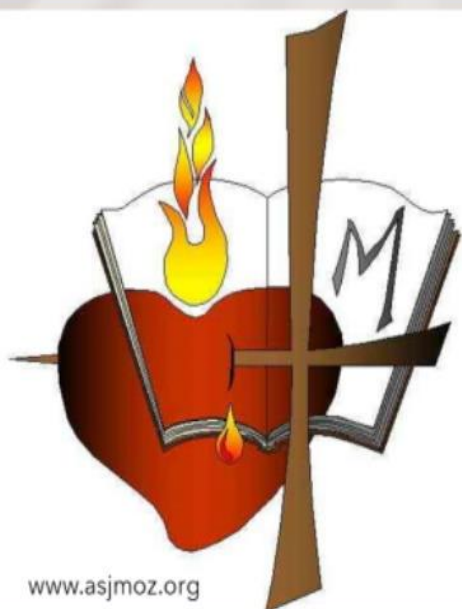




MALTESE E-NEWSLETTER

Journal of Maltese Living Abroad

Editor: Frank L Scicluna OAM MQR



www.asjmoz.org

Augustinian Sisters, Servants of Jesus and Mary

Congratulate **Frank Scicluna** OAM MQR
For the outstanding commitment to the
Maltese Diaspora.

Your weekly e-newsletter is an ever-
anticipated arrival into our 'inbox'.

Sr. Lorraine Testa



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GHAJNSIELEM

MOST BEAUTIFUL
CHRISTMAS TREES
IN EUROPE

IL-MILIED
F'MALTA

It's beginning
to look like
Christmas



MALTESE AND NAPOLEON



Mgr. Charles Scicluna



MALTESE LIVING ABROAD

Read the
message
sent to our
Journal
by the
Archbishop
of Malta



STILL
COVID-19



WE THANK THE ARCHBISHOP FOR THIS MESSAGE TO OUR READERS



MESSAGE TO MALTESE LIVING ABROAD

It is a great honour and privilege for me to greet all Maltese living abroad. I was born in Canada of Maltese parents in 1959 and I feel I belong to the generation of people with Maltese roots who saw the light of day away from the Maltese Islands.

I would like to greet so many Maltese people who have settled around the world and who carry our flag with honour and great dignity. I would like to encourage you to cherish our heritage but also to become an integral part of the communities where you live.

We live in a very globalised world where decisions taken by countries impact and affect other countries, not only with regards to the environment but also the economy and world peace. I would like to take this occasion to encourage all fellow Maltese to be that leaven of propriety, good values, honesty and integrity that make our heritage so precious and so valuable.

I willingly impart on all of you, your loved ones and your families, my pastoral blessing.

✠ **Charles Jude Scicluna**

Archbishop of Malta

December 2021



MALTESE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF VICTORIA, INC. A.B.N.66 736

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Welcome reception

Consul General of Malta

Monday 20th Dec at

6.30pm


The Maltese Community Council of Victoria would like to invite you to our welcome reception for Malta's Consul General of Victoria - Chirelle Ellul Sciberras. We will also have the pleasure of the Malta High Commissioner, Mario Farrugia Borg in attendance.

The welcome will take place at our newly refurbished premises at the Maltese Community

Centre located at 477 Royal Parade Parkville. (Entry via Ivers Street.) The event will also provide us with an opportunity to show you the renovations and for you and your members to meet the Consul General.

To cover costs, we are charging a fee of \$20 per person which will include finger food, welcome drink, tea and coffee. It would be appreciated if you could provide a response by email to admin@mccv.org.au by Monday 13th December 2021 for catering purposes. Direct booking and payment via website mccv.org.au Regards Irene Grillo Administration Maltese Community Council of Victoria



The Spirit of Christmas

Fr. Lonnie Borg mssp **has no limits**



We have started the Advent season in preparation for Christmas. This irresistible time lasts more than just one day. The magic of Christmas never fails to fill us with joy and wonder. St. Teresa of Calcutta said, "it is Christmas every time you let God love others through you." As a member of a missionary society I recall the beautiful memories of the many Christmases I spent in Pakistan and later in the Philippines being close to the poor and those offered me a vast range of opportunities to help those less fortunate. I can assure you that performing simple, unexpected acts of kindness during this time can really bright someone's life make you feel good. This can also be done wherever you are at the moment. To help and share your joy has no geographical boundaries, you can always find people in need.

There is more joy in giving than receiving. Christmas is a unique time when we receive God's gift, his Son Jesus the real reason for the season. It is wonderful to show this spirit by keep our

traditions alive setting up the presepeju, decorate baby Jesus with lights and gulbiena, some even brought heir Bambin tal-Milied from Malta with them when they emigrated. But what is most important is doing good and being kind becomes second nature for this lovely time.

This year I met a couple from Regional Victoria. They live on a farm and being Maltese we had a long chat. They told me of the anguish they had been through two years ago, first the raging bushfires then the drought which severely affected their crops and also their lives. Saddened to hear their painful story, I was surprised to hear this farmer and his wife saying that they will never give up and leave the area. They are prepared to fight when called should the bushfires return again, and which is a possibility. We too are called to fight by doing good, when it is needed, any time any moment. Jesus entered the world and has overcome the darkness within and around us. He brought us his light of the world so that we too let our light shine.

It doesn't take too much to light up someone's life, to bring the hope of Christmas and share the joy with others especially those who need it most whether it is during this festive season or any other day during the year. Christmas has no end



The Journal that unites all Maltese living abroad

Why don't you join the family?



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**"WOW" 400th ISSUE OF THE "MALTESE JOURNAL"**

Awesome Frank Congratulations on reaching "400".
What an amazing accomplishment. I feel lucky and privileged that I have been the recipient of all the issue. I wish I can write all the comments of congratulatory that I have received from all my contacts totalling close to 200 spread around the four corners of the earth.
Your dedication to the Community and the World at large cannot be measured by time but by appreciating your devoted love for one and all.
Wishing you Josie and All your helpers **HAPPINESS & GOOD HEALTH**

Thanks for being my friend. HARRY BUGEJA, ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**EMANUEL CAMILLERI - NSW, AUSTRALIA**

Congratulate Mr Frank Scicluna OAM for reaching a very important milestone 400th Edition of the Maltese E-Newletter, an online journal bringing the Maltese together from all around the world.
Thank you my friend, for your work with the Maltese Community and for professionally capturing Maltese Stories and,
I have always been a reader of your news letter and as a Council of Maltese Living Abroad (CMLA) member I thank you on behalf of the Maltese Diaspora

**RODERICK (RIGU) BOVINGDON**

Well done Frank Scicluna! Once again you have produced an organ of widespread communication to the entire Maltese diaspora.
I'm writing in English in order to reach a wider scope amongst our children and grandchildren who most probably cannot read Maltese. But those who have the urge and drive to take a peep into their ancestors' rich, ancient and mellifluous language, I urge them to contact the various groups both in Australia as well as Malta and elsewhere to take the first step in this voyage of discovery. Good on you and all the very best for the Festive Season and the New Year 2022.
May it be a more prosperous one for ALL.

TIMES OF MALTA**ELECTRONIC MALTESE NEWSLETTER IN AUSTRALIA****AN OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT**

Every fortnight I receive from Frank J. Scicluna of Adelaide Australia, a copy of his bi-weekly electronic newsletter.

The latest edition happens to be his 400th edition.

It is always so full of interesting reading material that reminds Maltese and Gozitans alike, about the way of life from years past. In the world we live in, it can be hard to find someone who puts his whole heart into everything he does.

Scicluna simply enjoys working at everything he does.

He deserves much recognition for his success.

May he enjoy all that life and his accomplishments bring. Whoever would like to receive the electronic version of newsletter should send him an e-mail at maltesejournal@gmail.com

GEORGE STAGNO NAVARRA SLIEMA



Message by George Vella, President of Malta, on the UfM's Day of the Mediterranean, 28 November 2021.

Considered by historians as the cradle of civilisation, the Mediterranean region is home to one of the world's most diverse ecosystems and intricate human relations. Facilitating the exchange of ideas, traditions, skills - the Mediterranean Sea has been for centuries a meeting place acting as a bridge between littoral states,

and with those further down to the South.

The movement of people, from North to South and from South to North, still happening today, contributes in no small part to the unique characteristics of this kaleidoscopic geographical region, consolidating thousands of years of interaction and fruitful exchanges, as well as, regrettably, violence and armed conflict. We are all children of this Sea.

The rich and fruitful relations built at a people-to-people level over the centuries, have been historically tarnished by long standing feuds threatening the well-being of the Mediterranean region as a whole, and its peoples.

People of the Mediterranean continue to suffer social and economic inequalities, open conflict in some cases, and a sense of hopelessness when the international community turns a deaf ear to the voices of the citizens. The continued proliferation of small arms and light weapons in this region is a clear example of the international community's dubious track record in promoting a culture of peace and preventing the escalation of armed conflict.

The Mediterranean is also a clear example of the negative effects of climate change.

For decades, environmental reports have been sounding alarm bells on the poor state of the sea, and natural habitat on land. The polluting practices of the past decades and unequal distribution of wealth and resources between countries in the North and countries in the Southern Mediterranean, have today created a human and environmental emergency of unprecedented proportions.

Discussions held at the COP26 were mostly positive and encouraging. However, if we do not stay committed to our shared principles and agreed commitments, the core sentiments expressed in the conference risk to dissipate in thin air.

Countries, especially those in the South, must be provided with the necessary infrastructure, financial assistance, and tools to build up resilient societies and sustainable environmental policies.

Dialogue and cooperation at a regional level, such as the dialogue facilitated by the Union for the Mediterranean, are imperative to ensure an inclusive and holistic approach.

On this day celebrating the Mediterranean, we must all strive to promote more cooperation, more inclusion, more respect to fundamental human rights and more respect for human dignity, to achieve stability, security, and prosperity in this region.



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Thank you



Giving Thanks in Australia by Beshia Rodell



Thanksgiving in Australia has always been an odd affair for my partly-American family. The springtime weather is all wrong for a huge harvest-season feast. Cranberries of any kind are hard to source. Curious Australian friends want to understand the story behind the holiday, when many — including my family — have taken the good from the day and rejected the origin story, which is mostly fiction.

“It’s about eating together and being thankful,” we tell them. In recent years, my son’s teenage friends have started showing up for the holiday, wearing suits and bearing bottles of wine, fascinated by our American conventions. I make them tell us what they’re thankful for before we eat — a ritual I hated as a jaded teenager — but one that they approach with gusto.

Yesterday at my table, many people mentioned how thankful they were for our newfound freedom after almost two years of intermittent lockdowns. We expressed gratitude that we might see our loved ones again soon, after being separated for so long after federal and state border closures. We were thankful for our health, for vaccines, for one another.

Missing from our table was my closest friend, an American who also lives here in Melbourne. She is a Thanksgiving skeptic: as a lifelong vegetarian she’s repelled by a holiday that centers on a large dead bird; critical thinker, she’s appalled by a holiday that glosses over the violence that marked the colonization of the Americas. I’m sympathetic to her disdain, but I also feel strongly that traditions can change and adapt, as long as we’re not hurting anyone we should grab our joy where we can (I concede that the turkey and vegans disagree). Taking a day to be together and explicitly tell one another that we are thankful for our kinship is especially vital this year, when we’ve missed out on so much togetherness.

Unlike Halloween, which is slowly making inroads in Australian culture among school-aged children, Thanksgiving will never catch on here outside of expat gatherings like the one at my house. But perhaps it might inspire more of us to pause and think about the gifts we’ve been granted, and recognize the good in our lives. I see no downside to that.

Are there celebrations in your life that you brought from other cultures? What do you think they might tell us about Australia? Let us know at maltesejournal@gmail.com



December concertinos Times of Malta

The Laudate Pueri choir. Photo: Charles Spiteri

As has become the norm every year, Il-Ħaġar museum and cultural centre in Victoria is again offering a series of short concerts during December. They are being held on three consecutive Saturdays, beginning at 11.30am.

Up-and-coming musicians will be giving a vocal and instrumental concert on December 4, while Mark Gauci will conduct ‘Christmas with Brasstubes’ on December 11. The climax is reached on December 18 with the Laudate Pueri choir, led by Maria Frendo and directed by

Canon George J. Frendo, in ‘Gloria in Excelsis Deo’.

Adjusting to Covid-related restrictions, the hall on Level 3 is being used and the vaccine certificate will have to be shown at the door. These events, like the rest of the Christmas programme which includes James Vella Clark abstracts and Dun Ġorġ Preca centennial celebration, are free. However, it’s best to send an email to events@heartofgozo.org.mt to book a seat. The Cultural Heritage Directorate at the Gozo Ministry and other sponsors are supporting the events.



Minister Evarist Bartolo unveils sculpture commemorating Bush-Gorbachev Malta Summit



Reference Number: PR212121, Press Release Issue Date: Nov 26, 2021

Minister for Foreign and European Affairs Evarist Bartolo unveiled a sculpture by Russian sculptor Gregory Pototsky at the Gardjola Gardens, Senglea bastions, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the summit held in Malta between George Bush, President of the United States, and Mikhail Gorbachev, Leader of the former Soviet Union. The ceremony was attended, among others, by Mrs Gwendolyn S. Green, American Chargé d'Affairs, and Mr Aleksei Dedenkulov, Russian Chargé d'Affairs, Fr Dionysius Mintoff, founder of the Peace Laboratory, and Mr Clive Pulis, Senglea Mayor.

Minister Bartolo spoke about the importance of a

more stable, predictable relationship between the US and Russia.

'The return to quiet diplomacy to US-Russia relations, even with a limited agenda, is welcome news. Learning to live with each other, if successful, would not only introduce more predictability and stability in the international system, it would also help the rest of the world to breathe a little easy amid the chaotic turbulence ongoing in the global order,' Minister Bartolo said.

The sculpture is the work of Gregory Pototsky (1954-), an international contemporary prolific Russian sculptor. Pototsky's work of art not only represents the Iron Curtain which once divided Europe and the World but also symbolizes the fragility of peace which can be lost at any time.

Three Gozitans invested by the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem



During a recent investiture ceremony by the Equestrian C of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem held at St John's Cathedral in Valletta saw the investiture of seven Ma knights and seven dames, including three ecclesiastical knights. Among those were three residing Gozi Monsignor Lawrence Sciberras from Sannat, Joe Bajada Zebbug and Clementine Aveta from Xlendi. As their sponsor they had another Gozitan, Commander Rev. John Mu Thus, the number of Gozitans members of the same Order now reached a total of eleven.

This Investiture Ceremony was celebrated by His Emin Cardinal Grand Master Fernando Filoni, in the presence of the Order's Grand Prior His Grace Mgr Charles J. Scicluna.

Other guests included the Apostolic Nuncio Mons. Alessandro D'Errico, Mgr Knight Grand Officer Paul Cremona, OP, Archbishop Emeritus of Malta, the Lieutenant for Malta Roberto Buontempo and Governor-General Leonardo Visconti di Modrone and representatives of Central Apennine Italy, Sardinia and Sweden-Denmark, as well as the Ambassador of Italy to Malta, Maurizio Roman. The ceremony was also attended by H.E. The Noble Daniel de Petri Testaferatta, President of the Maltese Association of the Sovereign Military and Hospitaller Order of St John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta. The Order has its aim to protect and support the Holy places in Jerusalem and foster education in countries of the Bible.



Napoleon's Maltese legion'. Author: Richard Mifsud. Publisher: Kopri Koperattiva Ltd / 2009. Pages: 50pp

When Napoleon left Malta, just a few days after he arrived here, in June 1798, he wanted to take with him all the officers and soldiers serving with the Order.

One reason may have been he wanted to deplete any possible armed opposition to the French soldiers he was going to leave behind him to guard Malta. In this, he would fail as the Maltese uprising (with foreign help) would end the French occupation. But a very early sign of what would happen later on came on 13 June. Napoleon had ordered that all officers and soldiers were to parade and be inspected at Birkirkara.

Before the Order was kicked out the armed forces in Malta consisted of the Reggimento di Malta (521 in April 1796), the Cacciatori (literally hunters) - some 1,200 - together with some 400 gunners and 1,200 sailors.

But on 13 June only 147 from the Grandmaster's Guard, 417 from the Cacciatori, 107 from the ship crews, 172 from the galleys' crew and 60 soldiers from the Reggimento di Malta turned up. Napoleon was furious. And only 24 soldiers from the Reggimento di Malta, five from the Grandmaster's Guard and a few non-commissioned officers volunteered to join the French army in Egypt. There was also another reason why Napoleon wanted Maltese soldiers to join him. He reasoned that the Maltese soldiers would come in useful in dealing with the Arabs, given that the Maltese and Arabic languages are similar.

So on 14 June Napoleon issued a proclamation that said that all soldiers of the Order had 48 hours to return to their posts or else be condemned to the galleys. He also disbanded the Cacciatori. And he grouped together the

Coerced and abandoned

Noel Grima

remaining soldiers into two regular regiments with the French army.

The two units were then ordered to parade at St Elmo at 5am on 16 June. On that day 358 men from the Reggimento di Malta and 119 from the Grandmaster's Guard gathered at St Elmo.

They were then marched off to the quays and forced upon the waiting ships, maybe with the threat of force. In an effort to sweeten the pill, Napoleon ordered that the wives of the Maltese who left with the French were to receive 20 sous every 10 days and the children 10 sous every 10 days.

But the French were chronically short of money and these promises were not kept, thus increasing anger in Malta.

On 2 July, 1798 the French fleet arrived off the coast of Egypt and landed in heavy seas. On the next day the army began to march in the direction of Alexandria. Bedouin warriors on horseback harassed the troops and several stragglers were taken prisoners or killed. After a five-hour march without water Alexandria was stormed.

Bonaparte then aimed at Cairo, the capital. This entailed a 72-hour march, described as "near hell". The men were loaded with heavy, hot equipment and wore uniforms ill-suited for a campaign in North Africa. Dry, hard bread was the only food available and there was a lack of water. The Bedouin had filled the wells with sand or poisoned them.

On 5 July 1798 Napoleon ordered General Dumuy to collect the Maltese soldiers and organise them into an infantry battalion of nine companies to be called the Legion Maltaise. This Maltese Legion was hindered by the total lack of equipment.

On 22 August the whole unit set out to Aboukir. Along the march they were opposed by the Arabs and the Legion lost three, including the commanding officer, and 11 were wounded.

While previously the Maltese were praised for having stood up well against the enemy fire, this time General Dumuy complained bitterly about the performance of the Maltese soldiers who were violent towards their officers and discouraged their comrades through their bad will and example.



But a Captain Bernard MacSheehy, a French officer of Irish birth, defended the Maltese. "The Maltese, fully formed, were at Damanhour, where several of them have been killed. They had to suffer the continuing attacks of the Arabs. On their return to Alexandria, the whole Legion was put to the most arduous work. After the Battle of the Nile, they were employed to bury the dead and pick up anything that could be salvaged. To carry out this task, they had to work up to their waists in the water.

"The corps, since its formation, has not known a single instant of rest and they have given proof of courage and consistency in the middle of the most extreme of hardships.

"Many soldiers are barefoot, others lack clothes. Their footwear was ruined during their work at Aboukir, when they were constantly in the water." Sometime later Napoleon ordered General Kleber to try and persuade Italian seamen aboard the neutral ships in Alexandria to join the Legion Maltaise. But despite the pressure and a promised bounty, the sailors could not be induced to enlist.

Certain sources claim that the Legion was then authorised to enlist Turks, despite the centuries-old enmity between the two peoples, but this order seems to have been ignored.

In April 1799, the Legion was garrisoned at Suez and it so happened that two British warships found safe anchorage near the city.

Most of the defending troops were Maltese and made contact with the British warships by swimming out to them. The Maltese thus found that in Malta the Maltese had risen against the French and were being helped by the British.

Almost immediately, the Maltese started to defect in increasing numbers. There were also cases when men refused to obey orders. The officer, who had previously defended the Maltese, MacSheehy, now the commanding officer, asked to be relieved of his command of "these miserable men" and attributed all the trouble in the Legion to "a natural cowardice and lack of a military spirit" while General Dumuy reported to Napoleon that the Maltese had never wished to serve with the French in Egypt and had been embarked on the French fleet by trickery.

They were very badly clothed and had received no pay. They had been almost starved, having received a meat ration only once in five months. When, therefore, the British offered them an

opportunity to return home, they considered that they were completely justified to desert.

Napoleon received the report without any comment, relieved the Maltese Legion at Suez and collected the unit at Cairo where it was disbanded by order dated 12 July 1799.



**From the Ghonnella
to Mini Skirt**

. FROM GHONNELLA TO MINI SKIRT

What would our ancestors say about the way we dress today? Back when I was child and I still lived in Scotland, my mother would always make it a point to tell me stories about Malta and its history. She would explain the importance of the Great Siege of 1565, how Malta was considered to be 'the nurse of the Mediterranean' during WWI, and how her grandmother used to wear the ghonnella – or as some people may refer to it, the faldetta.

Since then, traditional Maltese clothes have always fascinated me, particularly the ones worn by the general population rather than the nobility. The first thing that always hits me when looking at photos and drawings from the past, it's easy for us to think of our ancestors' clothing as costumes.

Seriously, what were they thinking when they designed the ghonnella? It looks bizarre. And why would men wear a colourful beanie-like hat made out of wool? Or the terġa – a girdle/belt? Take the ghonnella, for example. Its sail-like structure helped capture the breeze during Malta's unforgiving summers. Its design also allowed for it to fit closer to the wearer should they want it to, providing more warmth in the winter. It was actually a genial invention and garment. Plus, can weird-shaped hat that hung down the back of our forefathers' heads? you imagine how exotic our



streets must have looked with women billowing in them? That was for warmth in the winter. It's easy to forget that just 100 years ago, many people didn't have electricity or gas heaters. Their bedding was also quite Spartan – no goose-feather duvets or electric blankets. And can you imagine working in the field in the midst of winter?

Most of these things went out of fashion after the war many traditions have change for the Maltese,



with greater influence from the outside world,

independence and the advent of television, internet and

other technologic media. That has slowly shifted us to today's

fashions, and while you may still spot a nanna wearing a scarf over her head, most women wouldn't dream of wearing one nowadays. And that's not all; better pay and a decline in the church's influence has also got us to wear bolder outfits. Would our ancestors approve of them? Hardly, but they'd have probably worn the same thing if they lived in this day and age! Which fashions do you prefer? Today's or those of yesteryear? G. Cassar

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Valletta Waterfront Christmas Wonderland

It is the season for good cheer and at Valletta Waterfront visitors can enjoy a unique festive atmosphere and immerse themselves in an enchanted setting throughout the season.

This iconic destination remains one of Malta's most picturesque promenades, nestled away from the hustle and bustle of traffic and crowds but close to Valletta and Floriana, also with the scenic Grand Harbour





views. The destination underwent a facelift in 2020 with a €2 million investment in the form of bespoke canopy structures which fully respect the location's rich history as a trading port where the Knights of St John and European merchants used to unload their wares. The promenade has been decked up for the season making it ideal for a casual stroll, following coffee and cake, drinks or a leisurely meal.

A 35-foot Christmas tree, Santa's house complete with its own garden and workshop, a traditional Maltese crib and colourful handcrafted characters

adorning the promenade such as the massive Nutcracker Soldier that's over 20 feet tall casually standing guard over Valletta Waterfront and Grand Harbour, and the endearing gingerbread man, are some of the magical attractions on display.

The quaint atmosphere at Valletta Waterfront will get visitors in a festive mood to celebrate this wonderful time of year, to the tune of all-time favourite songs and carols, and the spicy aroma and flavour of heart-warming mulled wine.

Visitors to Valletta Waterfront can enjoy a holiday-themed month of free activities and take in the atmosphere as they indulge in delicious holiday treats and sweets including mince pies, honey rings and more. The atmosphere will be enhanced by Santa Claus and Mrs Claus's presence, with the occasional appearances of Jack Frost and elves on stilts, live music and roaming mascots for the younger ones. It is a COVID-19 safe experience: visitors won't run into large crowds, measures are observed by all the establishments and they will be outdoors most of the time for the casual rainy days.



Malta Oskura explores how our forefathers tried to give meaning to the mystery of death

Heritage Malta

By Daniela Attard Bezzina, Communications Executive - Heritage Malta

In 1968, during the excavation of a tomb shaft in the area of Tal-Virtù, in Rabat, archaeologists uncovered a pot, possibly dating to the 4th century BC, containing a feeding bottle and the skeletal remains of a child.

What was particular about this pot burial was that the pot was not being re-purposed but, rather, was made specifically for use as a coffin. In fact, the pot was split into two prior to firing, creating an opening large enough to insert the body of a child into the vessel. An inscription, believed to be made up of four or five Phoenician letters, was visible along the inner surface of the pot, as yet undeciphered but surely bearing unfathomable emotions for that child's parents.

This is just one of the many stories that will be recounted during Heritage Malta's third webinar in the popular 'Malta Oskura' series. Entitled 'Malta Oskura: Il-Mewt', the webinar was aired on Tuesday 30th November and it delved deeply into man's perception of death on these islands, from the times of the Phoenicians and the Romans until the early period of the Knights. The extensive research entailed in this webinar ensures a unique and very informative audiovisual experience for participants.



HERITAGE MALTA Since time immemorial, man has pondered the meaning of death with fear and apprehension, wondered where and how his own last moments would be, begged death to end his misery in times of unbearable pain, did his utmost to make logical sense of what appeared to be absurd and inexplicable, and even built great hopes of another life awaiting him after death. Burial places are the most common archaeological sites in Malta; Rabat alone is a testament to the large number of graves scattered across the city. But what was death to the early inhabitants of these islands? Was it merely a cessation of life where the deceased were to be respectfully laid in the final resting place? Was sacrifice necessary? Was death to be feared, or was it a source of supernatural power and knowledge for those who knew how to wield it? These are some of the questions that the webinar will attempt to answer.

It also provided an insight into the reasons behind old practices that have long aroused our curiosity but always remained shrouded in mystery.

Heritage Malta

The Roman gladiatorial games, for instance, originated from the belief that rites of sacrifice were due to the spirits of the dead and the need to propitiate them with offerings of blood. They were introduced in 264 BC when the sons of Junius Brutus honoured their father by matching three pairs of gladiators. Julius Caesar commemorated his father, who had died twenty years before, with a display of 320 pairs of gladiators in silvered armour. In 46 BC, after recent victories in Gaul and Egypt, Caesar again hosted elaborate games at the tomb of his daughter Julia, who had died in childbirth eight years earlier.

Moving on to the Middle Ages, the webinar recounts how the so called 'Dark Ages', spanning roughly 1,000 years between the fall of the Western Roman Empire and the start of the Renaissance, brought along a different approach to death. The rise of Christianity across Europe, and the notion of an afterlife of heaven and hell, further increased the 'importance' of death for

mortals. It became essential for the dead to be as close as possible to salvation, and this was manifested by the increase of burials within consecrated grounds.

Heritage Malta

'Malta Oskura: Il-Mewt' also outlines the arrival in Malta of the Order of St John in 1530, explaining how the Knights brought with them a new concept of death, namely holy war. As a religious military order, the Knights' very reason for existing was the perpetual war against the infidel, specifically the

Ottomans. In their eyes, death was not a tragedy but a sacrifice which guaranteed eternal salvation, especially if one died fighting against the Muslim enemy.



Bishop George Frendo steps down as Archbishop in Albania

Michaela Pia Camilleri

-Pope Francis has accepted Maltese Bishop George Frendo's resignation from his role as Archbishop of Tirane-Durres in Albania.

This year, Bishop Frendo turned 75 and according to canon law, diocesan bishops must submit their resignation to the Pope at that age. Bishop Frendo was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of Tirane-Durres in 2006 by Pope Benedict XVI and appointed Archbishop of the same diocese 10 years later by Pope Francis. In November last year, Bishop Frendo tested positive for Covid-19 and had to be transferred from Albania to a hospital in Bari, Italy after developing respiratory complications. Once he recovered, he returned to Albania and continued to lead his diocese. Bishop George Frendo first went to Albania as a missionary in 1997, a year after the Maltese Dominican Order started its mission in this country.

Archbishop Frendo is a regular reader and contributor of the Maltese Journal



Who were the Maltese Proxy brides?

MALTESE PROXY MARRIAGE

Maiden Voyages

Source: Museum Victoria

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.



Tonina and Ted Farrugia on their wedding day 57 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.

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



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

The Mackay Daily Mercury – Nov. 1932

PROXY BRIDES FROM MALTA FOR MACKAY AND BUNDABERG MEN

COUPLES ON ROUTE FOR HOMES BRISBANE, Oct. 31, 1932

Having been successful in the land of their adoption, two young men of Malta who are now settled in Queensland. awaited the arrival of the steamer Barrabool in Brisbane, each for a brlde from their homeland.

One was Mr. Galea who left Malta eight years ago and has since became successful in business in Bundaberg. The other was Mr. Muscat, whose farming is just outside Mackay. Before an unmarried girl leaves Malta she is required to marry by proxy or travel in the company of someone who will

be responsible for her until she is 'married' in the land' to

which she journeys.

Mr. Galea's bride was selected for him by his father, and after an exchange of correspondence and photographs a proxy marriage look place in Malta.

Mr. Muscat's bride came out in care of, Mr. J. Parnls, and was remarried immediately, after her arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Galea left today for Bundaberg, and Mr. and Mrs. Muscat for Mackay.



Schola Cantorum Jubilate's Christmas concert series at Ta' Pinu



BY [GOZO NEWS](#)

Cirku9Grajja – is the title of a three-concert journey over this Christmas with Schola Cantorum Jubilate (SCJ) amidst the magnificence of the National Shrine of Ta' Pinu in Gozo.

Well-known for their unique concert experiences, including Carols by Candlelight and Premju Ghall-Arti nominee Song Reborn, this year's Cirku9Grajja promises to be yet another memorable choral event. Cirku9Grajja is a series of three concerts, each with its own unique setting, choristers and musicians.

The choir explained that each celebrates Christmas and the traditions tied to it, colouring the season with vibrant music and joyful carols while also providing opportunities for deep thinking through the verses and thoughts accompanying the music. "Our aim is to provide an unforgettable acoustic experience to both the choristers and the attendees," explains SCJ's Artistic Director, Stefan Attard.

"We try to be as innovative as possible in the concerts we organise to keep the audience eager and for them to interact with the new concepts presented. We're fully aware that time is precious for everyone and that a concert experience has to enrich the audience, both on a personal and community level," he continued.

This year's venue will surely add to this, with Ta Pinu's unique architecture providing the perfect environment for the audience to reflect and immerse itself in this concert experience. "We will be presenting a special repertoire involving 70 choristers and musicians," says Marouska Attard, SCJ's Choral Director.

The repertoire includes popular Christmas classics, some of which have been specifically arranged for this concert, new compositions as well as experimentation with different instruments. She added that, "Christmas is highly associated with choirs, and since our inception, SCJ has worked tirelessly to present unique choral projects. This year is no different."

The first concert in the series, Cirku, will be held on Saturday, the 11th of December and will feature soloists from SCJ accompanied by the BrassTubes, with both the audience and musicians in circular formation. The circle signifies the womb that brings life into the world and an infinite life cycle where every living organism, however tiny, has an impact on an evolving world.

This will be followed by Disgha on Saturday, the 18th of December. Featuring the SCJ Children's Choir and the SCJ Teenage Boys singers, Disgha is inspired by the British tradition of the Nine Readings and Carols and based on the nine-month wait. For each reading, the audience will also have the opportunity to listen to a child's take on the world surrounding them.

The concert series culminates with Grajja on Tuesday, the 28th of December. Schola Cantorum Jubilate, accompanied by the Cordia String Quartet will look back on Herod's Massacre of the Innocents, juxtaposed against the Magnum Mysterium.

To reserve a free ticket for the concert(s) of your choice via booking.scjchoir.com, by sending an email on booking@scjchoir.com or by calling the ticket hotline: 79450950. There are limited seats available so reservations will be taken on a first-come-first-served basis.

To ensure the health and safety of all, the organisers will adhere to all social distancing measures and to Health Authority directives. Cirku9Grajja is being performed in collaboration with the **Cultural Heritage Directorate within the Ministry** for Gozo. Set up in the year 2000, Schola Cantorum Jubilate has established itself as one of the "affirmed choirs in Malta."

Schola Cantorum Jubilate said that it is committed to "enrich the local choral scene with a high level of choral artistry; with vocal technique and musicology that lead to professional singers; as well as a drive to support the growth of choristers with enriching life experiences for the heart and mind, with particular attention given to emerging artists." Follow Schola Cantorum Jubilate on Facebook, Instagram and www.scjchoir.com for updates on upcoming events.



THE JOURNEY OF HERBERT AND ELANOR PORTANIER IN 1979



Portanier Family Outside First Home, Bentleigh, Melbourne, 1979

Herbert and Eleanor Portanier and their three year old daughter Sarah migrated from Malta to Melbourne on 27 March 1979. They had visited Australia in 1977 to see Eleanor's family who were already in Brighton, Melbourne and enjoyed it so much they decided to return permanently. Herbert had no family in Australia. They flew on a QANTAS flight from Luqa airport in Malta, stopping in Rome where they changed planes and then flew on to Melbourne with one more transit stop. They arrived on 29 March during the day at Tullamarine airport.

Herbert was 27 years old when he arrived, having worked as an international freight operator at Malta's airport; Eleanor had also worked there as a ground hostess. They brought suitcases with them and a container followed later by ship. The Portaniers were assisted migrants, and had their flights and baggage

costs subsidised. Herbert already had a job organised in the P&O international airfreight division of Pandair, while Eleanor worked for a short time at TAA. He returned to Malta on business trips from time to time.

The couple settled in Bentleigh after six-eight months and have continued to live in the same house in which they first settled. Their son James was born in 1981 and they later became Australian citizens. In 1990 Herbert founded his own company, Professional Freight Services which he sold in 2010. In 2002 he established the Maltese Australian Business & Professional Association of Victoria and was president until he retired in 2007.



CONGRATULATIONS on your 400th. edition. It is indeed a milestone. Apart from that, you have achieved new heights with your newsletter as you have united many people of Maltese background worldwide. May I take this opportunity to wish you and all your readers a Merry Christmas and a peaceful 2022. Herbert Portanier
Melbourne, Australia.

Saints & Souls commemoration for those who passed away because of the Coronavirus

Saints & Souls commemoration in Gozo, was dedicated to all those that have passed away because of the Coronavirus.

There was a vocal and harp recital by Soprano Rosabelle Bianchi and Harpist Dr. Lydia Buttigieg, performing Chaconne, Verdi, Satie, Tost, Frisina, Bach' Gounod, Tiersen and others.

The commemoration took place on Sunday, the 28th of November, starting after the church service ends. The venue hosting this event was Saint Paul's Shipwreck Parish Church, Munxar. Saints and Souls was organised by the Munxar Local Council, in full collaboration with the JP2 Foundation and the Munxar Parish.





MALTA COMMAND



WW2 LIVING HISTORY GROUP

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.



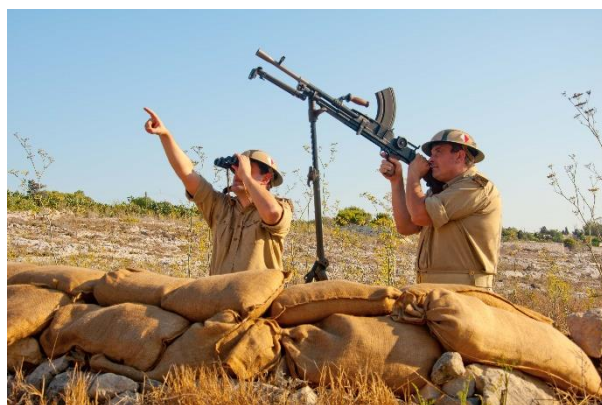
WINTER UNIFORM The standard issue uniform issued to the British soldier in the UK was the **Battle Dress (BD)**. Being made of serge this was appropriate for the cold temperatures of NW Europe, but was not the case for Southern Europe or North Africa. Malta, lying in between, was no exception. The BD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

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.

HEADGEAR The headgear used on the Maltese Islands consisted mainly of the FS Cap and the Mk.II helmet. **The Field Service (FS) Cap** was the standard British Army headgear worn in

Malta. Often referred to as the side cap (since it was worn tilted to the right side of the head), this was made of khaki barathea and had two fold down flaps to cover the ears and neck in case of cold weather, these were kept in place by means of 2 GS buttons. The regimental or corps badge was worn on the front left side of the cap. The FS Cap was used until 1943 when it was replaced by a more practical (yet ugly) GS Cap. By August 43 the war had moved away from Maltese shores and therefore the changeover from FS to GS was quite fast, unlike with the Battledress.

The Mk.II helmet used in Malta had a unique and distinguishable camouflage pattern applied to it. Helmets came in their standard dark green colour from England, a colour which does not really exist on our dry and light Mediterranean terrain. Infantrymen wanting to blend in with the scenery decided to paint their helmets in the [Maltese Camouflage](#) (stone wall) pattern. Soon all helmets issued not only to army personnel but also Police and ARP were appearing in this pattern (fashion trend?). Army helmets were painted "en masse" whereas civilian or police were "do-it-yourself" jobs, this meant that no pattern was ever the same. Colours also varied since the supply of paint was very scarce. A common remedy was to paint patches of whatever colour on the helmet and cover it up with sand. This pattern was also used during the invasion of Sicily by small numbers of troops, presumably those coming from Malta. After the war all army helmets were re-painted in green, thus originals are an extreme rarity. Another type of headgear which was also used often was the **cap, comforter**. This was a "beanie" type of hat used to keep the wearer warm in cold climate or at nights, the cap could also be used as a scarf wrapped around the neck. Although normally associated with commandos, this cap was issued to all troops. Photographs show that the cap comforter was also used by Maltese and British troops in Malta for commando style training and missions such as small-scale raids on Sicily



Te Fit-Tazza - Christmas Gifts?



A reason to visit us in Sliema

Our team had no idea that this research project would turn out to be what it is today. Over the past five years, our studio released 80+ prints from 8 different Collections and collaborated with the best creatives and friends on the island.

This body of work highlights some of the best features of the Maltese identity, promotes what we're losing as an island and explores peripherals that our society sometimes takes for granted.

All our collections will be **exhibited permanently in the**

Souvenir That Don't Suck in Sliema.

Open every day including Sundays from 10 am to 2 pm and 3 pm to 7 pm.

A reason to visit us in Valletta

Always a good time for Te fit-Tazza in the city. You can get any of our unframed prints at the Souvenirs That Don't Suck shop in Valletta.

Find us under the arches opposite St John's Cathedral.

Open every day, including Sundays from 10 am to 2 pm and 3 pm to 7 pm.

Christmas special, starting from the 27th of November Friday & Saturday we're open until 10 pm!



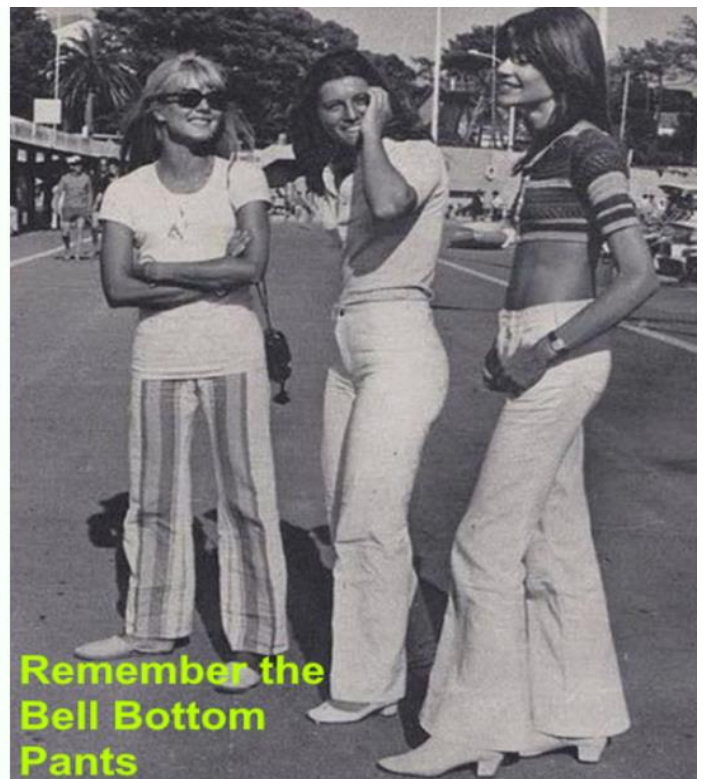
THE ST.CATHERINE SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA is holding the annual Christmas Dinner at the St. Brigit Hall, LeHunte Street Kilburn on the December 2021 At 12 noon

THE MALTESE SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION will be having a Christmas part for the members on Friday 10 December 2021 AT 49 LeHunte Street, Kilburn at noon.



1950s

**street cleaners during
a parade in Valletta**



**Remember the
Bell Bottom
Pants**



1950s

**Schoolchildren
receiving free milk**

Attard...Ma a
many year



**How about this pic ! That's a big group leaving Malta for the USA !
My mother and her family and cousins
Marty Micallef MALTA TO MOTOWN**



The beginning of the La Valette Choir - Blacktown NSW





Consulate General of the Republic of Malta to Canada.

MALTESE CANADIAN COMMUNITY EVENTS 🍁 Melita Soccer Club very successful event

Gozitan Canadian youth organizer, Carl Azzopardi and the organizing group of the Melita Soccer team organised a Christmas Dinner for the team members and wives after eighteen months of lockdowns at the Melita S.C. in Toronto. Excellent food, a club full of young Maltese Canadians and a

great atmosphere. The Consul General of Malta to Canada, Dr Raymond Xerri said a few words of encouragement to all present, the only Maltese Canadian Soccer team in Canada, "What a breath of fresh, seeing the Melita S.C. full of young members of our community." He encouraging the group to organize more such events and continue this tradition and presented Azzopardi with a soccer ball.



Photo from left to right

Mr. & Mrs Frank and Josie Scicluna together with the committee of the committee of the Maltese Senior Citizens Assoc of S.A. John Mangion, Thomas Borg, Jane Grima, Frank Grima and Eddie Camilleri. joined by the singer, Martin Pace in the Elvis costume.



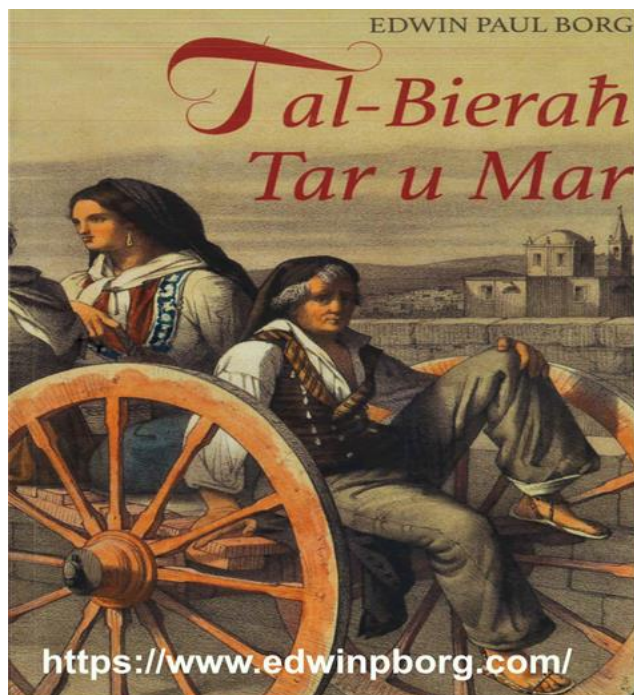
SUCCESSFUL CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION BY THE MALTESE SENIORS' ASSOCIATION OF S.A

On Sunday 28, 2021 the Senior Citizens Association held a very successful Christmas Luncheon for its members at the Empire Hotel, Kilburn, South Australia. It was very well attended, and the entertainment was provided by Martin Pace, Elvis Presley's impersonator. Martin sang most of Elvis' popular songs and was well appreciated by all those in attendance. The three-course meal was enjoyed by all. A raffle of a Christmas Leg of Ham was also organized. The president, Frank Grima, thanked all those present for the support they give to the society throughout the year 2021 in spite of the disruptions because of the Covid-19. Mr. Frank Scicluna, the editor of the Maltese Journal and former honorary consul for Malta toasted the President, Frank Grima and all the members of the committee, the volunteers and members of this vibrant Maltese association. The Maltese seniors meet every Friday at the Council Hall, 49 LeHunte Street, Kilburn from 9.30am till 3.30 pm for lunch and for social encounter. The club will hold its last function for the year on the Friday 10th of December with a Christmas party for the members and friends and will be closed for the holiday break and will reopen next year on the Tuesday 14th January 2022



Godwin Gauci

I would like to wish all the readers of the Maltese Journal around the world a very Merry Christmas and a Joyous New Year 2022



EDWIN PAUL BORG

Imwieled fl-Attard fl-1939, Edwin studja fl-iskola tal-gvern tal-istess raħal u mbagħad wara fil-Liċeo. Mill-1957 okkupa diversi karigi fis-Servizz Ċivili, biex temm il-karriera tiegħu lejn is-sena 2000 bħala Awditur Intern u membru elett tal-Institute of Internal Auditors ta' New York.

Kien membru attiv u P.R.O. tal-'Għaqda Kittieba Żgħażaġh'; aktar tard imsemmija 'Grupp Awturi' u minn hdanu kiteb diversi novelli originali. Ittraduċa għall-Malti bosta stejjer ta' Oscar Wilde li numru minnhom inqas fuq il-mezzi tax-xandir jew ġew ippubblikati f'gazzetti u rivisti oħra Maltin.



IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING STORY,
POEM OR AN ESSAY

SHARE IT WITH OTHERS

SEND IT TO US
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"Imagination is more than Knowledge"

Albert Einstein

"Through Universities we build knowledge
Through Universities we create imagination
Imagine if we could fly!!!

Knowledge through our Universities has taken us
to fly to the edge of outer space.
Imagine if we could cure cancer
The knowledge is in the hands of our Universities"



Chev. Charles Figallo OSJ OAM
Basetec Services - Adelaide SA

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MALTESE
AUSTRALIANS

HOBŻ BIŻ-ŻEJT

at the
BEACH

Saturday 11 December

11.00 am, Reddall Reserve, Lake Illawarra

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our family

Maltese eNewsletter





**Nisa Żrieraq fi Triq il-Karmnu.
Dar-ritratt meħud probabbilment fl-1940.
L- ewwel waħda fuq ix-xellug Ursula (Solina) Zerafa née Mula.
Jingħad li waħda min dawk it-tfal kienet mietet
meta waqgħet il-bomba wara il-knisja. Kienet mil-familja ta' Ġannaroż.
Grazzi lil David Zerafa, it-tifel ta' Ursolina.
Żurrieq women at Carmel Street. Probably in the 1940s.**





Friday 31 December 2021 - Doors open 7.30pm

Welcome the New Year



at La Valette Social Centre

175 Walters Road, Blacktown
and Dance the night away with

**Charlie
Camilleri**



Tickets: Members \$60 - Non-Members \$65

3-Course Meal, Wine & Soft Drinks

Book early and avoid disappointment!

For Bookings contact:

**Frances 0412 320 432 - Antoinette 9671 2992
Centre 9622 5847**

Provided sponsored by:



Maltese Funerals

In conjunction with 188s Family Funerals.

Christmas Party

Maltese Chaplaincy Festivities group and
Maltese Queen of Victories Band (South Australia)

On Sunday 12th December 2021 - 1pm

Christ the King Parish - Church Henley Beach Road - Lockleys



Commencing with Mass in Maltese to be celebrated by Fr Alfred.
Followed by a fun get together in the Church's Parish Hall.

FUN ACTIVITIES

Face Painting - Table Tennis - Snakes and Ladders - Bocci

Raffle (inc. large Christmas stocking filled with toys and other goodies).

DINNER

2 course dinner for \$10 (QVB Members \$8)

Children under 12 - free of charge but only if they are accompanied by
one or both of their parents. Adult Meal Size for Children - \$5.00

LIMITED NUMBERS ALLOWED SO PLEASE BOOK EARLY by contacting....

Marv Saliba on 87487245 or Jane on 87687168 or any member of the Queen of

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY PARTY

**SATURDAY
DECEMBER 4TH**
Party begins at 5pm

**KIDS ONLY OF AGE! LETTERS TO SANTA AT THE NORTH POLE MAILBOX
CHRISTMAS CAROLS, TREE LIGHTING, TRAIN SHOW
LAT COCONUTS, DRINK MAKE, AND GET A PICTURE WITH SANTA**

St Sebastian Seniors Association Christmas Party and Membership Day

Date: Saturday, 11th December, 2021

Time: 4.00pm

Venue: Green Gully Soccer Club
(Green Gully Rd, Kooragang Island, 3038)

Includes: A 2-course meal
(Drinks may be purchased at the bar at special prices)

Cost: Members: free
Non-Members: \$40.00 p/p
Children: \$10.00 p/p

Music: D.J Ray Galea

R.S.V.P: 29th November, 2021

Contact: Allan - 0411 500 842
Rose - 0421 033 689
Monica - 0413 539 046

Please note: Everyone must show proof of double vaccination.