kinnie variants were introduced including "KINNIE LIGHT", a sugar free version and KINNIE ZEST", a stronger orange flavoured edition of Kinnie with a zesty twist and zero sugar.

KINNIE is an authentic Mediterranean Bitter that was first made in 1950s in Malta by Simonds Farsons Cisk and was the brainchild of Chev. Anthony Miceli Farrugia, the company's former Chairman. KINNIE's lightly sparkling nature and unique bitter sweet taste distinguishes itself from most other soft drinks by its refined flavour and delicate aromatic scent.

Extracted from a blend aromatic herbs and bitter-sweet Mediterranean oranges, KINNIE offers people a refreshingly different non-alcoholic drink. KINNIE can be enjoyed straight (preferably with some ice) but may be mixed with a wide variety of spirits including vodka and whiskey, creating some exceptional long drinks and cocktails. KINNIE also goes well with food and can be enjoyed before, during and after meals. Since KINNIE was first enjoyed in 1952 it has acquired an iconic status in Malta and is widely considered to be "Malta's national soft drink" with followers the world over.



Rooted in Tradition

Historically, the use of herbs and spices in food and drink in the Mediterranean goes back thousands of years. Indeed, some of the earliest known beverages infused with herbs originated along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. KINNIE

epitomizes this ancient tradition since it is created from an infusion of a dozen herbs and spices grown in and around the Mediterranean.

KINNIE was the brainchild of former chairman Chev. Anthony Miceli Farrugia and was created in 1952 as an alternative to the many colas that proliferated post-war Europe. When first launched in Malta in 1952, KINNIE was presented to consumers as a sort of "Maltese Chinotto", because this was its nearest equivalent in terms of taste, but in actual fact, KINNIE is quite different from the traditional Italian Chinotto for a number of reasons. Indeed, KINNIE's taste is more subtle and complex, while the infusion of herbs found in KINNIE give it an aroma and amber colour that is markedly different from any chinotto.

KINNIE's origins are unquestionably Mediterranean and deeply rooted in tradition. The KINNIE produced in Malta and Australia has remained faithful to the original secret recipe using the same formulation and ingredients as those used when KINNIE was first created in the early 1950s. Fortunately some things never change and KINNIE is one of them.



FIGS & ASTHMA

Figs are useful in various respiratory disorders including **WHOOPING COUGH & ASTHMA**. For maximum benefit, soak 3 dried figs in water overnight in a covered glass container. The figs will soften & break down. In the morning, drink the water & eat the soaked figs on an empty stomach. The nutrients will quickly enter the bloodstream to help support the respiratory system, **INCREASE IMMUNITY** & prevent asthma attacks.

DHERBS.COM



Traditional Dancer



- Lace-making

RICH MALTESE CULTURE



THE BET

This was the first story that was ever written about the characters Wenzu u Rozi.

One night, Wenzu came in late from his daily visit to Kurun tal-Inbid, the local winebar. Rozi was already in bed, and Wenzu, being almost drunk and very tired, just got into bed beside her, clothes and all. Rozi immediately scolded him: "Don't you even close the door behind you, you drunk fool."

Wenzu replied: "Go and close it yourself, I'm too tired."

Rozi: "But you came in last, close it, I don't sleep with the door open."

Wenzu: "But I do, it's not my problem."

After some time arguing, Wenzu came up with a bright idea: "Let's do a bet. Whoever speaks first, will be the one who has to go and close the door." Rozi agreed. For Wenzu, this was an excellent way to just go to sleep. Rozi couldn't sleep, knowing the door was still open..

But she was determined not to lose a bet with her husband. After a few minutes, she heard some steps outside. The steps stopped in front of her door, and she heard someone come in. Right up to their bed.

"Wenzu, Rozi, your door is open". It was the local chemist.

Neither Wenzu, who was already asleep, nor Rozi, made a sound. The chemist tried to shake them and wake them up but they did not budge.

"Oh my God", he said, "they're dead." He quickly went to bring the parish priest and doctor. The priest started to perform the last rites on Wenzu, but as soon as he touched his feet, Wenzu woke up shouting "Stop stop stop you're tickling me!"

Rozi sat up: "You talked you dunkard. Now go and close the door."

The chemist, priest and doctor, were left speechless



Maltese Gbejna cheese aims for EU protection mark

The proposal to acquire the EU status of Protected Designation of Origin for the ġbejna states that it can only be called ġbejna if it's made of whole milk from 'Maltese' sheep

by Kurt Sansone



If successful, the gbejna will be the first Maltese foodstuff to acquire the prestigious EU status of Protected Designation of Origin (PDO)

It will only be called a ġbejna if it is made of whole milk from 'Maltese' sheep, a proposal to offer EU protection to the traditional delicacy suggests.

The proposal to acquire the EU status of Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) for the ġbejna (and its plural ġbejniet) was put forward by Xirka Produtturi Nagħaġ u Mogħoż last week.

If successful, it will be the first Maltese foodstuff to acquire the prestigious EU mark. Any cheese product

can only be called ġbejna if it satisfies set criteria that apply to the raw material and the finished product. Products such as Roquefort cheese from France, Parmigiano Reggiano from Italy and the Greek feta cheese, enjoy PDO status because of the manner by which they are produced and the region where.

The Maltese application describes the ġbejna as a fresh cheese produced with “whole raw milk from sheep of the ‘Maltese’ breed and its crosses with the Friesian breed” that are registered in Malta, Gozo and Comino. The proposal designates three types of ġbejna: the ġbejna friska, which is sold fresh; the ġbejna niexfa, which is air-dried; the ġbejna tal-bżar, which is pickled and peppered.

It also details the traditional methods by which the ġbejna is produced and the physical and chemical characteristics of the individual products and the raw material used.

The milk for the ġbejna has to be produced in Malta by a type of Maltese sheep or cross breeds. The proposal even gives a description of the animals. The proposal has been put up for public consultation by the Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority and will remain open until 15 April. Ġbejna is an important element in a number of dishes such as soppa tal-armla. It is often added to pasta dishes or soup to enhance flavour as a pizza topping or the filling for ħobż biż-żejt.

Calling it a gbejna: the criteria

Ġbejna friska: White and glossy, with a fresh and soft core, and its surface takes the shape of the motifs of the mould in which it is processed. It appears as a truncated cone of small dimensions... Total protein should range between 15% and 20%, while the total fat should range between 15% and 20%. It should have an acidulous taste typical of sheep milk.

Ġbejna niexfa: A firmer consistency and varies in colour from white to off white to very light straw colour; the yellowish taint increases, and the parameters vary, as the drying and storage period increases. It should weigh between 30g to 50g... The total solid content should range between 40% and 56% while total fat should range between 25% and 40%.

Ġbejna tal-bżar: Presents itself with a varying amount of fine to rough ground crushed black pepper attached to its surface. It should weigh between 30g to 50g... total solid content should range between 37% and 52% while total fat should range between 25% and 40%.

Charles Casha's much loved character stars in shorter stories, simplified for younger readers.

The chubby friar has been given a make-over, making him accessible to readers as young as seven years of age

Fra Mudest – a jolly friar who always ends up in a pickle – is a household name in children's literature and many a generation has grown up laughing out loud at the antics of the friar.

Penned by Charles Casha, they were first published as magazine short stories in 1967, then four years later Fra Mudest was published as a book collection, the first ever Maltese children's book to be published in Malta.



Pirjol. Bhas-soltu Marirož
tatu l-isbaħ waħda.”
Benjamin kien pront
qabeż u qallu:
“Ahna konna ġejjin
infittxuk għax Wenzu ried
ikellmek urġenti. Ahjar tmur
tara x'għandu bżonn, Fra.
Jekk trid, il-figolla tal-Pirjol
nehduha ahna għax dak ikun
fuq ix-xwiek!”

53

Now, the chubby friar has been given a make-over, making him accessible to readers as young as seven years of age. A new Merlin Publishers series will see Fra Mudest star in shorter stories which have been simplified by the author Charles Casha. Each book contains one short story, with a contained amount of text making it the perfect length for young children just developing the confidence to read their first “proper” book.

The friar has also been given a facelift with new illustrations by Deandra Scicluna, who kept the retro ambience of the 1970s period when Fra Mudest was written, but at the same time giving the characters a fresh look.

Fra Mudest u l-Figolla tal-Pirjol is the first book in the series and is printed in

a sizeable and easier-to-read font on matt, yellow paper, specifically aimed at helping children with reading difficulties.

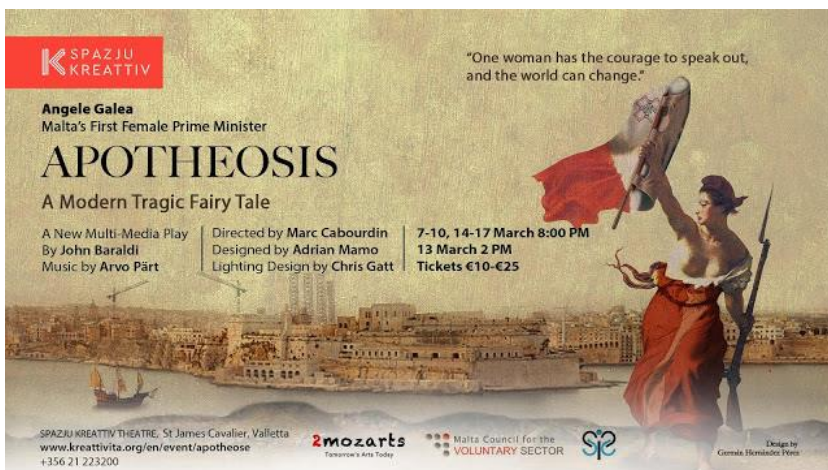


THE BOAT - Eden Cinemas - St. George's Bay, Malta, St Julians

Following an acclaimed run on the US film festival circuit last September, Latina Pictures is thrilled to announce that their full-length feature film **THE BOAT** will have a red-carpet premiere on 22 February. The film will then be on general release from 27 February, exclusively at Eden Cinemas.

THE BOAT – written, produced and directed by Winston Azzopardi, and co-produced by and starring his son Joe Azzopardi – successfully delivers 90 minutes of nail-biting tension. It skilfully blends together all the ingredients necessary for a first-rate psychological thriller as a fisherman sets out for an idyllic day at sea only to end up battling an unseen antagonist against the backdrop of the Mediterranean Sea.

The premiere event is open to the general public and will feature a Q&A with the Azzopardis, moderated by Jo Caruana, immediately afterwards. Tickets are at €10. For further information please visit [Eden Cinemas](http://EdenCinemas)



APOTHEOSIS

from Greek ἀποθέωσις
"to deify"

07/03/2019 - 17/03/2019

Penned by John Baraldi and directed by Marc Cabourdin, *Apotheosis* charts the politically-charged story of a fictional Maltese female Prime Minister and the tragedy of her life.

In this exciting piece of new writing, Dolores (played by Angele Galea) is a political outcast and deemed by many

to be a traitor. Alone in her home, she is writing her tell-all memoirs in the hope that her revelations will shake the political establishment to its foundations.

Apotheosis promises to be a ground-breaking and controversial theatrical event inspired by politically-motivated violence; a piece that is bound to have audiences enthralled. As the writer stresses, the piece is dedicated to women who stand up for the truth.

Constructed around the music of the renowned Estonian composer Arvo Pärt, the play includes music, film and multi-media sequences, promising a unique theatrical experience, which is intended to challenge, entertain, and move the audience.

A number of events will accompany this debut performance of the play, including after-show talks and a theatre-making workshop from 15-17 March. For details please email 2mozarts@gmail.com.

Opening on the eve of International Women's Day, the production is intended to stimulate debate about the role of women in Maltese political life, considering that Malta has fewer females in government than any other EU state.

Apotheosis will be performed at Spazju Kreattiv from Thursday 7 to Sunday 10 March and Thursday 14 to Sunday 17 March at 8 pm; with a matinee performance on Wednesday 13 March at 2 pm. Ticket prices start at €10. The outreach and education programme for this project has been funded by the Small Initiatives Support Scheme (SIS), managed by the Malta Council for the Voluntary Sector (MCVS). This project/publication reflects the views only of the author, and the MCVS cannot be held responsible for the content or any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

IL-KARNIVAL MAGĦNA WKOLL

1 – 5 MARZU 2019



....u Frar reġa' jinsab magħna
Jitkessaħ u jxoqq il-għadam,
Il-bjar kollha fis ifuru
B'hekk ir-raba m'għadux
mgħaddam!

Iżda dan kollu jintesa
Kif ifeġġ il-Karnival
U n-nies tilbes u toħroġ
Bil-kostum lebsin it-tfal!

U terħilha lejn il-misraħ
Sabiex tgawdi l-Parata;
Maskeruni, żfin u briju
U tilgħaq il-Prinjolata.

Dawn il-festi ilhom magħna
Sa minn żmien il-Kavallieri;
Niesna għalhekk lilhom tistenna –
Għidu lili x'jiġifieri!

Għaliex jiena minn tal-ewwel
Illi noħroġ bil-kostum
Nippreżenta xi serata
U sa tard bil-lejl indum.

Għax għalkemm bdejt nikber sewwa
Mhux darbtejn insiru tfal!
Ejjew mela niddevertu
La dawn jiem il-Karnival.

Mhux sa noqgħod insemmihom
L-irħula tagħna l-Għawdxin;
In-Nadur iżda għandu ħabta
Li jiġbed għadd ta' Maltin

Li ma' niesna lkoll jithalltu
Fuqhom jitfgħu l-kostum
U mat-toroq jiġru w jaqbzu
Sa ma l-folla mqajma ddum!

Fiż-Żebbuġ u f'Ta Sannat
Nippreżenta l-Karnival -
Fil-misraħ quddiem il-Knisja
Jiddevertu l-kbar u ż-żgħar!

Fl-Għarb ukoll jien ġejt mistieden
Nippreżenta l-Karnival
Nithallat mal-maskarati -
Ingib ruħi aghar mit-tfal!

Din is-sena waslu kmieni
Dawn il-jiem tal-ferħ u bluha;
Jalla fil-fond jibqgħu dieħla
Ta' dawk li qalbhom muġugħa!

Tinsewx li kif jisbaħ l-għada
Ikun sawm u astinenza;
Illum mela niddevertu
Wara, żmien ta' penitenza!

Kav Joe M Attard
Victoria Għawdex

MALTESE E-NEWSLETTER

The Journal of the Maltese Diaspora

Linking individuals, generations
and communities



KEITH DEMICOLI – News Journalist



Keith Demicoli, journalist and newscaster on TVM speaks with Joe Axiag from SBS, about his visit in Australia and his career as a journalist

Keith Demicoli born at [Haż-Żabbar](#) on 17 February 1982. He is a newscaster, married and lives in H'Attard. Educated at Della Salle College and University of Malta.

As been interested in broadcasting ever since he can remember! Although his first passion was for sports journalism, particularly as a football commentator, beside he played also football with St Patrick today know as Żabbar St Patrick.

In late 2007 he landed a job as a news journalist at TVM. In 2010 he won Malta's *Best Newscaster* TV award and soon after became TVM's main

news anchor. Besides anchoring TVM's flagship 8 o'clock news.

Keith Demicoli hosted various shows, including the Malta Eurovision Song Contest 2010 and Malta Eurovision Song Contest 2011. As a news journalist he played a pivotal role in TVM's political and election coverage in 2008 and 2013. He is also the producer and presenter of weekly EU current affairs programme, *dot. eu*. He visited Australia in 2018.



Maltese singer/comedian with unique style

Joe Demicoli (born 14 March 1963) is a Maltese singer-songwriter, comedian and broadcaster, from H'Al Ghaxaq, Malta. He is most popular in Malta from his parodies of popular songs, especially Malta's Eurovision entries. Most of his songs are about things to do with Malta's culture and way of life.

He started writing poetry during his childhood and at the age of 10 he was invited to read one of his poems on the children's programme on the Rediffusion cable radio service.

His music career took off in 1982 when he appeared on the Maltese TV programme *Blanzuni* along with the group Young, which was quite active on the private party,

weddings and hotel scene.

Between 1984 and 1985 he was the lead singer with the rock band Sphinx. When the band broke up in 1986 he returned on the hotel and pub circuit with the duo Sweet Melody, which was active for a 10-year period.

In 1997 he took part in L-Għanja tal-Poplu with his song *Il-Maltin* and placed sixth. The following year, he took part again, placing fifth with his song *Festi Nfernali*.

It was at this time that he started appearing on a weekly TV programme on Super 1 TV in collaboration with Augusto Cardinali. On 29 June 1998 they released their album *Kemmuna Airways*.

He eventually also appeared in other song contests, including FI-Għaqda I-Melodija placing third with his song *Il-Haddiem u s-Sid Katina* and again in L-Għanja tal-Poplu with *Propoganda d-Doqq l-Iskotti* which placed seventh.

Demicoli is also known in Australia and Canada among the communities of Maltese who migrated there.

Since 2010, his radio *Banana Republic* featuring Maltese music airs on One Radio every Tuesday evening.

Demicoli is also a comedy actor appearing most prominently in *Maltageddon* a parody of the hit movie *Armageddon*. This was followed up with *MaltaForce*.

Since 2011, he has been actively involved in organizing reunions for Maltese singers and musicians who played in pop and rock bands during the 1960s and 1970s.

He has been married to Sonia since 1990 and they have a daughter called Sandy



Nas Daily with strong message about Maltese people

The official video of international video blogger Nas Daily on Malta has now been released. The vlogger, who is renowned world-wide for the positive messages he spreads in the

countries he visits, came to Malta especially to promote the country.

Following his week-long stint in Malta, during which each day on Facebook, he filmed one-minute videos on Malta, Gozo and Comino, Nas Daily also released the video filmed at Tritons Square in Valletta.

The video is intended to launch the 'Oh My Malta' official tagline, jointly with the Malta Tourism Authority. He stated that the video could not be released without the thousands of fans who flocked the square in joining him and his girlfriend Alyne to deliver an important message.

Nas Daily said that no country had welcomed him as the Maltese people did, describing the Maltese as very generous people. His aim is to spread positive messages because he said there is too much negativity around and believes that these unite people, making them understand and assist each other.

Japanese youth sings Malta's National Anthem



Two Maltese persons who are in Tokyo received an unexpected surprise they could have never dreamt of.

They met a Japanese youth who not only spoke a few words in Maltese but also sang Malta's National Anthem.

Many Maltese remained astonished by this because probably there are a number of Maltese who themselves do not know the

words of the National Anthem.



Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat

Event Type: Theatre

Location: Teatru Astra

Triq ir-Repubblika, Victoria, Gozo

Start Date:

30 March 2019

End Date:

31 March 2019

Website:

www.ticketline.com.mt/bookings/SelectSection.aspx?ShowId=1607&LocationId=283

Booking enquiries:
John Calleja
0414 932 481
malta.anzacs@gmail.com

Join us for the

ADELAIDE LAUNCH

of the

First ANZAC Sports in Malta

to remember the thousands involved in **BEYOND GALLIPOLI**

This launch event will kick start the planning process and outline the program for the First ANZAC Sports in Malta, scheduled to be played between Australia, New Zealand, and Malta, in April 2020.

**Saturday 16th March 2019
7pm - Midnight**

**Sicilia Social & Sports Club
45A O.G. Road, Klemzig**

Tickets \$50 per person
includes 4 course meal
Drinks available to purchase

Live entertainment
Door prizes & raffles
Sports memorabilia available for auction
Special announcements
throughout the evening

BEYOND GALLIPOLI Behind the scenes of World War I

Thousands of sick and wounded
ANZAC soldiers journeyed to Malta,
the 'Nurse Island of the Mediterranean' for
medical treatment during the war.

Beyond Gallipoli reminds us of the ANZAC soldiers buried in Malta, the Hospital Ships, Doctors and Nurse Volunteers, the role of the Red Cross, the Australian Hall built in 1915, and more.

*ANZAC Memorial, Argotti Botanical Gardens
Floriana, Malta, unveiled in May 2013*



BEYOND GALLIPOLI

reminds us what happened behind the scenes of Gallipoli.

Thousands of sick and wounded ANZACs journeyed to Malta (which was known as the Nurse Island of the Mediterranean) for medical and hospital treatment. It also reminds us of those buried ANZACs in Malta, the Hospital Ships, Doctors and Nurse Volunteers, the role of the Red Cross, the Australian Hall which was built in 1915 and more.

To remember those thousands involved in **BEYOND GALLIPOLI**, South Australia will feature in the First ANZAC sports scheduled to be played in Malta between Australia, New Zealand and host Malta. The event is tentatively

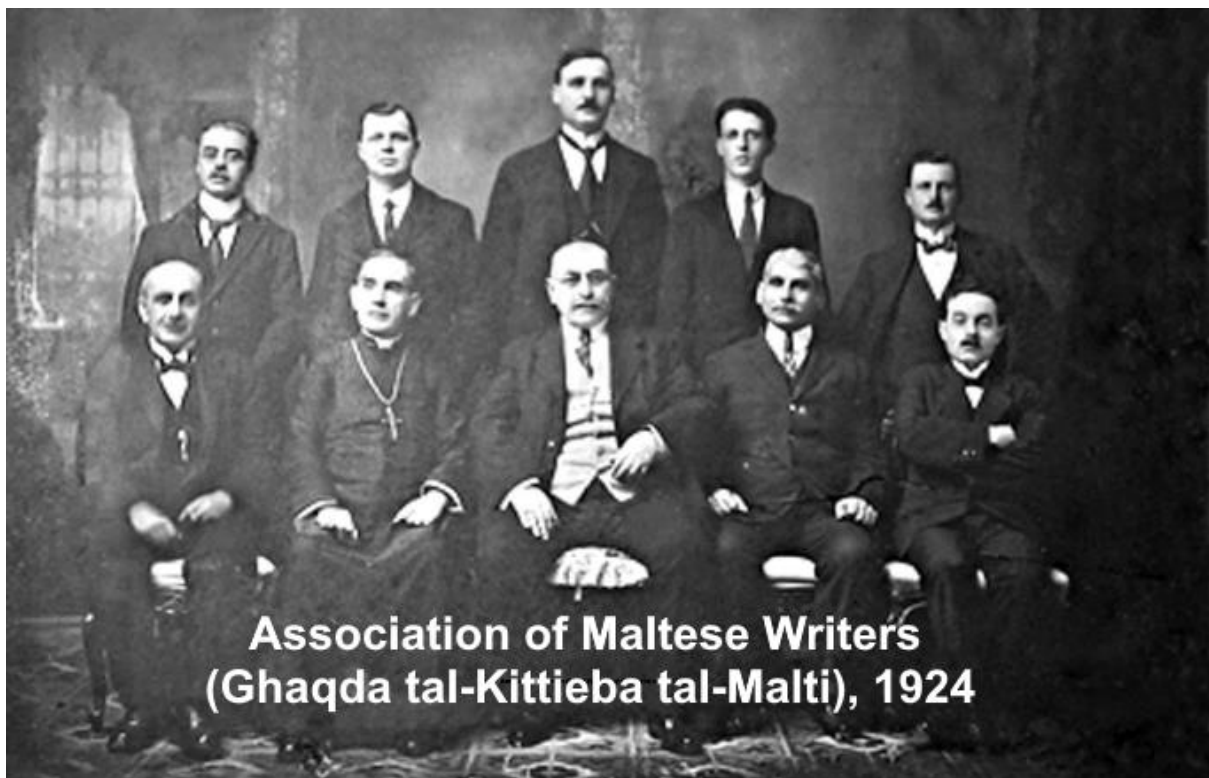
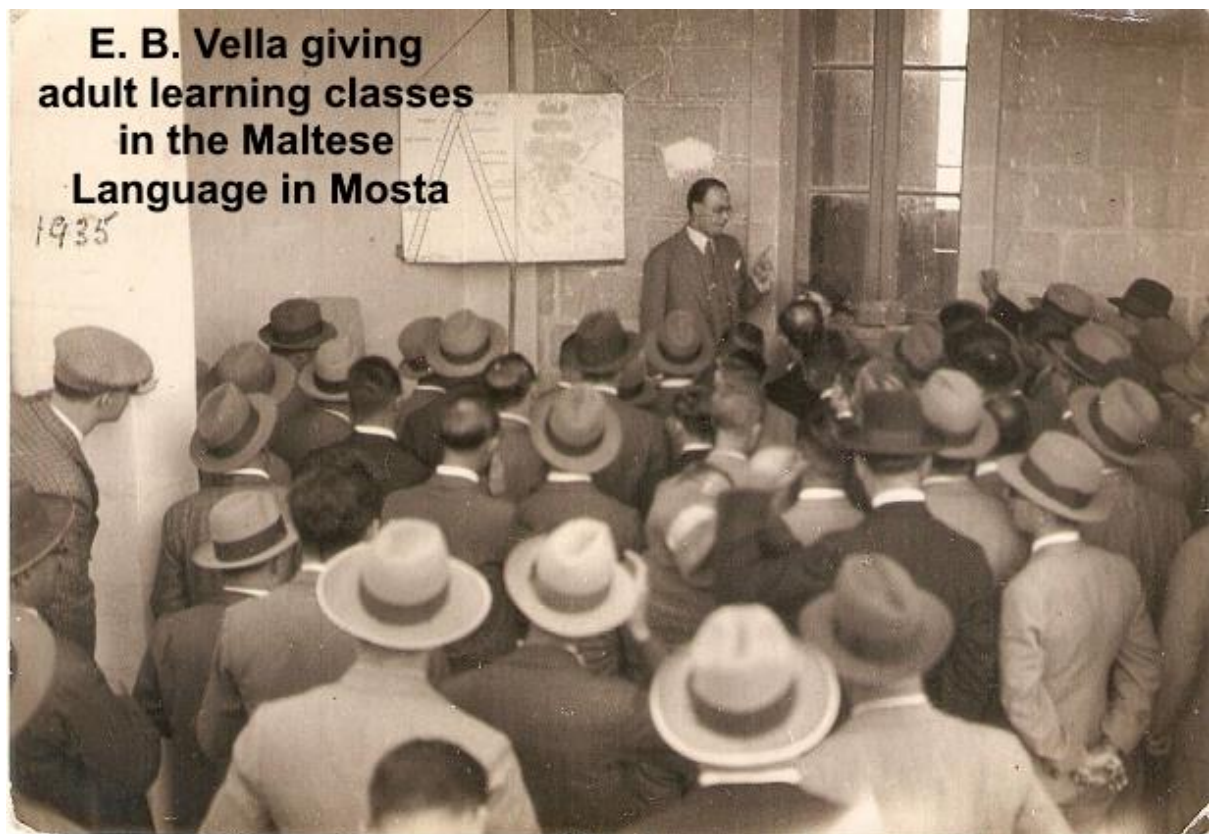
scheduled for 25th April 2020 after the traditional ANZAC Service held in Pieta "Military" Cemetery. The Adelaide Launch on the 16th March 2019 will kick start the planning process, outline the first ANZAC Day sports program and will include special announcements throughout the evening.

Door and raffle prizes plus sports memorabilia will be available for auction.

John Calleja – malta.anzacs@gmail.com



MALTESE E-NEWSLETTER
Journal of the Maltese Living in Malta and Abroad
Read, Enjoy, Share and Support our Journal



Maltese (Maltese: *Malti*) is the national language of Malta and a co-official language of the country alongside English,^[3] while also serving as an official language of the European Union, the only Semitic language so distinguished.