



**CONSULATE OF MALTA IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWSLETTER**

**JUNE 2014 FRANK L SCICLUNA - LINKING MALTA AND AUSTRALIA**

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Press Release  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PALAZZO PARISIO, Merchant Street Valletta, Malta

**CONVENTION FOR MALTESE LIVING ABROAD 2015**  
**MALTESE DIASPORA MONUMENT COMPETITION**

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is planning to organise the 4<sup>th</sup> Convention for the Maltese Living Abroad in Malta during early April 2015. It is the intention of the Organising Committee of this Convention to involve to the fullest not only the Council for the Maltese Living Abroad (CMLA) who represents all Maltese Abroad, but the thousands of Maltese living around the world themselves.

With this purpose in mind, the Organising Committee within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is launching an international Maltese Diaspora Monument Competition open for all Maltese nationals living abroad. Free-standing monument design(s) should be original work(s), artists may apply individually or as a group, each applicant or group may submit up to three maquettes and the monument should epitomise the spirit of Malta's Diaspora and the Greater Malta concept. The maximum dimensions of the proposed monument would be 50cm long, 30cm inward and 70cm high. Artists, who might have submitted logo and memento pieces to the previous competition, may also participate in this competition and submission(s) if appropriate can be the same for both competitions.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs will consider works using only the following materials: limestone, sandstone, granite, marble, ceramic, glass, wood, copper, brass and papier maché. The final decision of selecting the maquette and the location where the monument will be placed is exclusively that of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The maquettes will become the property of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, without any prejudice if this work will be commissioned or not.

The name of the artist(s) will be indicated on or next to the monument once installed and all participants will receive a certificate of participation. All participating maquettes are to be forwarded to the nearest Malta High Commission, Malta Embassy, Malta Permanent Representation or Consulate. The final work will be chosen by an independent judge in Malta.

Works must be submitted at the nearest Malta High Commission, Malta Embassy or Malta Permanent Representation by Monday, 30 June 2014 at noon. Maquettes received after this date and time would not be considered.

Ambassador Fiona Formosa

Permanent Secretary and Chairperson of Organising Committee  
4<sup>TH</sup> Convention for the Maltese Living Abroad 2015

## SETTE GUIGNO ( 7 TA' GUNJU 1919 ) : WHAT HAPPENED THAT DAY?



After World War I, people felt that the government of the time was not providing adequate food supply. Living costs were shockingly increasing and to make things worse, food imports were limited.

*(Photo) The Maltese young men who died during the riot Manwel Attard, Guze Bajjada , Wenzu Dyer and Carmelo Abela*

In 1916, workers of the dockyard formed a union and a year later they organized a strike because they claimed that the salary increase that they were given was not enough for them to keep up with the excessive rise in the cost of living.

The Maltese people's general perception at the time was that those who were importing grain were becoming filthy rich and making huge amounts of profit through the price of bread.

Another recent development also played an important part in the eventual uprising. In February 1919, the National Assembly approved a resolution that gave the Maltese Islands all rights that were given to nations by the Versailles Peace Conference. These rights meant that Malta could eventually become independent from British Rule. A segment of the population greatly opposed this. The resolution was therefore removed to prevent conflict.

On February 25, extremists attacked shopkeepers. For some reason, the police failed to stop those attacks. Just a couple of days before another National Assembly meeting was to be held, it was announced that Lord Plumer (incoming governor for the Maltese islands) was to study the local situation and revert back to London, so that they could work out whether it was possible to give the Maltese people a bigger say in the administration of Malta.

There were people who opposed this as well because they were of the opinion that the Imperial government could not be trusted. The situation had been getting worse for months and protests were held by University students. The police force was threatening to go on strike, as were postal employees. On Saturday the 7th of June 1919, the National Assembly met again. Foreseeing the potential of an unrest, a few soldiers were stationed in Castille.

The first sign of the unrest came about with a Maltese flag flying on a shop vandalized with the Union Jack. Protesters broke into the shop and removed the flag. The crowd then proceeded to a nearby club and broke some window panes. Officers on duty were insulted. Police officers trying to hold back the crowd were assaulted.

Standing in front of the Bibliotheque, the mob shouted that the Union Jack should be taken away. The flag was subsequently removed by some men on duty there. The crowd also broke into the Meteorological Offices and destroyed everything in sight. Some removed the Union Jack and threw it in the street. They then proceeded to burn the flag.

Moving to Palace square, the crowd started insulting the soldiers that were stationed there. Various other prominent buildings were broken into and vandalized. By this time, it was felt that the situation was getting out of hand and so 64 soldiers were sent to help the Police Force. Thousands of people now were attacking various houses, buildings and shops in the main streets of Valletta. Surprisingly, those participating in the National Assembly were not aware of the uprising. In hindsight, it was evident that the amount of soldiers sent was too small for the thousands of people that took part in the revolt.

Things quickly deteriorated as soon as a shot was heard. It was believed to have come from a window of a house, so first impressions were that someone who was Maltese shot first. Eyewitnesses said that the soldiers then started shooting into the crowd. As a result of the shootings, three Maltese men were killed. The men were: Manwel Attard, Guze Bajjada , Wenzu Dyer. Fifty others were injured.

Upon learning of the unrest, the Assembly asked for the soldiers to leave the area so that the crowd could retreat. The crowd was also addressed by Count Alfredo Caruana Gatto. The following day the situation was still not under control. Crowds were attacking Colonel Francia's house. Soldiers were sent to protect the house.

Towards the evening, an additional 140 navy marines were sent to clear the house. They were also given orders to send back the crowds and clear the streets. Carmelo Abela was in the house calling and looking for his son. Two marines arrested him. He offered resistance and one of the marines stabbed him in his stomach. It is believed that a bayonet was used in the stabbing. He later died because of this on the 16th of June. Thus increasing the total number of Maltese people killed to four.

The Sette Guigno uprising outlined the urgency to reform. Subsequently, the new Governor suggested that Malta be given liberal concessions. In 1921, a new Constitution was proclaimed. Still, Malta had to wait for decades before it could "really" become Independent. In the 80s, the Sette Guigno was declared one of the five national holidays in Malta.



## **7 JUNE MONUMENT AT THE ADDOLORATA CEMETERY PAOLA**

### **IMPORTANT**

The reason why most of the articles are in English is to reach our younger generations who are not well versed in the Maltese language and all those who are not Maltese speakers. This doesn't mean that we are not proud of and appreciate our ancient, beautiful and interesting language- MALTESE. Frank

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AND I WILL SEND THE NEWSLETTER TO YOU IN A DIFFERENT FORMAT  
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## GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### His Excellency Rear Admiral Kevin Scarce AC CSC RANR



**Rear Admiral Kevin Scarce** was sworn in as Governor of South Australia on the 8<sup>th</sup> August 2007. Kevin John Scarce was born in Adelaide in 1952 and spent his early childhood in Woomera. He was educated at Elizabeth East Primary School and then at Elizabeth High School, from where he joined the Royal Australian Navy in 1968.

*Governor Kevin Scarce with Maltese Consul Frank Scicluna at one of the Maltese functions organised by the Maltese community of South Australia*

After graduating from the Naval College, Kevin served in HMAS Sydney in Vietnam and then undertook courses in the United Kingdom in 1973. On return to Australia he completed professional supply courses and then served at sea in HMA Ships Vendetta, Yarra, and Duchess. In 1975 Kevin posted ashore to HMAS Watson where he married Elizabeth Anne Taylor.

In 1977 he participated in the Queen's Silver Jubilee celebrations in the United Kingdom at Spithead whilst serving in HMAS Melbourne. On completion of the cruise Kevin was posted to the RAN Staff College Project to establish the first Naval staff course in Australia which commenced in 1979.

The family moved again later in 1979 to Washington DC to serve at the Australian Embassy. On return to Australia in 1982 Kevin completed further supply specialist

training before posting to sea in HMAS Perth as the Supply Officer. Promoted to Commander in 1985, Kevin undertook one of his many postings to the Canberra region where he undertook a variety of specialist logistic roles until 1987. In that year the family moved again, this time to the Nowra area in New South Wales where Kevin was appointed as the Supply Officer, Naval Air Station HMAS Albatross.

Following a year's study at the University of NSW, ADFA campus, where Kevin completed a Master of Management Economics degree, he was promoted to Captain and posted to Fleet Headquarters as the Fleet Supply Officer. He remained in this role until a further posting to Canberra in 1993.



In 1994 the family moved back to Washington DC where Kevin completed a Master's Degree in National Security Strategy at the War College, US National Defense University. Kevin took command of HMAS Cerberus in 1995 where he remained until promoted to Commodore in 1997. Later in that year Kevin was appointed as Flag Officer Naval Training Command.

The family moved twice in 1999: to Sydney early in the year where Kevin was posted as Commodore Logistics, responsible for supporting the Fleet at sea, and then back to Melbourne in December after being promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral where he assumed the duties of Support Commander - Navy.

From 2000 until 2003, as Head Maritime Systems in the Defence Materiel Organisation, Kevin was responsible for the acquisition of all Australian Defence Force ships and submarines and the support of these vessels and their equipment through life.

Immediately prior to retiring from the Royal Australian Navy in 2004 in the rank of Rear Admiral, he briefly led the Defence Materiel Organisation. This organisation, widely dispersed throughout Australia and overseas, had 8000 staff spending more than \$6B annually in acquiring and supporting the entire Australian Defence Force's military platforms and equipment.

In December 2009, Flinders University bestowed an honorary Doctorate in recognition of his distinguished service to the public of south Australia. In March 2014, the University of New England bestowed a Doctor of Letters *honoris causa* in recognition of the Governor's naval career and as Governor of South Australia.

Kevin is a keen golfer, with aspirations well beyond his ability, likes to keep fit, collects fine red wines and enjoys reading.

He is married to Elizabeth Anne and they are proud grandparents of Eli (2009) and Lilah (2012).

## SALTED CARAMELLO MOUSSE



If your favourite flavour is caramello then you'll love this decadent mousse with a sprinkle of salt!

20 Min Prep • 10 Min Cook 5 Ingredients Serves 6

### Ingredients

220g Cadbury Dairy Milk Caramello , broken into pieces

1 cup thickened cream, softly whipped

2 eggs, separated

100g Cadbury Dairy Milk Caramello , extra, roughly chopped, for serving

Salt flakes, for serving

Melt the chocolate gently in a bowl over simmering water. Set aside to cool for 15 minutes. Whisk the egg yolks into the chocolate, then fold in the cream. Beat the egg whites until soft peaks form. Stir one third of the whites into the chocolate to loosen, and then fold in the remaining whites. Spoon into small serving glasses and chill until required

Top each mousse with extra Caramello and a few salt flakes

For an extra special treat/grown up dessert, why not spoon the mousse into prepared chocolate cups then refrigerate until required.

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## JOE FORACE OAM (1925-2005) was a diplomat and High Commissioner for Malta in Australia.



Joe was born in Valletta on October 7, 1925. He spent some years as a seaman in the merchant navy, then as journalist for *Il-Berqa* - a daily newspaper in Maltese. In Malta he was a trade-union and political activist.

*(Picture) Joseph Forace, High Commissioner for Malta, with Chou En-lai in China in 1970s.*

He migrated to Sydney in 1954 and lived in Gilmore, Canberra. He was active within the Maltese community, involved with the Phoenician Club, the Maltese Guild of Australia, the Maltese Settlers Association, and the Maltese Association in Canberra and Queanbeyan. He worked with Australia Post, and other jobs including work with the railways and in a refrigerator factory. He then became involved in real estate and became

sales manager with L .J. Hooker. Joe joined the **Australian Labor Party** and become one of a small number of non-English speaking persons to hold office in an ALP branch (Paddington- Woollahra).

**Diplomatic life** - In 1971, when Labor returned to power in Malta, he became *High Commissioner in Australia*, with duties as Roving Ambassador to sixteen countries, including China and the Arab world. In 1978 he was **Dean of the Diplomatic Corps** in Canberra. He resigned for personal reasons in 1979.

He is best remembered for diplomatic involvement with China. He made several visits to the People's Republic of China in 1972 and became a friend and confidant of *Premier Zhou En Lai*. Forace says: *"I looked on him as if he was my father, and he used to look at me as if I was his son."* This friendship enabled him to become a go-between in talks between China and Australia and other Commonwealth countries.

**Awards and recognitions** - In 1996 Joe was awarded the **Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM)** for his services to the Maltese community. He was a member of the **Order of St John of Jerusalem** (Knights of Malta).

Joe was married to Frances Troisi and had two children, Lina & Rose. He died on the 27th of April, 2005.

## First original committee of Our Lady Queen of Peace Festa Committee 1966

Although the festa officially began in 1965, with the arrival of the statue, till then there was no official committee as such but the organisation of the festa was in the hands of a few individuals namely, Fr Camillery and Charlie Barbieri.



1966 Committee. Left to right: Joe Gatt, Joe Tanti, Joe Spiteri, Fr Michael, Charlie Barbieri, Joe Gatt Jr., Tony Micallef, Charlie Sherry, Clem Costa.

## The committee in the eighties

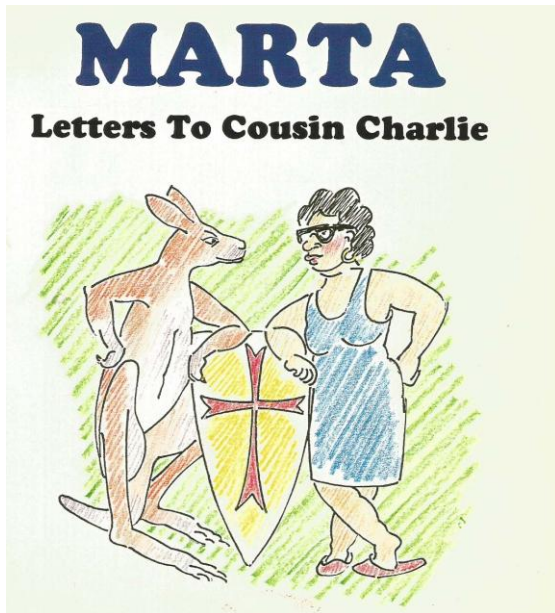


Left to right: (standing) Laurie Falzon, Emanuel Francica, Charlie Raimondo, Tony Micallef, Tony Camilleri, Emanuel Buhagjar, Charlie Barbieri, Martin Sultana.  
(Sitting): Clem Costa, Eddie Calleja, Joe Spiteri, Jim Borg, George Dimech, Charlie Sherry

The feast of our Lady of Peace is solemnly celebrated every year by the Maltese/Australian community of the parish of Greystanes, New South Wales, Australia  
Next year 2015 will be the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of this traditional and cultural Maltese festa. 1965-2015



## ANOTHER GEM FROM MACKAY - QUEENSLAND



My dear cousin Charlie,

It's me again, Marta, how are you? Hope everything OK over there.

We are all right, but Toni little sick, misikin, but as they say *we are here and the Pope is in Rome* (**Ahna hawnhekk u l-Papa Ruma**). Toni little sick with the flu. *He has a wind*. (**Ghandu rih**)

I was very happy to receive your letter, but I had some trouble reading it, you know, because *you write fast and I read slow* (**Inti tikteb mghaggel u jiena naqra bil-mod**). Insomma Nina finished the course at Tech and her machine, you know, the *temprita* (**typewriter**) broke, and Nina she try to fix it, but it's like *patching the felt with the pumpkin*. (**Traqqa l-pannu bil-qar'ahmar**)

Anyway, our wedding anniversary last week, so Toni and I went out for dinner to a nice restaurant; we had lovely chicken gordon blue and afterwards my favourite dessert, apple strudell. Ater dinner we

went to the pictures and saw a very funny movie, it was so funny first when I sat down my eye went with **me** (**ghajnejja marru bija -rqad**), but then it was really good. You know it was about these people as we say *from behind the mountains* (**ta' wara l-muntanji**). Funny, funny, funny, we laughed so much we were *nearly making under us* (**ghamilna tahtna**).

Nina and Victor now are looking for a place to live in after they many, but everything is very expensive, nothing under \$200 a week ugly (**\$200 fil-gimgha kera**); I tell you they have looked at that many places that the *souls of their shoes are all eaten* (**il-pett taz-zarbun ittikel**).

Victor's brother Peter finish his studies at University, so now he is an *accounter*. (Accountant) Victor's uncle died last month, he was not married and all the relatives they come from everywhere; well you know what the Irish say "*where there is a will - there are relatives*" (**Fejn hemm testament, hemm minni jigi minnek**).

Our son, Peppi, hurt himself at work, not badly, but he's silly – he does not want to go to the *videotherapist* (**physiotherapist**). I tell you he brings them up for me (**itellahomli**). I say to him "Peppi go", he say "OK, I go", but he doesn't.

I tell you you cannot tie on him (**ma tistax torbot fuqu**). I don't tell his father if I do, untie your hair and bring the oil (**holl xgharek u gib iz-zejt**). So I don't say what for, you spit in the sky and it comes in your face (**tobzoq fis-sema u jigi f'wiccek**).

My friend Doris and her husband John are in Sydney now for they are staying in Blacktown with Doris' sister, in Flixken miss Doris because she used to come for a talk, sometimes she talk on the people a lot (**titkellem hafna fuq in-nies**). Did you hear about the terrible storm we, had last week, I was so lightning and big winds. The house next door lost its roof, tiles they all *flew with the wind* (**taru mar-rih**), but our house was all right I prayed to Santa Barbara, no fever and no damage (**La deni u lanqas hsara**).

Anyway, next day my car would not start so I told Toni, I said to battery is dead". You know what he did, he took it out of dug a hole and buried it. Oh he is such a funny man.

I think better enough for today because I have to wash the clothes, after they dry I will pass them (**Nghaddihom – I iron them**). Say hello to everyone there, hope to hear from you soon.

Your cousin MARTA

## MALTESE PIONEER OF QUEENSLAND

*The Maltese were an important factor in the evolution of Australia as a modern nation. Rigu Bovinigdon writes about one such pioneer who gave a substantial contribution to the construction of the sub-tropical state of Queensland.*



Recently the tombstone of the burial site of Joseph (Giuseppe) Busuttin (Busuttill) originally from Zejtun, Malta was cleared and made presentable as a mark of respect towards one of our early Maltese pioneers. (The clearing of the site and photography was carried out by Joe Attard of Mackay, North Queensland.

Joseph Busuttin, whose surname was changed by deed poll from Busuttill, arrived in Townsville, Queensland in 1883 on the steamship NUDDEA as part of an experimental Maltese contingent in organised and officially sanctioned migration to the sugar cane industry. Joseph was only sixteen on arrival but prior to his final sojourn he had called in at other Australian ports during his two-year stint with the British Merchant Navy.

He had an elder brother who never settled in Australia but who preferred to roam the wild seas of the South Pacific and the primitive civilizations of Papua New

Guinea and several Pacific Islands.

It seems that Joseph never lost his love of island life as for several years he and his family took out leases on the islands of Brampton, Keswick and St. Bees, upon which he ran sheep stations. It was through his pioneering efforts that Brampton Island has today become the famous tourist resort in sub-tropical Queensland.

It was his original notion to introduce palm trees to Brampton thus giving it that romantic carefree look of holidaying laissez faire. (The complete story of Brampton Island is related in detail in Valda Busuttin Windsor's book "The Island That We Knew"; V. Busuttin is the granddaughter of the pioneer Joseph).

Joe Busuttin is also credited with having laid the telegraph cable all the way from up to Cape York at the tip of North Australia. In Proserpine itself, where Joseph lived for some time with his elder brother Mick, he befriended the other pioneer Father Cassar, a capuchin monk who accompanied the experimental contingent from Malta.

This priest who is also buried in North Queensland became wellknown amongst the aborigines towards whom, it seems, he had a special affinity. The Church of St. Catherine at Proserpine in Queensland is built on land donated by the Busuttin brothers.

The Busuttin descendants are a well-known and highly respected family in the Proserpine - Mackay region of Northern Queensland.

Hi Frank, hope you & your family are well

"In awhile crocodile" ( answer to your "see ya latter alligator")

Ha ha Loved reading about the letters ( extracts from the book) some of my family still speak like that, at first it took me time to digest The letters to me but I'm use to it now, but I still have a giggle to myself, You have a wonderful mind of knowledge, I'm certainly having a Maltese lessons from you and I'm enjoying it very much Thank you, keep up the good work Kindest regards Maera Zahra



## FR WILLIAM BONETT (1884-1928)



Fr William Bonett was a Maltese priest who worked with Maltese migrants in Sydney, Australia. Fr William Bonett is best remembered for his role in helping release Maltese migrants who found themselves involved like footballs in the political arena of the early 20th century. Their only crime was to arrive in Australia in 1916 at the height of the First World War, when local unions and interested political parties were running a hot campaign against *coloured* migrants who were believed to be taking the place of their soldier boys fighting in Gallipoli at the time.

### Maltese of New Caledonia

The story of how these migrants were kept for several months on the **Gange**, the French vessel that brought them to Australia has been told several times. Briefly, the fare-paying Maltese migrants, consisting of 214 persons, coming mainly from the Island of Gozo and travelling as British subjects with a British passport, were forbidden to land in Australia and were taken to Noumea.

Historian Barry York has documented the incident: *The boatload of agricultural labourers were turned away at their intended port of disembarkation, Sydney, after having failed the dictation test while their boat was offshore at Melbourne.*

The method used by the Hughes' federal government was to have the test administered to the Maltese in the Dutch language. On failing the Dutch dictation test, the Maltese became prohibited immigrants, unable to disembark anywhere within the Commonwealth of Australia, and liable to six months imprisonment and deportation should they somehow make it to shore. It was rare indeed, by 1916, that such a large group - regardless of nationality - should have been excluded.

As mentioned earlier, the Immigration Act proved highly effective in deterring Asian immigrants during the first five years of its implementation. A penalty of one hundred pounds for each prohibited immigrant was imposed on the masters, agents, charterers and owners of ships that brought such persons to Australia. Thus, after a few years of harsh experience, shipping companies dissuaded persons who stood a chance of being excluded at an Australian port from proceeding with their intended voyage. The French shipping company **Messageries Maritimes** clearly had no idea that the Maltese on the **Gange** would be declared prohibited immigrants and excluded from Australia.

It was Fr William Bonett who, through his unceasing activity and personal appeals to the Prime Minister Billy Hughes and the Governor General of Australia (the Right Hon. Ronald Crawford Munro-Ferguson), eventually succeeded in obtaining permission for them to land in Sydney and settle in Australia.

## THE CASE AGAINST KARMNU (CARMELO) PSAILA



Karmnu Psaila was Maltese by birth and a British subject who traveled to Libya in 1921 to start his married life with his wife Vittoria.

He owned a barber shop in the shopping district of Suk el Turk in Tripoli. Life was good for the fourteen years he lived in Tripoli until he started talking against Mussolini, the Italian ruler of Libya at the time.

In the beginning of 1936, he was being observed by officers who later confirmed that every morning between 5:30 am to 7, Psaila spent his time at the Café Italia, in the Piazza del' Orologio, reading the Italian newspapers among them the "Avvenire di Tripoli" and commenting unfavorably in public on every item of news, which had a ring of victory for the Fascist Italy.

Psaila, made the same comments to his clients and to the neighboring shopkeepers. Psaila was in the habit of disparaging Italy and to make matters worse he continued to an increasing

degree his inexplicable aversion to Italians.

Later having become aware that he was being watched, Psaila placed small notices on the mirrors of his shop requesting his clients not to speak of political matters. Too little too late I suppose because soon after that he found himself before a special tribunal being accused of, in the time of war, spreading exaggerated and tendentious with the object of depressing the public spirit and engaged in activities likely to cause harm to the national, vilifying the Italian, making use of insulting expressions followed by acts of scorn.

There is no doubt in regard to his guilt. All the witnesses were in the position to give evidence in detail regarding the facts. The fate of Psaila was made quite clear. After deliberation, the Court found Psaila guilty for the crime of political defeatism. He was sentenced to three years and eight months imprisonment. The Court also ordered that Psaila, on the conclusion of his sentence, should be expelled from the territory of the State and sent back to Malta.

#### Welcome to MALTESE DIASPORA

**There are more Maltese outside the Maltese Islands than there are citizens residing in the country itself. The Maltese outside Malta are either emigrants or descendents of emigrants. The countries which have most traditionally hosted the Maltese diaspora are Australia, Canada, the U.S.A., and Britain. Nevertheless, there are Maltese living in virtually every country around the world and this Newsletter travels the world hoping to bring build bridges between the Maltese living in Malta and the Maltese living abroad.**

## PAYA AND PAPAWE: WHAT ARE THEY AND WHAT TO DO WITH THEM

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Wondering what to do with these mysterious fruits? We have the answers, and some great tips to boot!

These tropical fruits are the perfect addition to sweet and savoury dishes with their juicy texture and subtle, yet sweet flavour.

Alvin Quah, MasterChef Series Two contestant, has partnered with local growers for the third Year to encourage Aussies to break with tradition and rethink papaya and papaw. "Whether you are cooking for a young family, your partner or just yourself, papaya and papaw are a delicious feature in mains, desserts and snacks. I love to marry the fruits with both light meats such as prawns, and rich meats like pork, and I also add it to my salsas for a fruity kick," Quah suggests.

"Papaya and papaw are often mistaken as the same fruit, but they are quite different in taste and physical appearance. Red papaya is pear shaped with yellow-orange coloured skin and orange-red flesh. Not to be confused with yellow papaw which is larger, and has less of a sweet taste, with distinct yellow flesh and pale orange skin," Quah explains.

#### Selection and Storage Tips

- Ripe papaya and papaw will yield to pressure around the stem, similar to avocados and pears
- Dark spots or blemishes, do not necessarily mean that the fruit is of poor quality. Red papaya and yellow papaw are fragile fruits that need to be handled carefully to prevent bruising
- Choose red papayas and yellow papaws that are slightly soft to touch with skin that is almost completely yellow if you plan to eat them straight away and store them in the fridge
- If you choose not to eat them straight away, select fruits with a yellow to green skin and allow them to ripen at room temperature for a few days before cutting

Available all year round, red papaya and yellow papaw are an excellent source of vitamin C and also contain beta-carotene, which is good for healthy skin and the immune system.

## Election of four female MEPs 'a sign of change', says the Prime Minister, Joseph Muscat

### THE FOUR WOMEN CANDIDATES TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



Roberta Metsola



Therese Comodini Cachia



Miriam Dalli



Marlene Mizzi

The election of four Maltese women candidates to the European Parliament is another sign of a changing society, according to Prime Minister Joseph Muscat. Labour and PN elected two women each, giving the Maltese MEP delegation a majority of female MEPs. Roberta Metsola and Therese Comodini Cachia were elected on the PN ticket, while Miriam Dalli and Marlene Mizzi were elected on the PL ticket.

"This result gives me satisfaction, especially when one considers that we have a low female participation in politics. The election of these four women is also a sign of change," Muscat said. Addressing a brief conference at the PL's headquarters, Muscat said he was also proud that his party got close to electing its fourth seat from Gozo. Gozitan candidate Clint Camilleri, 26, missed his seat by some 200 votes.

Saturday's election means that Labour has increased its share of the vote in Gozo by 0.4% over the last general elections in 2013, and by 1.4% over the 2009 MEP elections. "These were good elections with a positive result for the Labour Party... but we will not stay basking in the glory," Muscat said. The Prime Minister is set to meet the Nationalist MEPs in the coming days to discuss issues. The Maltese delegation must also prepare for Malta's Presidency of the EU in 2017. The role of the Member State holding the rotating six-month Presidency is to bridge together the EU institutions – the Council, the Commission and the EP – when there is lack of agreement on specific issues.

Thank you for keeping us informed on what is happening and Happened. This Newsletter is very informative. Something I was surprised with is that my Cousin from New York, send me an attachment and this attachment was your Newsletter No 41. It is good that it is being read around the world. Cheers Alfred Flask

Looks like you produced another world class Maltese Newsletter.. I look forward to your monthly news latter, I do hope that you continue the good work that I as Maltese love to read. Regards Monte



## **GOZO STUDENTS TAKE PART IN THE 10TH EKO SKOLA PARLIAMENT SESSION**



76 students from 38 schools had the opportunity of their life this morning when they came face to face with the country's policymakers for a lively debate that focused mainly on the quality of life of Maltese citizens. Students from Gozo College Gharb Primary took part in this morning's Session, where they had the opportunity to meet the Minister for Gozo, Dr Anton Refalo.

This is not a first for the EkoSkola programme since for the past ten consecutive years this has been an annual appointment spanning three legislatures. The event was organized by Nature Trust (Malta), the local representatives of FEE (Foundation for

Environmental Education) who run the EkoSkola programme, under the auspices of the Office of the Speaker. HSBC has this year teamed up with EkoSkola through its Catch the Drop Campaign in schools.

Conscious of the high profile of the occasion and resolute in their intent to drive the message home EkoSkola students raised various concerns about a number of issues namely; Energy resources; Waste management; Water conservation; The Family's pivotal role in today's society and student empowerment among others.

The topics had been identified by the EkoSkola students during the 3rd EkoSkola Young People's Environmental summit held last March.

The Motion that was read at the beginning of the session was however the highlight of the event as it summed up the whole idea behind this special yearly event. Students called for the country leaders to take heed of their suggestions and support them by taking concrete actions in their quest to better the quality of life in their respective school communities. "We are always ready to commit ourselves because we believe that if we have a better environment, our health will be better. And if our health is better, we can enjoy a happier life and a healthier society" said the students.

The EkoSkola Parliamentary sitting is a unique opportunity for students to discuss important issues with the country's policy makers, Senior Manager, Environmental Programmes, Sue Alexander, on her visit from London. "This year's focus on waste, water, energy, family and education, ties in perfectly with HSBC's 'Catch the Drop Campaign,' as part of the global HSBC Water Programme, and encourages students to be more aware of environmental issues and take action within their community.

The 10th EkoSkola parliamentary sitting was chaired by the Speaker, Dr. Anglu Farrugia and attended by more than 20 Members of Parliament from both parties.

The MPs present were not only overtly impressed with the students' interventions but also vouched to take heed of their suggestions. The Prime Minister, Dr. Joseph Muscat and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Simon Busuttil also addressed the students. The 10th EkoSkola Parliament Session was held this morning. This is an annual event that brings together young policy makers, participating in the EkoSkola programme, face to face with the country's official policy makers in a lively parliamentary debate addressing ways of improving the quality of life in our schools and our country.



The beautiful ANZAC Memorial at the Argotti Botanical Gardens, Floriana, Malta

## MALTA SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH THE ANZACS

ANZAC CENTENARY 1914-1918 2014-2018

World War 1 had its effects on the way of life of the Maltese. During World War 1, 80,000 ANZAC wounded soldiers were evacuated from the battlefield of Gallipoli and hospitalized in Malta. This little island was justly described as the **Nurse of the Mediterranean**.

Tragically, many of those wounded soldiers never made it back home. Approximately, 300 Australians and New Zealand servicemen are amongst those buried in Malta.

In May 2013, a memorial to those ANZACs (pictured above) was unveiled at the beautiful Argotti Botanical Gardens in Floriana Malta. And is a profound and lasting tribute to those ANZACs who paid the ultimate price fighting for freedom and democracy of their country.

The memorial symbolizes the shared history and the deep and enduring bonds that exist between the people of Australia, New Zealand and Malta. The members of the Maltese community of South Australia have always been known for their energy and strong community spirit.

The building of the ANZAC monument is just one example of this, with South Australian Maltese community playing a key role in raising funds for this memorial.

## DR CHARLES MATTEI WAS WITH THE ANZACS IN GALLIPOLI

Dr Charles Mattei (1864-1939) was a General Practitioner and community worker in Australia. His medical contribution to the Maltese community in Australia stretches back to the earliest Maltese settlement. The first medical doctor of Maltese origin to settle in Australia was Charles Mattei. Born in 1864, he was a much-travelled doctor and entrepreneur who tried very hard to introduce several migration schemes which all but failed miserably. He studied medicine at the Royal University of Malta and continued his studies in the UK, where he spent time in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin.



He worked among Maltese migrants in Alexandria, Egypt towards the end of the 19th century. In 1892 he emigrated to Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, largely in search of the newly discovered gold, but had plenty of opportunity to look after sick people there – epidemics of typhoid were not unknown at that time.

He then joined the Australian Medical Corps and in 1901 he went to the Boer War and stayed there for three years. After he returned to Malta in 1904 he worked as a general practitioner but was involved with migrant issues and was given the task of honorary secretary in the newly instituted Malta Emigration Committee.

By 1910 he wrote: *"I passed eleven years in different parts of Australia and visited Tasmania and other regions of Australasia... I have seen sheep stations in Australia and places many times larger than Malta used for grazing sheep only, pearl fishing in Western Australia and whaling, cattle and horse ranches in Mexico and in Australia from where shiploads of frozen meat are sent to Europe. ..."*

### Involvement with Maltese community

Dr Mattei hatched several plans and travelled far and wide, with the scope of finding possible places where Maltese could settle. These included Canada, (Toronto, British Columbia), USA, and Brazil as well as Australia. In 1913 he migrated to Sydney where at once he started scheming to bring more Maltese migrants to Australia. At the time, the Governor of NSW was Sir Gerald Strickland, with whom he had discussions about this. Charles was hoping that the Government of Malta would recognize him as the Representative of Maltese in Australia, but this never eventuated.

With the outbreak of the First World War, he enlisted and was sent to the Eastern Mediterranean (Egypt and Turkey). He was actually mentioned in dispatches when he was with the ANZACS in Gallipoli. He also served in France and Italy. By the end of the war he had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He returned to Australia in 1919.

He continued to lobby to become the Maltese representative, but for whatever reason, he was never appointed. In fact, when eventually a representative was selected in 1929, it was Captain Henry Curmi and not Charles Mattei who was the chosen person.

He moved to Mackay in Queensland and among other things helped launch The Maltese Farmers and Settlers Association, of which he was the first President. He was also the medical officer in charge of Rosemount Hospital where he had the opportunity to deal with fellow Maltese.

Charles Mattei died in 1939.





## FIFA WORLD CUP Brasil

**THE 2014 FIFA WORLD CUP** will be the 20th FIFA World Cup, an international men's football tournament that is scheduled to take place in Brazil from 12 June to 13 July 2014.<sup>[1]</sup> It will be the second time that Brazil has hosted the competition, the previous being in 1950. Brazil was elected unchallenged as host nation in 2007 after the international football federation, FIFA, decreed that the tournament would be staged in South America for the first time since 1978 in Argentina, and The national teams of 31 countries advanced through qualification competitions that began in June 2011 to participate with the host nation Brazil in the final tournament.

A total of 64 matches are to be played in twelve cities across Brazil in either new or redeveloped stadiums, with the tournament beginning with a group stage. For the first time at a World Cup Finals, the matches will use goal-line technology.

With the host country, all world champion teams since the first World Cup in 1930 (Argentina, England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Uruguay) have qualified for this competition. Spain is the defending champion, having defeated the Netherlands 1–0 in the 2010 World Cup final to win its first World title. The previous four World Cups staged in South America were all won by South American teams.



## WHAT IS MULTICULTURALISM?

As defined in the **South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission Act 1980**, "multiculturalism" means policies and practices that recognise and respond to the ethnic diversity of the South Australian community and have as their primary objects the creation of conditions under which all groups and members of the community may:

- live and work together harmoniously
- fully and effectively participate in, and employ their skills and talents for the benefit of, the economic, social and cultural life of the community



of treatment and opportunity, and the removal of barriers of race, ethnicity, culture, religion, language, gender or place of birth

- maintain and give expression to their distinctive cultural heritages. Australia is, and will remain, a culturally diverse society. Multiculturalism as outlined in national and state policies encompasses measures designed to respond to the reality of Australia's cultural diversity as well as policies and programs such as community relations, access and equity, social justice, equal opportunity and anti-racism.

### The three dimensions of multicultural policy are:

- cultural identity: the right of all Australians to express and share their cultural heritage, including language and religion
- social justice: the right of all Australians to equality of treatment and opportunity, and the removal of barriers of race, ethnicity, culture, religion, language, gender or place of birth
- productive diversity: the need to maintain, develop and utilise effectively the skills and talents of all Australians.

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## WINNIE THE POOH NAMED KIDS' FAVOURITE ;



Winnie The Pooh has been named the best-loved children's book of the last 150 years in a poll.

AA Milne's classic, published in 1926, was the first volume of stories about Christopher Robin, Piglet, Eeyore, Kanga, Roo and the 'bear of very little brain'.

Lewis Carroll's fantasy novel Alice's Adventures In Wonderland (1865) came second, followed by The Very Hungry Caterpillar (1969) by US author and illustrator Eric Carle. In fifth place,

The Gruffalo by Julia Donaldson, published in 1999 and about a monster's encounter with a little brown mouse, is the most recent book on the list, which is dominated by British

authors. No books published since 2000 have made it in to the top 10, according to the YouGov poll.

Roald Dahl has two books in the top 10 - Charlie And The Chocolate Factory (1964) in sixth place and The BFG (1982) - set to be adapted into a new film directed by Steven Spielberg - in ninth. The rest of the top 10 include The Hobbit (1937), in fourth place, Black Beauty (1877), in seventh, Treasure Island (1883), in the eighth slot and in tenth place The Lion, The Witch And The Wardrobe (1950).



## CYPRUS–MALTA RELATIONS

**Cypriot–Maltese relations** are foreign relations between Cyprus and Malta. The two countries share membership of the European Union and Commonwealth of Nations. Cyprus is represented to Malta through its accredited embassy in Rome (Italy). Malta is represented to Cyprus through its accredited embassy in Athens (Greece). The political relations are close due to similarities between the 2 countries (on historical, economical and regional).



### History

The Knights of St John had a long history on Cyprus before retreating to Malta, and even then they were a major force in the Mediterranean. In 2005, Malta's High Commissioner for Cyprus Saviour John Balzan pledged support for the reunification of Cyprus to Cypriot President Tassos Papadopoulos.<sup>[1]</sup>

The excellent relations between Cyprus and Malta, as well as the need to further promote the two countries' Mediterranean dimension were among the issues that the Minister of Foreign Affairs Markos Kyprianou discussed with the President of Malta Edward Fenech-Adami. Kyprianou was received by the President of Malta in the framework of his visit to the country between 20 and 21 July 2008. During the meeting, the wish of both countries to further enhance their relations and to promote issues of common interest was ascertained. Kyprianou also briefed the President of Malta on the latest developments regarding the Cyprus problem.

During the talks that Kyprianou had with his counterpart Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta Tonio Borg, the establishment of a joint Cyprus -Malta diplomatic representation in Ramallah was agreed. The goal of the two sides is for the agreement to be implemented by the end of 2008. It was also agreed for the diplomatic services of Malta to share the premises of the Diplomatic Mission of the Republic of Cyprus in Tel Aviv.

The two Ministers also discussed the issue of illegal immigration, one of the greatest problems the two countries are facing due to their geographical position.

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## WATER CONSUMPTION IN MALTA

This year World Water Day focuses on the need for cooperation between various stakeholders, which is essential for managing water resources in the most effective way.

In Malta, the need for effective management of water resources is pressing due to the limited availability of freshwater resources in comparison with the level of abstraction, with an upward trend in the Water Exploitation Index (WEI) between 2004 and 2012. These values indicate a stressed to severely stressed country in terms of water resources.

Since 1995, the total yearly water production in Malta decreased by an average 2.9 per cent per year, mainly as a result of a vast programme of leakage control that drastically reduced the amount of water losses from the underground network of water mains.

This reduction in the system demand brought down the abstraction of groundwater by the WSC by approximately 7 million cubic metres, or a decrease of 34.5 per cent.

Malta, being an island, does not share any transboundary river basins or groundwater body with any other country. Water cooperation is thus present at the local and national level. There are 276 transboundary river basins worldwide: 64 in Africa, 60 in Asia, 68 in Europe, 46 in North America and 38 in South America.

Malta's freshwater resources are totally dependent on precipitation, as no inflow or outflow of water resources from or to other countries takes place. Since 2004, the WEI has shown an increase averaging 3.5 per cent per year. This has occurred since groundwater abstraction went up by an average of 3.6 per cent per year, while freshwater resources, as calculated by the Long Term Annual Average (LTAA), have edged up annually by an average of 0.1 per cent.

The water produced for public consumption by the Water Services Corporation (WSC). On average, groundwater abstraction makes up 45.5 per cent of the plant's water production, with the remaining share originating from the three desalination plants at Cirkewwa, Ghar Lapsi and Pembroke.



## READY TO TRAVEL???

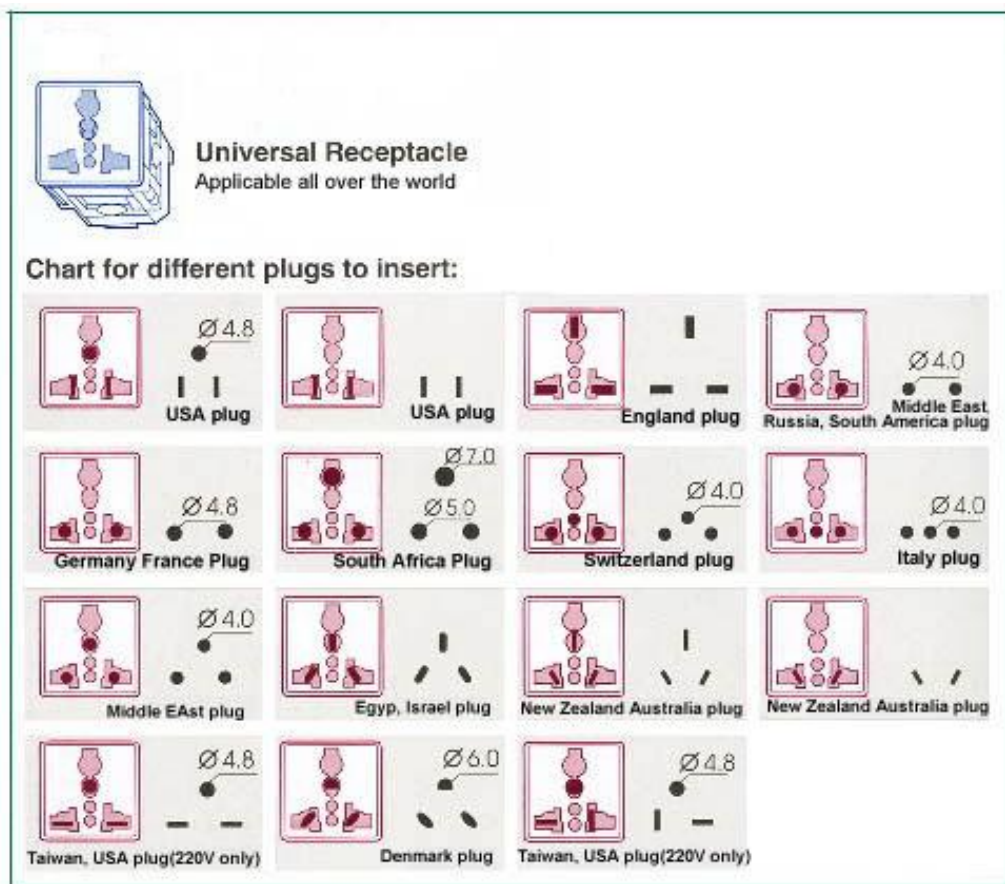
Getting ready to do some travel? Got everything you need? Made sure your Passport hasn't expired?

So now that you accomplished those feats, and checked that to-do list of yours – it's time to face one of biggest headaches that any traveler faces: the electricity issue.

As most modern travelers tend to take their iPhones, iPads, Anroids and Laptops with them when they travel, the question arises – which converters should I take for my trip abroad? What is the local electricity system? what kind of outlets do they have? and why on earth are they so different from each other?

Remember, for your **Laptop, iPhone and iPad to be charged overseas** you'll need 3 things:

- 1 – A charger that works with the local electricity grid (Check! supplied by Apple).
  - 2 – A suitable socket adapter (Usually needs to be bought).
  - 3 – Something to transfer that electricity from the adapter/socket to your device (Check! supplied by Apple).
- If you have all three- you're cleared for take-off and enjoy your travel.



Though you can always charge your iPhone/iPad via your USB port – but to charge your computer you'll still need an adapter, if you're in a foreign land that doesn't support your plugs.

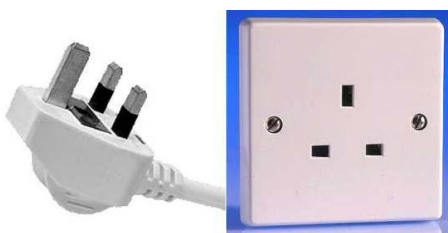
As most of our globetrotting customer will attest, being prepared is a good thing. So do some quick research about your destination's electricity system, and arrive prepared to enjoy the trip with your smart device by your side.

Make sure you have a reliable data SIM card for your destination/s. One that will allow you to stay connected, at a fraction of the cost you can expect using your own carrier. You just make sure you have all the right adapters and supplies to keep your smart device charged up and ready to go. Visit your computer store (Apple or Microsoft)

One other solution is the **universal adapter** - it is much

more compact and easy to carry, but it support a few less sockets (still covering most of the world's countries).

**Electricity/Sockets in Malta** - In Malta the sockets used are 3-pin, British standard. On the first gaze it might look quite confusing for people who are not used to it, but it isn't. The on/off switch is on the upper right side. Obviously if you switch it off there is no electricity on the socket and vice-versa. In this case it is switched on. The socket has three holes.



## HOW MALTA GETS ITS WATER -

### RAIN AND THREE REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANTS (DESALINATION)

Seawater is extracted from deep shore wells sunk in Coralline Limestone. This configuration has produced very good quality water, free from silt and organic material. The feed water boost pumps serve the dual purpose of providing the pressure required to filter seawater through 5 micron cartridge filters and also provide adequate suction pressure for the high-pressure pumps' inlet. The former ensure silt free water to the membranes at all times, and the latter provide the pressure required to drive the desalination process.

At a pressure of 83 bar (69 bar at Ghar Lapsi Reverse Osmosis), acidified seawater (or brackish water) is fed into semi-permeable membranes that separate the feed stream into potable water and brine. The residual brine stream, still at high pressure, is piped into an energy recovery device, which retrieves the energy available in this stream. The low pressure brine is returned to sea. The potable water produced is disinfected by chlorine addition and remineralised by the addition of lime. The final stage in the process is the pumping of the product into the distribution network.

**Cirkewwa - Reverse Osmosis Plant**



Nominal Capacity: 18,600m<sup>3</sup>/day

**Pembroke - Desalination Plant**



Nominal Capacity : 54,000m<sup>3</sup>/day



**Ghar Lapsi - Reverse Osmosis Plant**

Nominal Capacity : 24,000m<sup>3</sup>/day

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**CIAW U SAHHA GHAL DARB'OHRA - CATCH YOU LATER — KEEP WELL**

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