



CONSULATE OF MALTA IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWSLETTER

MAY 2014 FRANK L SCICLUNA - LINKING MALTA AND AUSTRALIA

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QUEENSLAND FLAG -AUSTRALIA

History of the State of Queensland flag

The state flag was first introduced in 1876 when Queensland was a self-governing British colony with its own navy.

In 1865, the Governor of Queensland was informed by the Admiralty in London that the colony's vessels of war should fly the Blue Ensign (British flag), with the colony's badge on the stern, and a blue pennant at the masthead. Other vessels in the colony's service were to fly the same flag, but not the pennant.



At that time, Queensland did not have a badge <https://www.qld.gov.au/about/how-government-works/flags-emblems-icons/state-badge/> . This prompted the submission to London of a proposed badge design.

In 1875, the Governor received drawings of the badges of several colonies from London, which the Admiralty proposed to include in the Admiralty Flag Book. The Governor was asked to certify that the badge shown for the colony of Queensland was correct. The badge was composed of a representation of Queen Victoria's head, facing right, on a blue background and encircled by a white band, with the word Queensland at the top.

The Queensland Government believed it would be too difficult to adequately reproduce the head of the Queen on a flag. An alternative design, a Royal Crown superimposed on a **Maltese Cross**, was then submitted to London. In 1876, the Governor was advised that the Admiralty had approved of the design and it was then that the present flag was established.

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MALTESE E-NEWSLETTER

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CENTRAL BANK, MALTAPOST ISSUE INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY COIN, STAMP

On Wednesday 14 May 2014, the Central Bank of Malta and MaltaPost launched a joint product consisting of a numismatic silver coin and a silver stamp, commemorating the 50th anniversary of Malta's Independence. This product also marks the start of a working relationship between the two institutions in the marketing and sales of the Bank's numismatic and

commemorative coin products.

During his address, Professor Josef Bonnici, Governor of the Central Bank of Malta, drew parallels between the two institutions through their commitment to commemorate national events and personalities. Professor Bonnici spoke about the economic transformation that was set in motion by Independence, not least the creation of a central bank. The Governor added that since Independence, gross domestic product per capita shot up from the equivalent of €534 in 1964 to €7,186 in 2013, a more than 13-fold increase, while the population increased by more than 100,000 over the same period, highlighting the rapid industrialisation and development of Malta's economy since the constitutional milestone of Independence.

During the event held at the Bank, Professor Oliver Friggieri addressed the historical, constitutional and social significance of Malta's Independence and its important contribution and link to the milestones that followed, mainly, the Republic declaration in 1974; the termination of Military Facilities Agreement in 1979 (also known as *Jum il-Helsien*); and Malta's accession to the European Union in 2004. Mr Joseph Said, Chairman of MaltaPost, spoke about the significance of the joint product and on the collaboration between the two institutions.

Coins which have already been issued, and are still available for sale, are also referred to in the programme. The coins that will be issued by the Bank in 2014 are as follows:

- A gold and silver numismatic coin issued under the Europa Programme 2014 - European Composers. The Maltese coins, featuring Maestro Charles Camilleri, will be issued in February 2014;
- A gold numismatic coin which is a reproduction of the **zecchino** coin that circulated in Malta during the rule of the Order of Saint John. This coin will be issued in March 2014;
- A silver numismatic coin and a brass circulation coin (in rolls of 20 coins each) commemorating the 100th anniversary of the First World War and Malta's role as the "Nurse of the Mediterranean". This coin will be issued in April 2014;
- A euro coin set dated 2014 consisting of the eight Maltese euro coins in circulation, a €2 commemorative coin, which is the fourth in a series of five coins featuring "Milestones in Malta's Constitutional History", and a replica coin from the Arab period. This set will be issued in May 2014;
- A gold and silver numismatic coin featuring the façade of the Auberge d'Aragon, which is the fourth in the series on the Auberges of the Order of Saint John. This coin will be issued in June 2014;
- A €2 commemorative coin (in rolls of 25 coins each) will be issued in July 2014, on the 200th anniversary of the Malta Police force;
- A silver numismatic coin commemorating the 50th anniversary of Malta as an Independent State will be issued in September 2014;
- A €2 commemorative coin relating to the series "Milestones in Malta's Constitutional History" bearing the inscription "Independence, 1964" to be issued both in proof quality as well as in rolls of 25 coins each. This coin will be issued in October 2014;

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES H.E. GINA K ABERCROMBIE-WINSTANLEY



Photo - DOI - Jeremy Wonnacott

The President, H.E. Marie Louise Coleiro Preca receives H.E. Mrs Gina K Abercrombie-Winstanley, Ambassador of the United States of America, on a courtesy call.

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The Minister For Tourism Dr. Edward Zammit Lewis Receives A Courtesy Visit By Mrs Gina Abercrombie-Winstanley, Ambassador Of The United States Of America The Minister for Tourism Dr. Edward Zammit Lewis meets the Ambassador of the United States of America Mrs Gina K Abercrombie-Winstanley. The topics discussed between the two were mainly on tourism and the aviation sectors which both sectors are of great interest to both countries. The Government is focused to attract more quality tourism from the United States to Malta.

The Minister for Tourism Dr. Edward Zammit Lewis referred to the fact that few months ago the Malta Tourism Authority has once again appointed its representative in New York. This indicates the importance that the Government is giving to this particular niche. While referring to the aviation sector the Minister for Tourism mentioned the EU-EU Air Transport Agreement between the United States and the European Union, and the points that affects Malta as a member state of the European Union.

The Honourable Dr. Edward Zammit Lewis thanked the EU Embassy for donating two X- ray machines that are being used for security purposes as well as flight training.

### **A WEBSITE FOR U.S. CITIZENS LIVING IN MALTA**

<http://www.starsandstripesmalta.com/>

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**Nothing is more important to a nation than its history.**  
**It is the earth upon which any society stands.**



## **FILOSOFU U POETA -PATRI ANASTASJU CUSCHIERI O.CARM.**



Patri Anastasju M. Cuschieri twieled il-Belt, fil-parroċċa ta' San Duminku, fis-27 ta' Jannar, 1876, u tliet ijiem wara għammduh u tawh l-isem ta' Pawlu. Għalkemm Oreste Tencajoli jgħid li jum twelidu kien il-21 ta' Jannar, wisq naħsbu li jew ħa xi żball, jew, billi ried aktar jagħtina l-valur letterarju ta' Cuschieri, ma tantx ħabbel rasu biex jikseb informazzjoni tajba fuq jum twelidu.

Meta temm l-iskola elementari u liċeali, Cuschieri ħaddan l-Ordni Karmelitan fil-25 ta' April, 1891. Fit-28 ta' Awissu tas-sena ta' wara għamel il-Professjoni Semplici; imbagħad baġtuh Ruma biex jistudja l-filosofija u t-teologija fl-Università Gregorjana.

Fl-1902 illawrja fil-Filosofija. F'dik l-istess sena, ta' ħamsa u għoxrin sena, inġatar Professur tal-Filosofija fl-Università Rjali ta' Malta u dam professur għal tmienja u tletin sena, jiġifieri sas-sena 1939.

F'dan il-qasam, jiġifieri bħala professur li minn taħt idejha kellhom iġġaddu ħafna żgħażaġħ, Cuschieri kellu ċ-ċans juża d-doni kbar li taħ Alla. Kif għidna aktar 'il fuq, għad hawn ħafna li jiftakru 'l Cuschieri waqt xi 'lectures' sbieħ tiegħu. Id-dehen ta' dal-poeta Karmelitan, imħallat mal-mod ħlejj u kif jgħalliem, malajr mela l-klub tal-istudenti tiegħu b'dik

il-ġibda kbira li għadha miftakra sal-lum. Tagħlimu mhux talli ma baqax biss f'gżirirna, magħluq bejn l-erba' ħitan tal-Università tagħna, iżda talli sab ruħu mitbugħ fir-Rivista di Filosofia Neo-Scolastica ta' Milan.

Il-ħatra ta' Cuschieri bħala Professur tal-Filosofija ma kinietx l-unika ħatra tiegħu: kien ukoll darbtejn Provincjal tal-Ordni tiegħu, mis-26 ta' Novembru, 1906 sa l-14 ta' April, 1910, u mill-1 ta' Settembru, 1913, sas-26 ta' Gunju, 1916. Minbarra dan intgħazel darbtejn bħala Senatur mal-Gvern Nazzjonalista biex jippreżenta l-gradwati Universitarji: darba fis-sena 1927 u darb'oħra fl-1932.

Fil-15 t'Awissu, 1959, marda qalila ħakmitu u bil-mod il-mod ħallietu paralitiku. Nhar is-17 ta' Lulju, 1962, tawh l-aħħar Sagramenti; għall-ħabta ta' l-għaxra-u-nofs ta' fil-għodu ta' tmint ijiem wara – jiġifieri l-Erbgħa, il-25 ta' l-istess xahar – miet imdawwar minn ħafna patrijiet sħabu.

B'hekk intemmet ħajjet wieħed mill-egħref iben Malta! Iżda mhux bħala filosofu għaref, teologu studjuż, oratur kbir, storiku jew senatur, li tibqa' tiftakru Malta. Malta tibqa' tiftakru u tiftaħar bih l-aktar bħala Poeta Malti dehen ta' ismu; bħala poeta li qeda l-missjoni li Alla f'dalu, bħala l-akbar poeta Malti tal-Madonna u tal-Ilsien Malti.

***Silta bijografika mid-daħla ta' A.Degabriele għall-ġabra ta' poeziji ta' Patri Anastasju Cuschieri O.Carm.***

I am a Maltese citizen living in Australia. We applied for a Maltese passport and we were informed that to get one we need to travel to Sydney (NSW), Melbourne (Vict) or Canberra (ACT) because the local authorities have no biometric equipment. It is not only a financial burden for me and my family to spend hundreds of dollars to fly interstate (plus the passport cost) but also very inconvenient because I am a pensioner and an invalid. Can someone help me? Peter Paul Pace (Queensland)

## **THE INTERNATIONAL BOBBIN AND NEEDLE LACE ORGANIZATION**



OIDFA Congresses have been held every two years since the first one in Le Puy-en-Velay in 1982. Last year's — at Caen, France — was attended by over 800 members. Information about the 2014 Congress, in Adelaide (Australia), can be found below. Ljubljana (Slovenia) will host the following Congress in 2016.

The formats of different Congresses vary, but there are always lectures on lace topics, and exhibitions of lace by member countries — especially the host nation — and by OIDFA Work and Study groups. Suppliers are on hand with lace and textile items from different countries, and there are generally trips to museums and places of local interest. The Congress also includes the General Assembly of the organization. Congress is usually preceded by three and a half-day workshops focussing on laces of the host country, and is followed by a five-day tour of the country, visiting places of particular interest to lacemakers.

### **Adelaide 2014**

**Congress: 18th to 20th July, 2014**  
**Pre-Congress Courses: 14th to 17th July, 2014**  
**Post-Congress Tours: 21st to 25th July, 2014.**

The Maltese Lace expert Dr. Consiglia Azzopardi author of the Gozo Lace Book will be holding sessions at the Congress on Maltese Motifs.

Further details of the Congress can be found on the Adelaide 2014 website. <http://www.oidfa.com/>

### **Welcome to Adelaide Australia**

We invite you to the OIDFA 16th World Lace Congress in Adelaide. This will be the second time that the congress has been held outside Europe. We extend a very warm welcome to you all.

Adelaide is the capital city of South Australia. The distance from the Central Business District (CBD) is 11 km from the ocean and nestled against the Mt Lofty Ranges. The city of Adelaide was first settled by free settlers. Our city is based on a grid system with many beautiful park areas which are used for sport and recreation. Adelaide is known as the city of churches, with many beautiful churches located in the city square and very easily accessible by walking. Our city is very multicultural, offering many different cuisines and lifestyles. Our State Universities, Museum, Art Gallery, Government House and Parliament House are all found in the heart of this beautiful city.

All of the Congress meetings and exhibitions related to the Congress will be held at the University of Adelaide.

## Dr. Consiglia Azzopardi



has been instrumental in the revival of the lace-making craft in the Maltese Islands during these last decades. This was achieved by both researching the history of the traditional craft and by teaching the discovered techniques which have been abandoned as the old generation of lace makers passed away.

The teaching of Maltese lace started initially at the Gozo School of Arts in 1990. It was upgraded in 1996 by Lacemaking Programme at University of Malta, Gozo Centre, by offering a three-year Certificate Course in Lace Making and, recently, a Diploma in Lace Studies.

Consiglia is also the director of the *Koperattiva Ghawdxija tal-Bizzilla u Artigjanat* - a cooperative of lace makers who graduate from the above mentioned courses and can perform a high quality lace worked on traditional and original designs. Koperattiva handles orders for hand-made lace products.



Currently, Consiglia is working to establish a *Casa Bottega* for Lace Making with the purpose of offering short courses to individuals, locals and foreigners, in an old Gozitan farmhouse. The participants of such courses will have the opportunity to feel the calm Gozitan atmosphere and experience for themselves the lifestyle of the old Gozitan lace makers when the craft was at its peak.

We hope you enjoy reading this information, by which we keep you informed about the main current activities involving local lace craft.

Please do not hesitate to contact Consiglia directly on [consiglia@malteselace.eu](mailto:consiglia@malteselace.eu).

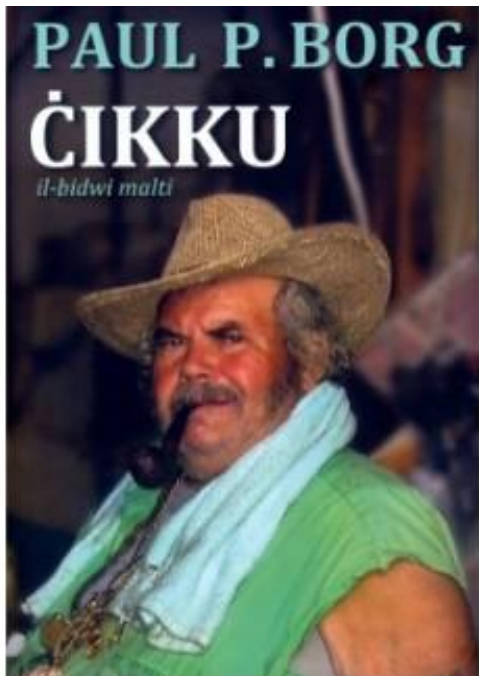
Consiglia Azzopardi discussing old lace patterns with Carmela Spiteri, 92 year-old Gozitan lacemaker from Nadur.

Visit the website: [www.malteselace.eu](http://www.malteselace.eu)



## CIKKU – IL-BIDWI MALTI

A new publication by Paul P. Borg called *ĊIKKU, il-Bidwi Malti* (the Maltese Farmer) deals with the relationship of man and the natural environment. The book deals with the factors that tie humanity and Mother Nature as well as man's dependence on this.



The author has tied his investigation to what the late Ċikku Fenech Ta' Vangiela of Mosta and other peasants told him over the years.

He delves deeply into the peasant philosophy and goes to recount the 1963 murder of a peasant by Ċikku

Fenech. Immediately after the brutal murder was committed during the Corpus Christie celebrations, the 23-year old Ċikku escaped to the far off cliffs and remained in hiding for several months before giving himself up.

Borg recounts details of the murderer's whereabouts and adventures when in hiding. He also draws flashbacks of the exciting exploits of the young Ċikku when he lived in Australia.

He brings to light more daring feats of the Maltese farmer over the years in his quest for a living in his environment on these islands.

Borg's investigation searches for the soul of the old peasant in his old environment and brings out not only the traditional way of peasant life, but also the reasons of the changes that have devastated our natural environment.

This is a revised edition of the original novel which in 1999 was awarded the Literary Prize for the best novel by the National Book Council.



•  
Cikku Fenech (right) speaking to his lawyer Dr. Joe Mifsud

08 February 2014, 14:34

The convicted murderer who sparked the largest man-hunt in Malta's criminal history passed away today.

Cikku Fenech, 74, of Mosta and who was also known as *Ta' Vangiela*, had given himself up to police in after having killed Cikku Vella on 13 January

1963.

Described as a dedicated farmer, had been involved in various cases, including a case where he had shot at another person in self-defence. A book, authored by Paul P. Borg, entitled '*Ċikku Fenech, il-Qtil, il-Ħarba, il-Bidwi*', gives a detailed look at Cikku Fenech's life.

The author can be contacted on ; [paulpborg@yahoo.com](mailto:paulpborg@yahoo.com)

JIKTEB PAUL P BORG MINN MALTA



Grazzi minn qalbi tal-magazzin li tibgħatli, tassew mimli tagħrif li jorbot sewwa lil Malta mal-eluf ta' wliedha li hemm l-Awstralja. Bħalma qrajt illum stess, kull familja Maltija għandha qrabatha hemmhekk. Kelli n-nannu li kien jaqta' l-kannamieli qabel l-ewwel gwerra xi mkien f'post jismu Paramatta, għax niftakru dejjem isemmieh.

Meta ġie lura Malta kienet il-gwerra u niftakru jgħid li kien xeñet kollox ġo "ċurniena" u kemm rikeb il-vapur lura. Kienu għaddew mill-Panama u niftakru jgħid li malli qorbu l-Ingilterra qalgħu "turpiduniera" u kulhadd u kollox il-baħar! Kull ma salva kienet orġni li kien l-aktar oġġett sagru għalih. Għadu għandna dan l-

orġni! Għandi ħafna zijiet u ħafna kuġini wkoll hemmhekk bħalissa. Hemm ħafna qrafa - li nafu li huma qrafa - imma qatt ma rajna lil xulxin!

Għadni kif ippubblikajt rumanz **ĊIKKU, il-bidwi malti**, dwar ir-relazzjoni tal-bniedem Malti mal-ambjent naturali: il-bniedem u Ommna n-Natura. Biex ktibt dar-rumanz ħadt ħafna stejjer u esperjenzi ta' ħafna bdiewa Maltin u Għawdxin. Ktibt ukoll ħafna fuq il-ħajja ta' Ċikku Fenech bidwi Mosti li miet ftit ilu. Lil Ċikku jafuh ħafna għax fl-1963 Ċikku kien spara u qatel bidwi ieħor minħabba xi tilwim fuq l-għelieqi. Wara l-qatla Ċikku ħarab u dam 3 xhur maħrub sakemm ta ruħu b'idejh lill-pulizija.

Ċikku kien qatta' xi tliet snin l-Awstralja bejn l-1959-1962 u x-xogħol li kellu kien tassew "originali". Fost oħrajn kien "jaħdem" ma' għadd ta' Sqallin, kif ukoll jiġbor il-flus fl-istazzjon tal-ferrovija f'Sidney, waqt li sieħbu jħanxar fuq vjolin! Kellu aktar attività l-Awstralja li jien iddeskrivejtha fir-rumanz. Jirrakkonta ħafna dwar ir-relazzjoni bikrija tagħna l-Maltin mal-Awstraljani. Fil-ktieb hemm ukoll l-intriċċi tal-qatla, tal-ħarba u tal-bniedem man-natura.

Qiegħed ngħaddilek xi tagħrif, (kemm bil-Malti kif ukoll bl-Ingliż) għandu mnejn ikun hemm xi anzjani jiftakruh u fuq kollox jistgħu jiftraku r-rabta li kellu mal-Awstralja. Il-ktieb fih madwar 580 paġna, mhux storja qasira, imma jekk ikun hemm xi ħadd jixtieq kopja, jekk jogħġbok għarrafni u nara kif nagħmel nibgħathielu. Anki forsi jkun nieżel/tiela' xi ħadd Malta.

Fil-ktieb infakkar fuq kollox ħrejjef, ġrajjet u għajdut li juru r-rabta kbira tal-bidwi Malti man-natura. Intant, grazzi ħafna u nifraħlek mill-ġdid tas-sehem tiegħek biex dak li hu Malti ma jintilifx. Fuq kollox biex il-karattru u l-identità Maltija jibqgħu dejjem qawwija bis-saħħa tat-tagħlim fuq dak kollu li hu 'Malti'. Is-sliem. Paul P. Borg

Paul P. Borg tweled Hal Balzan fl-1949. Għex f'B'Kara, imma qatta' parti kbira minn tfulitu jigri fil-berah ta' Selmun fejn tghallem jikber, jghix u jirrispetta l-ambjent u l-hlejjaq naturali fil-varjetajiet kollha tagħhom. Borg huwa l-aktar magħruf għall-kitba ta' proza. Kiteb bosta rumanzi bħal *Dal-lejl gie Alla*, *Bejn mara u qassis*, *Minn fuq għal isfel*, *Għeluq*, *Anna*, u *Cikku Fenech - Il-qtil, il-harba, il-bidwi*. Hareġ ukoll bosta novelli f'gabriet bħal *Bezghat u Demghat* (din ta' l-ahhar harget ftit tal-gimghat ilu), flimkien ma' zewg volumi mdaqqsa li jittrattaw il-Maltin u s-snajja' tagħhom. – *Snajja u Xogħol il-Maltin*.



## **AUSSIE WORDS YOU MIGHT HEAR AND THEIR MEANINGS**

**G'day:** hello

**G'day mate:** hello friend

**How ya goin:** How are you?

**Dunny:** toilet

**Sheila:** female

**Bloke:** male

**Ankle biters:** children

**Aussie salute:** waving flies away.

**Make a blue:** to make a mistake

**Bob's your uncle:** here you go

**Dinkum:** true, real, genuine

**Dummy spit:** get very upset

**Fair go:** a chance

**Have a lend:** to take advantage of some one

**Pull your head in:** to mind your own business

**Shoot through:** to leave

**Ute:** a utility vehicle

**Bring a plate:** means to bring a plate of food to share

**Smoko:** means to have a cigarette or drink break for trades' people.



## NOSTALGIA - MALTA IN THE PREVIOUS CENTURIES



*Traditional Ghonnella*

The “Ghonnella” or “Faldetta”, is a large black silk shawl with bonnet and was part of the Maltese women’s Sunday best outfits and national costume until the mid twentieth century. Ladies on the church steps, wearing the traditional ghonnella. This was a common sight in the church square till the 1950’s after which the number of people who wore it rapidly began to drop. Today it is only seen at folkloristic events and on postcards like the one above.





## **PROFESSOR HENRY JOSEPH FREND**



**Prof. Henry Frendo** (born August 29, 1948) has been a Professor of Modern History at the University of Malta since 1992. He is in fact the only senior professor at this University. Frendo was also previously employed with the UNHCR, and was stationed in such places as Switzerland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Egypt and Papua New Guinea. His main areas of research and interest are imperialism, nationalism, decolonization, postcolonialism, journalism, migration and ethnicity, in Central and Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle-East and North Africa, especially since c. 1798. He is also much interested in bilingualism and the relationship of language to nationality, culture and statehood.

In 1970 Frendo completed his B.A in Maltese, English and History at the University of Malta with First Class Honours. During the 1960s Frendo was also involved in a number of Youth and Student groups. From 1968-1969 Frendo was Chairman of a Student-led national campaign called 'Djar għall-Maltin' (Houses for the Maltese), which aimed to secure low-cost housing and land planning in the wake of newly-achieved independence from the British. From 1970-1971 Frendo was made Editor-in-Chief of daily Maltese newspaper called *Il-Hajja* (The Life) doubling its readership.

In 1973 Frendo then went on to graduate in a M.A in History from the University of Malta writing his thesis on the language-culture clash in the 19th – 20th century between traditional *italianita'* – *latinita'* adherents and utilitarian assimilationist pro-English supporters and the emergence of Maltese language. In this same year, Frendo became resident at University College at the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom. Frendo received his D.Phil in Modern History from the University of Oxford in 1976. In his doctoral thesis, Frendo wrote on the formation of political parties in Malta under British rule, which was later published in his 1979 book *Party Politics in a Fortress Colony*. Following this Frendo returned to Malta for two years from 1976-1978 to be promoted from Assistant Lecturer to Lecturer in History with the University of Malta.

In 1978 Frendo accepted a position with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at their Headquarters in Geneva. In 1979 Frendo was promoted to the position of Programme Officer in the Middle East and North Africa section whilst still in Geneva. During his tenure here Frendo was assigned by Headquarters to liaise in mass voluntary repatriation operations in Zimbabwe from neighbouring countries such as Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. In 1982 Frendo was assigned as the UNHCR's Deputy Representative to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Here Frendo was awarded indefinite appointment by Kofi Annan then serving as Chief of Personnel. From 1984-1985 Frendo was assigned as Head of Mission in Papua New Guinea where he was responsible for the first international assistance agreement between the UNHCR and the Papua New Guinea government.

From 1985 to 1988 Frendo was Senior Lecturer in European political development, Commonwealth history and Ethnic Studies at La Trobe University, Victoria, Australia. At this same time, Frendo also worked as a consultant with the Australian National University in Canberra on the Australian bicentennial social encyclopaedia, and as a consultant to the Victor Ethnic Affairs Commission where he set up Victoria's Legal Interpreting Services.

In 1988 Frendo returned to Malta where he was appointed as Associate Professor of Modern History with the University of Malta. In 1989 Frendo accepted a Fellowship with the University of Salzburg, Austria. Since 1988 Frendo has been involved in extensive television, radio and journalist work. Frendo started off 1992 by being



appointed a full-ranked Professor in Modern History at the University of Malta. In this same year, Frendo also appeared as a Guest Professor with the University of Augsburg in Austria lecturing in their Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology. In 1993 Frendo was appointed Chairman of the European Cultural Foundation's Malta branch, a post which he held until 1997. From 1994-2001 Frendo served as Mayor of Attard (Malta) and as the President of the College of Mayors. In 1996 Frendo was elected a Life Member of Clare Hall at the University of Cambridge whilst there as a Visiting Fellow. From 1996 to 1998, Frendo was Chairman of the Euro-Med Group and was Head of Delegation to the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE) for two terms.<sup>[1]</sup>

In the summer of 2000 Frendo received a Fulbright Scholarship to lecture at Loyal University in New Orleans (USA). In 2001 Frendo became the Vice-President of the CLRAE. In this same year, Frendo was appointed as the Maltese Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs' Chairman of the Refugee Appeals Board in Valletta (Malta). In 2002 Frendo became a Visiting Professor at Indiana State University (USA). Frendo is also Director of the Malta University Broadcasting Services Limited, where he also serves as Co-Editor of the Journal of Mediterranean Studies, Editor of the Maltese History journal 'Storja' and is Vice-President of the University of Malta's History Society.

Since 2005 he has also been extensively involved with Centre of European Policy Studies 5-year Challenge programme on 'Freedom and Security'. In 2006 Frendo was appointed Guest Professor at the University of Enna (Italy) where he lectures in contemporary History and Politics of the Mediterranean. Frendo also is the convenor of two upcoming international conferences on Migration, asylum and security: the Eastern and Southern border experiences; and The European Mind: Narrative and Identity for the International Society for the Study of European Ideas. He speaks Maltese, English, French, Italian and Arabic.

#### **OPINJONI..... X'Nixtiequ Naraw .....**

1. Nibdew inqajmu kuxjenza lejn l-emigranti Maltin u kif dawn huma parti mill-poplu Malti daqs kull Malti ieħor li hawn Malta, billi f'kull xogħol ta' Teatru fl-Edukazzjoni li nagħmlu, issir referenza għall-emigranti Maltin biex jibdew jitqiesu bħala parti minna.
2. L-istudenti li jattendu l-iskejjel Maltin, bħala parti mill-istorja ta' Malta, jigi mghallma ukoll dwar kif bdiet l-emigrazzjoni tal-Maltin għall-pajjizi barranin. – bhal Egiptu, Tunesija, Kanada, Awstralja l-Ingilterra, l-Amerka u postijiet ohrajn.
3. Isir ukoll studju ta' bosta Maltin li ghamlu isem sabih lill-art twelidhom fil-qasam tal-arti, edukazzjoni, medicina, ligi, televizzjoni, gurnalizmu, informatika (medja), fin-negozju, fix-xogħol u snajja ecc.
4. Studju fuq il-pijunieri Maltin li snin ilu hallew il-gzira Maltija u bnew il-bejta tagħhom f'pajjiz ieħor. Nistudjaw għaliex dan ghamluh, jew minhabba li kienu avventeruzi, jew ghax f'Malta ma kienx hawn xogħol jew biex jghatu futur ahjar għall-uliedhom
5. Jingabar materjal, bhal nghidu ahna, kotba, gurnali u xogħolijiet ohrajn ippublikati minn emigrant stess u jintuzaw fit-tagħlim tal-istorja tal-emigrazzjoni.
6. Inhajru u nistiednu akkademici, professjonisti, artisti Maltin li jghixu barra biex jinzlu Malta u jghatu l-esperjenzi tagħhom lill-istudenti tal-iskejjel.
7. Isir studju u ricerki dwar is-socjetajiet tal-Maltin li jghixu barra u xogħol siewi li ghamlu għal hafna snin biex jghinu lil huthom Maltin, speċjalment fiz-zamma tal-kultura, l-identità u l-lisien Malti fost il-generazzjonijiet tal-lum u t'ghada.

## **PETER SERRACINO INGLOTT**



*Serracino Inglott speaking at Researchers' Night 2007, at Saint James Cavalier, Malta*

**Peter Serracino Inglott** (April 26, 1936 – March 16, 2012) was Rector of the University of Malta (1987–1988, 1991–1996) and Emeritus Professor of philosophy at the same University. A Catholic priest, Peter Serracino Inglott was ordained in Milan by Cardinal Montini, later Pope Paul VI.

Serracino-Inglott studied at the then Royal University of Malta (BA 1951-1955), Campion Hall, Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar (MA 1955-1958), the Institut Catholique de Paris (BD *cum laude* 1958-1960) and the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Ph.D. 1960-1963) with a thesis on Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*.

He was head of the philosophy department at the University of Malta between 1971 and 1996, when he was succeeded by Joe Friggieri. He was also professor in the faculty of theology at the University.

Serracino Inglott was professor of aesthetics at the Istituto Internazionale di Arte e Liturgia at Milan, visiting professor at Panthéon-Assas University (1989–1990), UNESCO Fellow at the Open University, UK (1978) and guest lecturer at the universities of Cincinnati, Milan (Cattolica), Venice (Ca Foscari), Palermo and the College of Europe at Bruges (1989, 1990).

He was conferred honorary doctorates by Brunel University in the United Kingdom, Luther College, Iowa and the International Maritime Organization's International Maritime Law Institute. He was also honoured by the French, Italian, Portuguese and Maltese governments respectively with the Chevalier of the Légion d'honneur (1990), Cavaliere di Gran Croce of the Ordine al Merito (1995), Gra-Cruz da Ordem (1995) and Companion of the Order of Merit (Malta) (1995).<sup>[1]</sup>

Serracino Inglott was an advisor to the former Prime Minister of Malta, Eddie Fenech Adami (1987–1996, 1998–2004). He was one of three Maltese representatives at the Convention on the Future of Europe presided by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, contributing to various aspects of the debate at the Convention ranging from proposed amendments to include a reference to Europe's Christian traditions[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter\\_Serracino\\_Inglott\\_-\\_cite\\_note-2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Serracino_Inglott_-_cite_note-2) to procedural proposals to streamline the EU's decision-making process.<sup>[3]</sup>

Language is at the centre of Serracino Inglott's philosophical work with Thomas Aquinas and Ludwig Wittgenstein as the two critical signposts on his conceptual terrain. From this point of view, one may link him to his friend Herbert McCabe. MacCabe, who was also an acknowledged influence on the thought of Terry Eagleton, Alasdair MacIntyre, Anthony Kenny and Seamus Heaney, was for several years external examiner in philosophy at the University of Malta. A former student of his, Mario Vella, has written one of the few critical assessments of Serracino Inglott as philosopher, *Reflections in a Canvas Bag: Beginning Philosophy Between Politics and History* Marsa, Malta.

Apart from his two principal philosophical texts (*Beginning Philosophy* 1987 and *Peopled Silence* 1995), Serracino Inglott has written and expressed himself on the media on a variety of subjects (notably on biotechnology and human rights) but the Mediterranean region stands out as a leitmotiv in his thought and his core interest.

Serracino Inglott died in 16 March 2012.

## **MULTICULTURAL MALTA - INDIA—MALTA RELATIONS**



**Maltese-Indian relations** are foreign relations between Malta and India. Malta opened a High Commission in New Delhi in 2007. The present Maltese High Commissioner in New Delhi is His Excellency John Aquilina. Malta also has a Honorary Consul in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. From the year 1989 onwards, Malta had been represented in New Delhi by its senior most in India, Mr. O. P. Kathpalia. India is represented in Malta through its embassy in Tripoli, and an honorary consulate in Valletta. Both countries are full members of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The political relations between the nations of Malta and India stretch back many years even before the two became independent nations. In 1878, the British controlled Indian government dispatched 7000 native Indian troops to the island of Malta.<sup>[1]</sup> This was the first time the Indian Army was deployed to Europe, and questions regarding its constitutionality were raised in the British parliament.<sup>[2]</sup> The move was seen as a signal, during the height of the Great Eastern Crisis, that Britain was ready to supplement its own forces with troops from India to counter any Russian threats to Turkey, or future wars in Europe.

Throughout World War II, the British used Malta as hub to bring Indian troops to and from the Atlantic.

India and Malta exchanged presidential visits in 1990 and 1992.<sup>[5]</sup> Malta opened a High Commission in New Delhi in 2007. From the year 1989 onwards, Malta had been represented in New Delhi by its senior most Honorary Consul in India, Mr. O. P. Kathpalia. Malta also has an honorary consulate in Chennai and in Mumbai and India is represented in Malta through its embassy in Tripoli (Libya) and an honorary consulate in Valletta.<sup>[4][6]</sup> According to a United Nations trade agreement, the two nations will meet at least once annually to discuss economic, industrial, scientific and technological trade as well as other relationship issues.<sup>[7][8]</sup>

The Maltese government encourages Indian businesses to set up in their nation. In order to attract Indian businesses, Malta has offered various incentives to Indian companies.<sup>[12]</sup> Malta has also signed a bilateral trade agreement with the Indian government, for the avoidance of double taxation.<sup>[13]</sup> Bilateral trade between the two countries increased nine-folds during the first three years of the 21st century, reaching 97 million USD in 2003-04,<sup>[5]</sup> and 122 million USD by 2005-06.<sup>[13]</sup> The main exports from Malta are electronic goods, electrical machinery, and professional instruments, while the major export from India are petroleum goods.<sup>[13]</sup>

According to a United Nations treaty both nations decided to establish stronger cultural ties.<sup>[14]</sup> The two agreed to honor each other's cultural heritage and promote cultural ties in each other's countries.<sup>[14]</sup>

As of 2007, there were around 200 Non-Resident Indians living in Malta. Malta also has a well-established business community of Indian descent, that traces its roots to migration of Sindhi businessmen starting around 1887. While both countries were under British rule, Malta served as a convenient trading node for exporting silk and curios from India and Far East to places around the Mediterranean and South America. However following India's independence, and due to strict immigration laws in Malta, not a single Indian is said to have emigrated to Malta between 1952 and 1985. The traders of Indian descent in Malta belong to the Sindhi community and are locally known as *I-Indjani* ("the Indians").<sup>[1]</sup> The community continues to maintain Indian traditions in Malta, such as organizing Diwali celebrations and running temples. Though once very isolated, it is now well-integrated into Maltese society and regarded as a national local minority. However Hinduism is still to be recognized as a religion in Malta.

Maltese have been going to India from early twentieth century to spread Christianity in India. The first recorded arrival is of a Maltese missionary to Kolkata in 1924. With the strict visa rules coming into force in India Maltese missionaries entry into India is now restricted. There are several Maltese residents in India supported by the Maltese Consulate in New



Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata that provide Consular service to them. Maltese firms like Malta Enterprises have a presence in India.

## **PRESIDENT'S 'WELL-BEING' FOUNDATION**

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**A new foundation promoting social solidarity will be set up by President Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca in the very near future**

The President's Foundation for the Wellbeing of Society will have a council of governors made up of past and acting presidents of the Republic and ex-prime ministers, she said, so "we can tap into their knowledge and expertise".

President Coleiro Preca made the announcement yesterday as she was wrapping up a conference on 'The Family in Society' organised by the National Family Commission at the Verdala Palace on the International Day of the Family.

"We should be reflecting on the family every single day and not just on this day, because if we have a strong family, we have a strong society, a strong democracy, strong children and a stronger

future," she said.

The President's Foundation – which she stressed will not be an extension of "any ministry" – will have four pillars: a National Institute for Childhood, a National Observatory for Living with Dignity, a National Research Council and a National Centre for Freedom from Addictions.

Ms Coleiro Preca said she will be formally inviting the University of Malta and the Foundation of Social Welfare Services to work in tandem with her foundation.

She appealed to all NGOs and all stakeholders present to work together and pull the same rope.

"Together we have to nip the problems and challenges that families face in the bud," she said.

## **MALTA AND NEW ZEALAND**



The last census put the figure of Maltese people resident in NZ at 222. There have never been huge numbers of Maltese in New Zealand, but we can trace the first one to within the first decade after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi - which is the document that the British Crown signed with the indigenous Maori, and now forms the basis of our nation. In a study that Mark Caruana and I co-ordinated some years ago, the earliest Maltese man we have discovered was Angelo Parigi:

He is listed at St Patrick's Church in Auckland as having married 16-year-old RoseAnne McMullen on 4 July 1849. He was described as "a boatman born in Malta". Others followed including a James Cassar for whom some letters remained unclaimed at the Auckland Post Office in 1864. In 1883, Francesco

Saverio de Cesare, who you will know was tasked by the Government in Malta to assess the “suitability of the British Colonies in Australia as a field for Maltese Migration” reported that:

“At Auckland I met three Maltese, there settled for several years, and at Tauranga another one, employed as a cook; they are doing well; and have no idea of returning to Malta. They told me there are some other Maltese, whom they know, settled in Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.”

Since these times there have been small groups of Maltese who came out in drip and drabs, some after the first and second world wars, some jumping ship from British naval vessels, and others under a limited annual assisted quota system. Over these times there have also been those who arrived in NZ via Australia - after they saw the light!

In 1989, a small group of Maltese formed the Maltese Association of Wellington (later incorporated ) on 29 June (Mnarja). I was founding president.

*Source: Profs. Carmen Dalli*

### **Bilateral relationship**

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The bilateral relationship was warm, based largely on the Commonwealth connection and our common island status, although Malta faces a different set of issues, being roughly the size of Stewart Island but with one-tenth the population of New Zealand. EU accession has made Malta a more important partner for New Zealand.

While the Maltese community in New Zealand is very small (363 - unlike Australia where it is greater than the number on the island) a number of Maltese have studied in New Zealand under Commonwealth Scholarships. There has been contact in recent years amongst Maltese and New Zealand officials in public finance and in the setting up of an Ombudsman's office in Malta.

The working holiday scheme, signed in May 2004, provides opportunity for increased contact between the two countries.



Members of the New Zealand Maltese community were photographed at a gathering with the honorary consul of Malta in Wellington in 1997.

### **RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY**

On 8<sup>th</sup> July 2013, a new Agreement on Social Security between Malta and New Zealand was signed. The Agreement includes provisions related to the legislation which is covered, in the case of Malta, the Social Security Act (Cap. 318), the persons to whom the agreement applies which includes any person who has completed a period of Maltese contributions or a period of New Zealand working age residence, as well as dependants or

survivors of such persons.

The Agreement also provides for equality of treatment meaning that persons covered by the Agreement are to be treated equally with regards to rights and obligations under the legislation of Malta and New Zealand. The benefits covered under the Agreement are pensions in respect of retirement and widowhood for Malta, and superannuation and veteran's pensions for New Zealand.

Under the newly signed Agreement, a person may move between Malta and New Zealand without losing his pension. Also the Agreement will help persons to satisfy the minimum conditions of a pension scheme in both Malta and New Zealand.

For example, if a Maltese person had not contributed enough Maltese social security contributions to obtain a pension under the Maltese legislation, the Agreement provides that any period of working age residence in New Zealand shall be deemed to be paid contributory periods under the Maltese scheme. In other words it helps to fill in any missing periods. Hence, the citizen will become entitled to a pension to which he previously was not eligible. Vice versa the same applies in the country party to the Agreement.

The Agreement also ensures that pensions paid by New Zealand are paid to the beneficiary in Malta when and if he/she decides to return to Malta. For example, where portability of a benefit is restricted, such as in the case of New Zealand, the Agreement overrides this portability restriction and the migrant may return to Malta and be paid his New Zealand pension in Malta



Thank you for your Newsletter which I receive regularly ,I found it very well presented ,and informative .

In issue no: 33 an article was written referring to Malta and the ANZACs, This subject was recorded many times in other publications, but not their full military records were published as shown in this article. I am sure that you are aware , that on the 12th.of May 2013 the ANZAC Memorial was inaugurated at the Argotti Botanical Gardens, in Floriana Malta ,Commemorating the servicemen of Australia and New Zealand buried in Malta.

It would be fitting if we also honour the Maltese-Australians who served with the Australian Imperial Forces and lost their life in action in the First World War. Some of these gallant men have no resting place ,others are buried in many War Cemeteries in Europe . The M.A.A. in Malta, should consider to honour these few Maltese-Australian ANZAC Servicemen to record their names on the ANZAC Memorial in their mother country . As we are approaching the centenary of the Gallipoli Campaign . I am sure that all the Maltese communities in Australia will welcome this gesture by the Maltese Australian Association. Thank you Joseph Bonello

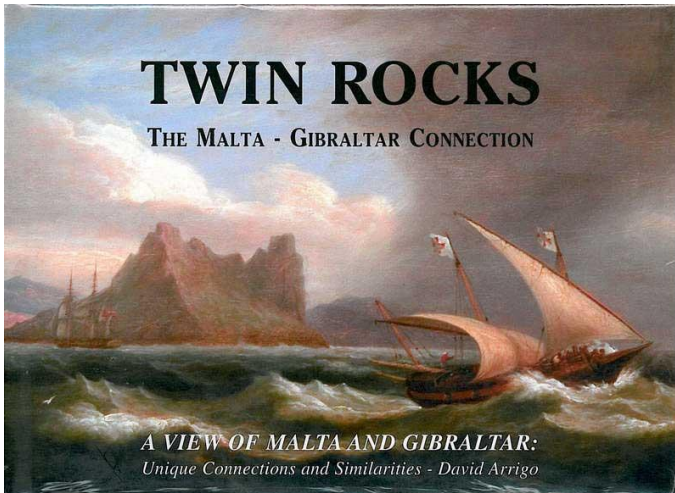
Prosit! What a wealth of information your newsletter provides. A friend of ours has been faithfully forwarding copies of your newsletters, and I anxiously await the arrival of each one. As an avid follower of most things Maltese, I am intrigued at how much I don't know about my Maltese heritage. We left Malta in 1946 for America (by plane from London to New York) and ended up in San Francisco. Having visited your country, as well as Malta, numerous times, and having relatives in both countries, I enjoy learning of the cultural bridge that exists between these two countries.

As you appear to have a grasp of Malta's emigration history, I was also wondering if you could do a piece on Maltese in Gibraltar. On a visit there, I learned that there is quite a Maltese community (I believe about 20,000), and I thought that you might be able to shed some light on when, why and how they settled there. In the Cathedral in Gibraltar, they even have a plaque honouring the work of the Maltese community. (See article below)

Thanks again for the work you are doing in keeping the Maltese history and culture alive and for the educational information you provide. I concur with many of your respondents that you consider transferring this information in book form. Thanks again for your work. Sincerely, Fred Aquilina



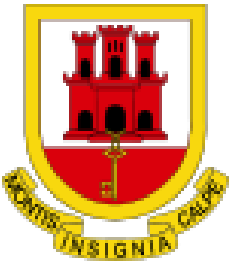
## MALTA AND GIBRALTAR



A **Maltese community** has existed in Gibraltar since shortly after its capture by an Anglo-Dutch fleet in 1704. Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus were the three stepping stones whereby Great Britain controlled the Mediterranean and the vital route to the Suez Canal and thence to India. When the British conquered Gibraltar, the majority of the Spanish inhabitants fled and sought refuge principally in the nearby Spanish town of San Roque, leaving behind a garrison to be serviced by immigrants, mostly from Malta and Genoa. Immigration from neighboring Spanish towns soon followed giving the colony a very cosmopolitan population.

Years of coexistence and intermarriage on the Rock soon led to a coalescence of Maltese, Italian and Andalusian culture, preserving the Mediterranean and Catholic uniqueness of the colony despite centuries of British occupation.

### Colonialism



Gibraltar prospered by the arrival of 19th century trade with North Africa and the presence of the Royal Navy. This prosperity attracted immigrants from neighbouring Mediterranean lands and in 1885 there were about 1,000 Maltese people living on the Rock. Early in the 20th century the British undertook vast naval works and improvements to the existing fortifications of Gibraltar to make the colony practically impregnable.

The naval base in Gibraltar was to prove its strategic value in the two world wars. It was only to be expected that, given the common cultural bond between Malta and Gibraltar, some Maltese would be lured by the prospect of lucrative employment there.

### Maltese in Gibraltar

By 1912 the total number of Maltese living in Gibraltar was not above 700. Many worked in the dockyard and others operated businesses which were usually ancillary to the dockyard. However, the economy of Gibraltar was not capable of absorbing a large number of immigrants from Malta and by 1912 the number of Maltese was already in decline as they returned to the Maltese Islands. Eventually those who stayed in Gibraltar became very much involved in the economic and social life of the colony, most of them also being staunch supporters of links with Great Britain.

The situation in Malta was very different, where a rising sense of nationalism resulted in the eventual establishment of the Maltese republic.

### Notable Gibraltarians of Maltese descent

- Keith Azopardi QC, former leader of the Progressive Democratic Party and former Gibraltar Social Democrat Deputy Chief Minister.
- Davina Barbara, TV presenter of the Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation.
- Charles Caruana CBE, former Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Gibraltar.
- Peter Caruana QC, former Chief Minister of Gibraltar.
- Georgina Cassar, rhythmic gymnast and 2012 Olympian for Team GB.
- Gerard Teuma, TV and presenter *head of radio* of the Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation.

## **ANOTHER CERTIFICATE FOR MALTA AS TOURIST DESTINATION**



The Minister for Tourism Edward Zammit Lewis, during the presentation of the Blue Flag Awards, which certify environmental environmental qualities for certain beaches and operators in the islands, announced that from next year, the company JET2.com and Jet2 Holidays will start operating to and from Malta. This airline operates from several airports in the Midlands and is one of the top in the UK specializing in package holidays.

Minister Edward Zammit Lewis also announced that the company Norwegian air will be setting up a base in Madrid

and from July 5th will operate a weekly service from Madrid to Malta.

## **NEW BUSES ARRIVE IN MALTA**



Malta Public Transport announced that 11 new buses have arrived in Malta this morning. These buses form part of a total of 45 new buses leased by Malta Public Transport for one year to increase the capacity particularly in the summer months, and to improve the overall experience for customers from a safety, comfort and accessibility point of view.

The 11 buses that arrived in Malta this morning include five 12-meter Volvo buses and another six 9-meter Optare Solo buses. All the buses are brand new, low-

floor and air-conditioned, with Euro 5 standard engines. The Volvo 12-meter buses are capable of carrying up to 90 passengers whilst the Optare 9-meter buses can carry 45 passengers.

Over the coming days, these new buses will be fitted with the equipment necessary for the provision of public transport services, including passenger information, ticketing machines, GPS-tracking systems, and CCTV cameras, before being put into service. Malta Public Transport expects these first batch of buses to be in service by the first week of June. Malta Public Transport will at the same time be carrying out familiarisation sessions for drivers and engineering personnel, before these buses are put into service.

Over the coming weeks, more of the 45 new buses will be arriving in Malta in separate shipments, and the company is committed to have all the new buses in service by the end of June in time for the change over to summer bus schedules and the peak of passenger demand on our islands.

**A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin  
and culture is like a tree without roots**

## **NEW INNOVATION HUB AT SMART CITY**



Prime Minister Joseph Muscat inaugurated an innovation hub, part of MITA, which has been set up at Smart City aimed at promoting students technological work both in the local market and globally. SmartCity is a technology park under development in Kalkara, Malta. The plan is to transform the Ricasoli Industrial Estate into a state-of-the-art information technology and media city on the models of Dubai Internet City and

Dubai Media City.

## **20<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF MARNISI ESTATE (MARSOVIN)**



20 years ago the very first vine was planted on what is today Marsovin's landmark vineyard - Marnisi Estate. Planted in 1994 the Marnisi Estate was the first in the series of Marsovin-owned Estates specifically intended for the production of premium quality wines. The wines produced from grapes grown at the Marsovin Estate are Antonin Noir and Marnisi both being multi-award winning wines.

To mark this special occasion on the 7th of June, Marsovin will be holding a Luxury dinner and Opera recital on the estate grounds, with each course accompanied by carefully selected Marsovin premium wines with special focus on Marnisi old cellar aged

vintages.

The event will be hosted by VIRGINIA KERR, one of the most distinguished Irish sopranos of her generation, equally well known on the operatic stage, concert and oratorio platform and as a recitalist. She has sung with many of the world's leading orchestras including the London Philharmonic, Royal Opera House Covent Garden, Leipzig Gewandhaus, Halle and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Her operatic and concert performances have taken her as far afield as the Far East, Russia and North and South America. Virginia will be accompanied by established Maltese musicians, harpist Anne Marie Camilleri Podesta and violinist Joseph Chetcuti.

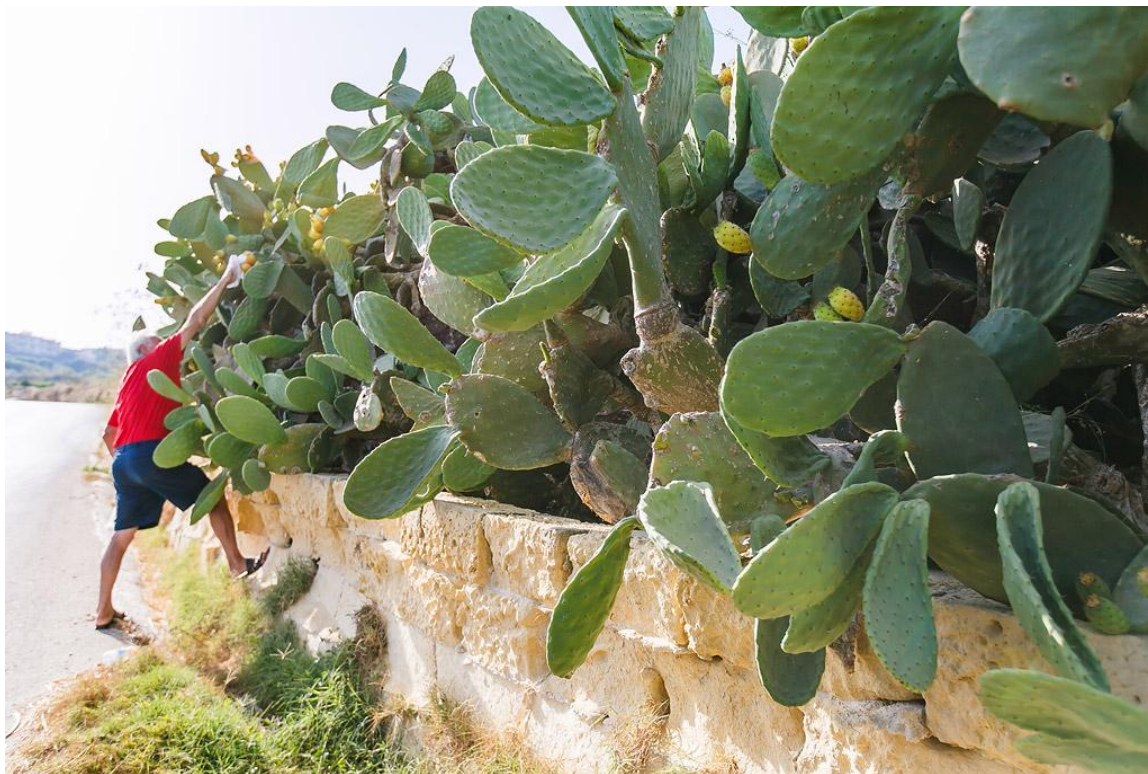
This unique event is the first of its kind and when putting all elements together the evening promises to be a truly memorable one.



## MEMORIES – MEMORJI .....



**THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE – ONE OF THE CHURCH DOMES  
BAJTAR TAX-XEWK – PRICKLEY PEARS**



**THAT'S ALL FOR THE TIME BEING- SEE YA LATER, MATE  
DAK KOLLU GHAL LUM – NARAK 'L QUDDIEM, HABIB**