

THE JOURNAL OF THE MALTESE DIASPORA

MALTESE NEWSLETTER

LINKING THE MALTESE ALL OVER THE GLOBE



Aspiring Athletes Mark Commonwealth Day

Gold Coast 2018

The place, the event, the sport

GC2018 eNews
March 2015



Monday 9 March was Commonwealth Day! Read about how we celebrated that afternoon at Government House with some of our brightest young sporting talents. We also welcome the Minister for the Commonwealth Games Kate Jones, we hear what London 2012 Olympic Games Chair Sebastian Coe has to say about our GC2018 preparations and we have a chat with one of Australia's greatest ever marathon runners, Rob de Castella. Eighteen of south east Queensland's brightest sporting talents commemorated Commonwealth Day 2015 on Monday 9 March at Government House in Brisbane.

The Governor of Queensland, His Excellency the Honourable Paul de Jersey AC, and Mrs de Jersey, hosted an afternoon tea in support of the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games Corporation (GOLDOC).

According to GOLDOC Chairman, Nigel Chamier

OAM, the guests, all aged between 14 and 21, represented the 17 sports on the 2018 program, including para-sport.

"Since 1977, Commonwealth Day has been celebrated throughout the Commonwealth on the second Monday in March," Mr Chamier said.

"This year's theme, *A Young Commonwealth*, recognised the global potential, capacity and contribution of young people in issues awareness and international co-operation," he said.

Commonwealth Games Minister, Kate Jones, said GC2018 will bring tremendous benefits to the Gold Coast and inspire a new generation of athletes to work hard and pursue their dreams of competing at an international level.

"We're almost three years out from the Gold Coast Games and it's great to see so many aspiring athletes excited about the event and training hard so they can make it there to compete," Minister Jones said.

"I hope to see many of the faces here today again on the Gold Coast in 2018."

If you missed the previous issues of the Maltese Newsletter you may read them at www.ozmalta.page4.me anytime, anywhere, anyhow – averaging 25 new readers weekly

Pre-historic Malta

GGANTIJA TEMPLES IN GOZO

**Older than
the Pyramids of Egypt and
Stonehenge of England**



Ariel view of Ggantija Temple Complex The Ggantija temples stand at the end of the Xaghra plateau, facing towards the south-east, and are amongst the oldest temple structures on Malta and the only site of its kind on Gozo. It is twinned with the nearby Xaghra Stone Circle (*See below*), making the pair a classic example of the 'primal mound' / stone circle combination commonly seen at many other Western European Neolithic complexes. The altar at the far end of the southern temple aligns to the winter solstice, which would have simultaneously set between the notch made by the two level hills on the horizon.



Older than the pyramids of Egypt and Stonehenge in England, the Ggantija temples are among the world's oldest man-made religious structures. The temples are thought to be a place of veneration to the Earth Mother Goddess of Fertility, with numerous figurines and statues found on site.

Meditation inside one of the Ggantija Temples (Malta 2009 journey. In the Maltese language, Ggantija means "belonging to the giants". According to local Gozitan legend, the temples were built by the giants who resided in Gozo during ancient times. It is said that the temples themselves were used by the giants as places of worship.

The ix-Xagħra Stone Circle (not in fact a stone circle) is a prehistoric underground burial site in the village of Ix-Xagħra, 400m from the Ggantija Temples. The earliest burials took place here around 4000 BC, but it was most extensively used in the last phase of the Temple Period (the Tarxien phase) between 3000 and 2500 BC.

The wealth of human remains together with impressive stone and clay sculptures have shed important light on both Maltese prehistory and that of the Mediterranean. Most of the finds – including some delightful human figures - can now be seen in the Gozo Archeological Museum.

Languages of Malta

Aa Bb Ċċ Dd Ee
 Ff Ġġ Gg GHgh Hh
 Hh Ii IEie Jj Kk
 Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp
 Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu
 Vv Ww Xx Żż Zz

Malta has two official languages: Maltese and English. Maltese is also the national language. Having been governed by many different countries in the past, the Maltese population carry linguistic imprints from many places. According to the Eurobarometer, 98% of Maltese people can speak Maltese, 88% of the Maltese people can speak English, 66% can speak Italian, and nowadays more than 17% of the Maltese speak French. This shows a recent increase in the fluency of languages, since in 1995, only 98% of the population spoke Maltese, 76% English, 36% Italian, and 10% French. Surprisingly, it also shows an increase in Italian fluency compared to when Italian was an official language of Malta. French, German and Spanish are the other main languages studied at secondary school.

Maltese Maltese is the national language of the Maltese people, and one of the official languages of Malta and the European Union. It is a Semitic language derived from Siculo-Arabic; however a majority of vocabulary comes from Sicilian and Italian, as described by Maltese linguist May Butcher. 52% of Maltese words

are of Romance origin, a result of significant influence from Italy (in particular Sicily) and, to a lesser extent, France. Malta holds the distinction of being the only country in Europe with a historically Semitic language. The Maltese language is written with a modified Latin Alphabet which includes the letters ż, ċ, ġ, ħ, and ġħ.

Various localities have accents and dialects divergent from standard Maltese. There has been a decline in the number of dialectal speakers, mostly because of exposure to standard Maltese in the media and the institutionalisation of education. The standard language also shows a more pronounced Italicization and Anglicization of the language.

English Before independence in 1964, Malta was a British colony, and a result of this is that English is still an official language, with government business being carried out in both English and Maltese. Most Maltese learn English in school, this being obligatory in most cases. Secondary and tertiary education are given exclusively in English. Today, 88% of Malta's population speak English. Aside from Maltese, English is the only other official language of the country. Although standard English is official, the variety of English commonly spoken in Malta is heavily influenced by Italian, not only in vocabulary (most commonly by pronouncing English words of Franco-Latin origin in an Italian style) but extending to phonology, with the English being heavily accented; however, Received Pronunciation remains standard amongst Maltese individuals of a high socioeconomic bracket. Malta also shares with the Republic of Ireland the distinction of being both Anglophone and majority Catholic.

Italian and Sicilian Dark blue shows official, previously official, or second language position of Italian. Light blue shows less common usage. Before the 1930s, Italian was the official language of Malta. Italian irredentists and Italian Maltese wanted to promote its use throughout Malta for plans to re-unify it to Italy (Malta was part of the Kingdom of Sicily up to 16th century). Although only the rich could speak Italian, with Maltese being generally spoken by those less well off, Italian was regarded as the official language.

Today, 66% of the Maltese population can speak Italian, and 8% of the population "prefers" to use it in day to day conversation. Although Italian has since been replaced by English as the official language, it is still used and is spoken commonly in certain professional workplaces. The percentage of speakers today, 66%, is in fact much greater than when the language was actually official, in 1931, when only 14% spoke it.

A large number of Maltese learn Italian through Italian television, mainly Mediaset and RAI, as their broadcasts reach the Maltese Islands. In addition to this, many products, services, and businesses that reach Malta are Italian, with Malta being too small on its own to produce some things, therefore many people learn Italian that way.

In addition to the Italian language itself being spoken in Malta, 30% of Maltese vocabulary is of Sicilian and Italian origin. This means that several words in Italian and Maltese are almost interchangeable, and a Maltese conversation typically includes much Italian vocabulary. Consequently, Italian influences everyday speech.

Latin For several centuries, Malta was ruled by the Catholic order of the Knights of Malta, with members coming from different parts of Europe. The Catholic Church, the dominant religion in Malta used Latin in the liturgy until the Second Vatican Council. As a result, Latin was a prestige language and can be found in historic inscriptions and in the mottoes of several Maltese institutions. Although many people are fluent in Italian, 86% of the population prefer to speak Maltese, and 12% English.

Foreign languages In addition to Italian, many Maltese generally have some degree of proficiency in French, and quite a few understand or speak Spanish or German, although several other languages are studied too. The Governmental Circular letter for the school year 2011-2012 shows the following language options should be available in schools:

Form I (around the age of 11) Arabic - French - German - Italian - Spanish

One of these thiese languages is studied for the five years in Secondary School

Form III (around the age of 13) Arabic - French - German - Italian - Russian - Spanish

One of these languages is studied for the last three years in Secondary School

MEDIA

Publications

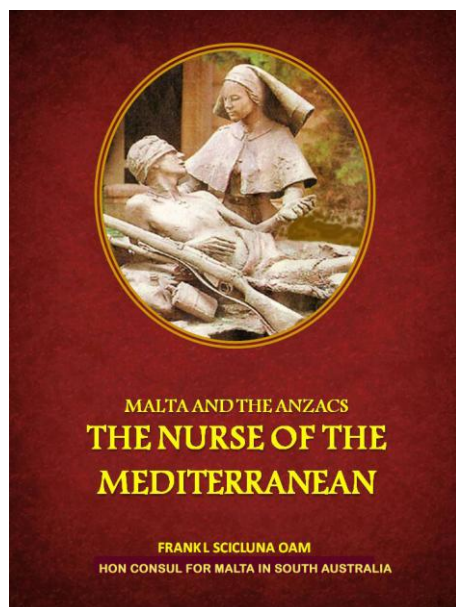
There are equal numbers of newspapers written in English and Maltese, with none being written in Italian. The vast majority of people preferred English as their choice of reading, with English being preferred by 61.13% of the population for books and 70.89% for magazines. Only 35.75% of the Maltese population preferred to read books in Maltese, and 22.65% of them preferred it for magazines.

Radio, Regarding radio, Italian takes the place of English, with radio stations being predominantly in Maltese and Italian, with a few in English too, 82.41% of the population regularly listens to Maltese radio, 25.41% listens to Italian, and a smaller 14.69% listened to English radio.

Television The local television channels in Malta are broadcast mainly in Maltese and sometimes English. However, many people have access to foreign television channels from Italy, the UK, or other European countries, or from the USA, either via local cable or digital terrestrial services, or directly via satellite.

Online usage of Maltese language Maltese is not a commonly used language on the internet, with the majority of "Maltese" websites being written in other languages. Out of a survey conducted on 13 Maltese websites, 12 of them were entirely in English, with one being bilingual, but not Maltese.

Possible scenarios for the future of the Maltese language are a subject of speculation among scholars. Dialectal variation of Maltese are in decline while towards a more standardized usage is one current trend. Another is a tendency to adopt influence from English and Italian. There is a perceived language shift towards English amongst the Maltese, with lexological and grammatical patterns in the Maltese language increasingly anglicized. However this absorption of linguistic influences saturates the history of the Maltese language, which remains spoken by almost 100% of the population.



GALLIPOLI CENTENARY 1915-2015

MALTA AND THE ANZACS

THE NURSE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

(LIMITED EDITION)

**THIS COMMEMORATIVE BOOK WILL BE AVAILABLE
NEXT MONTH**

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Frank Scicluna: honconsul@live.com.au

Charles Farrugia: cfarrugia@internode.on.net

Kwarezimal (qua-re-zee-mull)

I don't suffer from sweet tooth but I have to admit that I've got a particular weakness for kwarezimal. They're my favourite Lenten cookie. The cookies in this photo do not look that appealing but I can vouch that they're really really good. Kwarezimal are Maltese tradition biscuits consumed during lent in Malta. The word itself comes from the Latin word 'quadragesima' which means the 40 days of lent. Most of you have asked for my version of kwarezimal and here you are. Although recipes vary, it is traditionally made up of almonds, flour, honey and spices.



(The ones I made were just plain ones because I had no crushed almonds in the pantry.)

Here's my mother's recipe

220g almonds (Lightly toast or roast the almonds. Grind coarsely)
220g flour
330g sugar
1tsp cinnamon
pinch nutmeg
pinch mixed spice
orange flower water

1 grated rind of lemon + juice,
1 grated rind of orange +juice
and grated rind of tangerine
1 tbsp cocoa
1/2 tsp baking powder

First, mix the dry ingredients, then add the citrus juices and a little orange blossom water. If the dough looks a little dry add more blossom water or just natural water to make a stiff dough. Knead lightly until well amalgamated and shape into ovals, approximately 17.5 cm long, 5 cm wide and 2 cm thick. Place on greased and floured baking trays and bake at 190'C/375'F/gas 5 for about 20 minutes. The most important factor in baking kwarezimal is that you do not overcook or let them get too hard whilst in the oven. This is because once they are out of the oven they will harden more due to the almonds.



DO YOU HAVE A STORY TO TELL?
SHARE IT WITH THE OTHERS
PUBLISH IT IN OUR NEWSLETTER



Baby chameleons light up Sydney's Taronga Zoo



They might be just five centimetres long but Taronga Zoo's new batch of chameleons are already colouring their world. The Sydney zoo welcomed more than 20 hatchlings this week, the first colour-changing lizards to be born at the zoo in more than five years. The gleaming creatures are native to Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Now a pastel green colour, they are expected to mature to a striking full-colour palette featuring golds, greens and blues within a year. 'Veiled Chameleons are a visually amazing species that we're fortunate to have at Taronga,' said reptile supervisor Michael McFadden. They've settled nicely into their temperature-controlled homes in the zoo's reptile

enclosure, snacking on crickets, and providing a bright green display for observers.

Maltese-Australian Women's Association Celebrazzjoni tal-Ghid.

Nhar l-Erbghba 25 ta' Marzu, il-Maltese-Australian Women's Association, ser jiccelebraw l-Ghid fil-kapella ta' San Pawl De Piro House Stanley Street Sydney.

Fl-10.30 am jinghad ir-Ruzarju, wara tibda l-quddiesa, fejn qabel ikun hemm il-qrar.

Wara l-quddiesa jkun hemm lunch. Min irrid jordna xi figolli jew biskuttini Maltin, ghandu jcempel biex jaghmel l-ordni.

Huwa 'mportanti li wiehed jibbukja minhabba l-ikel.

Cemplu lil Joyce Nagi fuq: 9718 2795

Association's Summary

The Association has in house meetings and events at 19-21 Stanley Street East Sydney NSW 2010. They have bi-monthly meetings and outings. They have women who bring their husbands or friends with them as well. They produce a quarterly programme of our events/activities. We also have non Maltese members.

For further details contact: antoinette_mascari@hotmail.com



Victoria Mansueto has been selected for Australia's youth women's futsal tour of Spain. Picture: DAVE CRONIN

TEEN SET TO KICK IT WITH WORLD'S BEST

Sarah Spenser

VICTORIA MANSUETO, the granddaughter of Tessie and Victor Mansueto (Maltese/Australians) of Parafield Gardens, has gone from futsal novice to one of the best girls for her age in Australia in little more than 12 months. The Prospect teenager had never played futsal version of indoor soccer before last year but her natural skill and her ability to kick it with the boys has caught the eyes of talent scouts;

She is one of five South Australians selected for Australia's Youth Women's' futsal tour of Spain.

Victoria, 17, along' with state mates Alyce Macauley, Sarah Chappel, Vanya Todorovic and Aidene Parr, will fly to La Coruna in November for the series of matches.

The group's selection followed its solid showing at January's national futsal championships in Sydney.

"The teams had never played futsal before the season started so to get us ready my dad, the coach, put us in a local men's competition," Victoria says.

It was so good feeling to come that far and have been selected to go on an international tour after working so hard during the season - Victoria Mansueto

"It was definitely different and a bit of a challenge because the "guys are much stronger and play harder game.

"But the team got so much better from the experience and we ended up making it to the grand finals at the national competition because of it.

The team lost 4-3 against NSW in the championship decider. -Victoria won the Golden Boot Award for kicking the -most goals. "It's such a good feeling to come that far and have been selected to go on an international tour after working so hard during the season," she says. WELL DONE, VICTORIA!!!



Portes des Bombes in green for St Patrick's Day

The Irish Embassy has thanked the Malta Tourism Authority after Portes des Bombes in Floriana was bathed in green light for St Patrick's Day.

St Patrick's Day - the Irish national day - is officially on March 17, although celebrations start days earlier.

Les Gavroches by Antonio Sciortino

Les Gavroches - three Parisian urchins, immortalised forever by Antonio Sciortino, are the subject of this sculpture in bronze. Antonio Sciortino is one of Malta's foremost sculptors. He was born in the village of Zebbug in 1879 and studied at the Istituto Reale di Belle Arti in Rome. He died in Rome in 1947. His work is said to be influenced by Auguste Rodin and by the artistic movements of Realism and Futurism.

Les Gavroches was completed in 1904 and was placed in the Upper Barracca Gardens. In 2000 the sculpture was removed to be cleaned and restored. It now resides in the Museum of Fine Arts.



Of all the statues and sculptures in Malta this is probably the most favourite. There is a sense of movement and vitality in the faces of the three *gavroches* that is quite engaging. It almost feels as if, like Pinocchio, they will turn into flesh and blood little boys right before our eyes. And perhaps that is why this sculpture enjoys such universal appeal – because Sciortino has captured to perfection the impish look that so often comes into little boys' eyes.

Museum of Fine Arts, South Street, Valletta

Opening Hours

Monday to Sunday: 9.00-17.00

Last admission: 16.30

Closed: 24, 25 & 31 December, 1 January, Good Friday

NOSTALGIA

A police parade marches down Republic Street, Valletta, towards Saint George's Square to mark the awarding of the George Cross to the Maltese Island in 1942.

Photo: Police Museum Collection



Franklin D Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and their daughters chat on a warship
in Valletta's Grand Harbour MALTA IN 1945

Malta and the George Cross

By [Charlie Dave](#)

...an enduring symbol of the courage and endurance of those in Malta and from the British Commonwealth and other Allied countries who fought and died in defense of the island and for world freedom in the Second World War.

An amazing tale of heroism, politics and pride during World War II

The award of the George Cross to Malta has never been officially published in the London Gazette.

It is the only exception since the gallantry medal was created by Royal Warrant by King George VI early in World War II with the details published in the London Gazette on January 31, 1941.



The cross was to be awarded “for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger”. The award was a personal gesture of the King and not a decision of the British government.



It was announced by Buckingham Palace with the publication of a citation written in the King's hand in the form of a letter sent the Governor, General Sir William Dobbie.

It said:

"To honour her brave people I award the George Cross to the Island Fortress of Malta to bear witness to a heroism and devotion that will long be famous in

history".

The King's decision came at the height of the siege on April 15, 1942 when the Axis air forces were bombarding the island incessantly round the clock with wave after wave of bombers in a determined onslaught more intensive and prolonged than the Battle of Britain.

Gasen and Tumas Towers to dominate Mriehel Skyline

The four towers are expected to consume seven million kWh of energy, the average consumed by 1,600 people annually



A mock-up model of the proposed project

Two of Malta's powerful business groups have proposed a futuristic design for an Mriehel tower project that will consist of four cylindrical high-rise towers, and which will have a major impact on long distance views.

It will consume seven million kWh of energy, the equivalent of energy consumed in a year by 1,500 to 1,600 average Maltese people.

The proposed development will consist of four tower blocks – North Tower, South Tower, East Tower and West Tower, comprising 16, 18, 20 and 14 storeys respectively, sitting on top of five basement levels.

The project will include 39,915 square metres of office space, 1,060 square metres of retail space, a 790 square metre show room, a 1,735 square metre gymnasium and day care centre, a 1,225 square metre supermarket and 33,831 square metres of parking spaces catering for 1,032 cars.

A project development statement presented by the developers states that the aim of the project is the creation of a landmark development that will serve as a catalyst for similar investment in the Mriehel Industrial Area. The project also aims to make the Mriehel Industrial Area more attractive, both as a place of work and recreation. The towers are to be organised around a central plaza. The project will include elevated, landscaped walkways and public spaces connecting the towers at Levels 2, 3 and 4. The towers will also have open air terraces on the other levels.



Hi Frank Another newsletter worth waiting for, I always look forward to your news letter.. It would be nice if you can include some Maltese traditions or historical buildings or people's war experience, although we live in Australia we still love to know more about our past and homeland. You are doing a great service to all Maltese citizens..... thank you

Warm Regards Amante Dimech - Adelaide, Australia

Dr. Edward Debono

Dr. Edward de Bono (born 19 May 1933)^[1] is a Maltese physician, author, inventor and consultant. He originated the term lateral thinking, wrote the book *Six Thinking Hats* and is a proponent of the teaching of thinking as a subject in schools.^[2] Dr. de Bono was chosen by a group of academics as one of the 250 people who had contributed most to humanity in the whole history of the human race.



ABOUT
Edward
De Bono

Edward Charles Francis Publius de Bono was born in Malta on 19 May 1933. Educated at St. Edward's College, Malta De Bono then gained a medical degree from the University of Malta. He studied at York University, Toronto, and later was a Rhodes Scholar at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained an MA in psychology and physiology. He represented Oxford in polo and set two canoeing records. He also has a PhD degree in medicine from Trinity College, Cambridge, a DDes (Doctor of Design) from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and an LLD from the University of Dundee.

Professor de Bono has held faculty appointments at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Harvard.^[3] He is a professor at Malta, Pretoria, Central England and Dublin City University. De Bono holds the Da Vinci Professor of Thinking chair at University of Advancing Technology in Tempe, Arizona, USA.^[4] He was one of the 27 Ambassadors for the European Year of Creativity and Innovation 2009.

He has written 57 books with translations into 34 languages.^[3] He has taught his thinking methods to government agencies, corporate clients, organizations and individuals, privately or publicly in group sessions. He has started to set up the World Center for New Thinking and Peace Studies, based in Malta, which he describes as a "kind of intellectual Red Cross".

In 1995, he created the futuristic documentary film, *2040: Possibilities by Edward de Bono*, depicting a lecture to an audience of viewers released from a cryogenic freeze for contemporary society in the year 2040. Schools from over 20 countries have included de Bono's thinking tools into their curriculum,^[4] and he has advised and lectured at board level at many of the world's leading corporations.

Convinced that a key way forward for humanity is better language, he published "The Edward de Bono Code Book" in 2000. In this book, he proposed a suite of new words based on numbers, where each number combination represents a useful idea or situation that currently does not have a single-word representation. For example, de Bono code 6/2 means "Give me my point of view and I will give you your point of view." Such a code might be used in situations where one or both of two parties in a dispute are making insufficient effort to understand the other's perspective. In 2005, he was shortlisted for the Nobel prize in Economics.

SCERRI Eric



Professor Eric Scerri was born in 1953 in Malta. He obtained his bachelors and masters degrees in chemistry from the universities of London, UK, and Southampton, UK, and his Ph.D. in the history and philosophy of science from King's College, London. He moved to the US for a postdoctoral fellowship at Caltech sixteen years ago and has remained in the US ever since. For 12 years, he has taught chemistry and philosophy of science at the University of California, Los Angeles, USA, and is one of the founders of the field of philosophy of chemistry as well as the founder and editor of the journal *Foundations of Chemistry*, now in its twelfth year of publication.

Scerri has authored more than 100 journal articles in chemistry, chemical education, and the history and philosophy of science. In recent years, he is turning increasingly towards working in the TV and radio media and to presenting his work to the general public. Website: <http://www.ericscerri.com/>

Dr. Scerri received his B.Sc. University of London, his C.P.G.S. from the University of Cambridge, his M. Phil. from the University of Southampton, and his Ph.D. from King's College, University of London.

Dr. Eric Scerri was educated at the Universities of London, Cambridge and Southampton. He then taught chemistry for about ten years at several private colleges in London and then at the American University of London, while also writing his PhD in the History & Philosophy of Chemistry at King's College, London. After postdoctoral fellowships at the London School of Economics and Caltech he taught chemistry at Bradley University and Purdue University, for three years, before beginning at UCLA in the fall of 2000, where he has taught over 20,000 chemistry undergraduates, as well as teaching courses in history & philosophy of science. His first book on the periodic table was awarded the Newby McCoy prize by the UCLA Chemistry Department and was a Choice Magazine best academic book of the year. His second book on this subject was also a Choice Magazine academic book of the year. His most recent book, "A Tale of Seven Elements" was named among the top 12 science books of the year 2013 by New Scientist magazine. In addition Scerri has published two books of his own collected research papers and has edited three further books on the philosophy of chemistry and the elements. His books have been translated into twelve languages, so far, and he is currently working on a new book about the rare earth elements.



The Strickland Foundation



The Strickland Foundation is a public benefit organisation set up by Mabel Strickland in 1979 ahead of her retirement from public life. Miss Strickland, daughter of Lord Strickland, a former governor in the British colonial service and a prime minister of Malta, was a journalist, newspaper owner and politician. She made her mark in public life right from the time she started editing her two English language newspapers, Times of Malta and The Sunday Times of Malta, in the mid-1930s up to the time she entered politics.

In her own words, she wanted The Strickland Foundation “to be of service to the people of Malta by helping in the development of freedom of thought and expression which, through a free press, is essential to the maintenance of democracy and basic for the proper development of the country”. She established the foundation on a sound footing when, to keep the Strickland legacy alive, she placed the majority shareholding interest in Allied Newspapers Limited, publishers of the two newspapers, in trust under The Strickland Foundation.

Allied Newspapers Limited, which traces its roots to the first publishing house set up by Lord Strickland in Valletta in 1921, has developed into the island's leading news and information organisation. The group's printing company,

Progress Press, operates from a state-of-the-art printing house at Mriehel.

The Strickland Foundation plays an active part in the promotion of high standards of journalism, and in the promotion of human rights and voluntary organisations. Its flagship project is a journalism internship scheme. It has also been actively involved in the training of journalists through the organisation of specialised courses, talks, and seminars and, also, through scholarships. The foundation also supports heritage organisations and community development work.

The objectives of The Strickland Foundation are:

- To foster the national interest and in particular to promote democratic principles, the observance of human rights, and the exercise of a free press;
- To uphold the European character of Malta and support Malta's continued presence in the Commonwealth;
- To help improve the standard of Maltese journalism, and the preservation of its freedom and independence.
- To support philanthropic and charitable causes; the advancement of education, including physical education and sport; and the advancement of religion, health, social and community services, culture, the arts, national heritage and environmental protection and improvement;
- To finance scholarships and other activities for the attainment or furtherance of any of these objectives;
- To assist in such manner as may be advisable and within the means available persons who are or were employees of Allied Newspapers Limited and Progress Press and members of their families.

The council of The Strickland Foundation is composed of:

Ronald Agius, Acting Chairman

Frank Bonello F.C.I.B.

Mario de Marco LL.M. (Cantab.), LL.D., M.P.

Max Ganado LL.M. (Dal.), LL.D.

Marcel Cassar F.I.A., C.P.A.A., M.B.A. (Wales).

Victor Aquilina M.O.M.

The seat of The Strickland Foundation is 36, Villa Parisio, Mabel Strickland Street, Lija. Tel: 2143 5890; e-mail address: admin@thestricklandfoundation.com

The Voice Recorder

A voice recording machine which dates back to the 1920s, Valletta, Malta



[The National Archives of Malta](#)

A voice recording machine previously owned by Carabott of Merchants Street, Valletta. It dates back to the 1920s and used to be outside the shop. It is a unique one off piece bought from Markiz Scicluna. The machine is valve operated and was a rather sophisticated method of entertainment.

It provided for passersby to record their voice which was mechanically engraved on aluminium discs which would be ejected in an envelope. The Friends of the National Archives have purchased this item for the National Memory Project and presented it to the National Archives. The general public who attends for the lecture at the archives will have the opportunity to view this machine for the first time.

HOLY MASS IN MALTESE IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

We are publishing these times and locations for those who live in Melbourne or visiting .

Every Saturday, at 6 pm: St. Paul's Chapel, Parkville (Maltese Centre)

Every Sunday, at 8.00 am: St. Paul's Church, Sunshine Avenue, Kealba

Every First Friday of the month, 6.30 pm: St Paul's Church, Glengala Road, West Sunshine

Every First Friday of the month, 7 pm: Resurrection Church, 51 Gum Road, St. Albans West

Every First Saturday of the month, 6 pm: St. Joseph The Worker Church, Wilson Blvd, Reservoir

Every First Saturday of the month, 4.45 pm: St. Joseph Church, Springvale

Every Second Saturday of the month, 5.15 pm: St. Luke's Church, 1a David Street, Lalor

Every Third Saturday of the month, 4.00 pm: St. Francis of Assisi Church, Childs Road, Mill Park

Every Fourth Saturday of the month, 6.00 pm: St. Thomas More Church, 65 North Street, Hadfield (Confessions about half an hour before Mass)



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Our highly trained and skilled physiotherapists can offer a range of treatment options to ease your symptoms including Manual, “hands on” physiotherapy treatment, Acupuncture, Chinese Cupping, and Massage. In addition we offer exercise therapy and rehabilitation services **to empower our clients to achieve longer lasting results**. Our rehabilitation services include supervised Hydrotherapy, Individual & Group Pilates Rehabilitation and Gym Program Prescription designed to meet the physical requirements of the individual.

With **state-of-the-art** facilities including a Pilates Studio and Rehabilitation Gym we pride ourselves on providing quality services and the ideal therapeutic environment **to enhance our client’s health and well being**.

Pilates, Hydro and Gym Classes Group Exercise Classes with our Specialist Physiotherapists are a great way to manage or prevent aches, pain and injury in the long term, and keep fit without the risk of re-injuring yourself. These classes are also claimable through your private health fund if you have physio extras.

Pregnancy Pilates Our Pregnancy Pilates Class is available to women at any stage of their pregnancy who want to maintain a strong core, good posture & spinal health during this challenging time for the body. Women who practice Pilates during their pregnancy achieve better physical fitness during their pregnancy and after the birth of their child when they need it the most.

Address **Rehabcorp Physiotherapy**

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Marika Scicluna B.App.Sc.(Physio), MAPA Physiotherapist/Director



Marika Scicluna, Director and Founder of Rehabcorp Physiotherapy, completed her Bachelor of Applied Science in Physiotherapy in 1997 and has since practiced in a variety of private practice settings, in Australia and abroad. Marika Scicluna is passionate about enhancing each client’s quality of life by correcting their movement dysfunctions and empowering them to manage their own conditions using her skills and experience in Pilates Rehabilitation, Manual Techniques, Musculoskeletal, Sports and Acupuncture Physiotherapy. Marika also has special interests in Women’s health, including pre/postnatal care. With over 16 years experience in private practice Marika has a diverse experience.

Marika has worked with athletes of different levels. She has been the physiotherapist at a number of Australian Association of Tennis Players (AATP) Men’s and Women’s Satellite Tournaments in South Australia and has worked with the Garville Netball Club as the Club Physiotherapist since 2006. She has also participated as a State and National Judge for the South Australian Body Building Association.

Areas of Interest & Specialisation · Pilates & Injury Rehabilitation · Pilates Matwork & Machines · Manual Therapies · General Musculoskeletal Physiotherapy · Women’s Health and Pre/Post Natal Care · Sports Physiotherapy · Acupuncture · Holistic Treatment Approach



SS Asturias



1949 Paul Carbone and friends, before leaving Malta
Photo supplied courtesy of Dr Barry York PhD OAM, Historian

In 1948 Australia signed an assisted passage agreement with Malta, the first that Australia had made with any country other than Britain. This resulted in large numbers of arrivals, peaking in the 1950s, with many hundreds travelling on the SS Asturias.

The [passenger lists](#) indicate that most were young tradesmen, many travelling with brothers but without their parents. Maltese passengers who arrived on the Asturias are invited to submit their stories for publication.



Passport Photo

THE AZZOPRADI FAMILY TRAVELLED ON SS ASTURIAS

Mary and her three boys - Tony, 5 years, Roger, 4 years and Godwin, 3 years - migrated from Malta to Australia, arriving on 25th August 1949 on the Asturias.

The father, Edgar Azzopardi, had arrived earlier to work on a farm in Narrawong, near Portland, Victoria.

The family was sponsored by the farmer as there was a shortage of farm hands after the war. Our parents felt there would be a better future for the children in Australia.

As a four year old on the SS Asturias I recall getting lost on this enormous ship, and the purser eventually taking me back to my mother. I also recall my mother buying wares off the boats that

came out to the ship in the Port of Aden. They would raise baskets on ropes with the wares in them and then lower them again with money to pay for them.

There are many members of the extended families now, and all are residing in Australia.

Roger Azzopardi Melbourne
February 2010

Valletta: Churches in Valletta

In Valletta there are some 32 churches. All have a story to tell and provide an insight into Valletta's rich history. St Paul's Church is one of the most important in Malta with artistic works, including the magnificent altar piece, the choir and dome and paintings. It is one of the richest.

The churches open for Visitors are -

St Francis of Assisi - Republic Street Parish Church of St Augustine - Old Bakery Street Basilica of Our Lady of Mount Carmel - Old Theatre Street Anglican Cathedral of St Paul - West Street Church of Christ the Redeemer - St Christopher Street Church of the Jesuits - Merchants Street Collegiate Parish Church of St Paul's Shipwreck - St Paul Street St Mary of Jesus (Ta' Gesu) - St John Street

Death of Fr. Emanuel Borg Bonello OSA



Tuesday, February 10, 2015 while celebrating the sacrament of Reconciliation with the faithful in the Church of St. Augustine in Valletta, Malta, Fr. Emanuel Borg Bonello, OSA, passed away. His necrology gives us the official dates of his life, birth, profession and ordination. But for many of us, it is more important to remember him as a brother and a friend of many years.

He was one of those people who knew how to help and offer assistance to all people. He was a student at Collegio Santa Monica in Rome and then returned to Malta where he worked in diverse educative, pastoral and formation ministries. His religious and apostolic attitude brought him to Brazil which was an experience he held dear to his heart. He returned to the Province of Malta because he was elected Prior Provincial by his brothers. He was not able to finish his four year term, however, because he was elected as an Assistant General at the General Chapter of 2001, to serve in the first six years of Prior General Robert Prevost.

After returning to his Province, he was elected again as Prior Provincial. He was fully aware that he had a congenitive sickness which had also taken the life of his mother. And so at the age of 64 years, this sickness took Emanuel into the reign of God for which he had dedicated his life. We may think that it was too soon, but the Lord knows what he does and perhaps he needed some of Emanuel's drawings or caricatures.... In addition to praying for you, Leli, we ask you to pray to the Father for us that He bless us and confirm our holy purpose of life.

STOP PRESS: *The Newsletter will not be published between the 15 April and 13 May I will be in Malta I will be attending the Convention 2015 of Maltese Living Abroad and The Meeting Of The Council of Maltese Living Abroad. I'll miss you all!!!*

Ten Pound Poms

Post-war migration to Australia



<http://www.ssasturias.net/maltesemigration.html> -

[a1http://www.ssasturias.net/photos_paul_carbone.html](http://www.ssasturias.net/photos_paul_carbone.html)

More than one and a half million Britons left for Australia in the quarter century following the Second World War. Most of the migrants came under an assisted passage scheme through which adults travelled to Australia for just £10 whilst children travelled free. These British immigrants comprised one of the largest planned migrations of the twentieth century, and they become known to most Australians as the "ten pound Poms" (the term was misleading since, as Scottish and Welsh migrants are quick to insist, the word 'Pom', whether used in a derogatory or affectionate sense, refers to English migrants exclusively).

Throughout the postwar period more Australian immigrants came from Britain than from any other country (it was not until 1996 that Britain was pushed into second place by settlers from New Zealand) and though Australia's massive postwar immigration scheme included large numbers of migrants from other, non-English speaking countries, through the 1950s and 1960s the British comprised never less than a third, and at times more than a half of all settler arrivals.

And yet the British were to become 'invisible migrants' in a number of ways. The British had controlled and dominated the European settlement of Australia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and thus ensured the predominance of the English language and the adaptation of Australian cultural and political life to British ways. It was assumed that twentieth-century British immigrants would assimilate easily and thus 'disappear' into such a familiar society. Immigration Minister Harold Holt claimed in 1950 "this is a British community, and we want to keep it a British community". It was assumed that the British migrants would fit easily into Australia's "British Way of Life".



THOMAS THE TANK ENGINE "

Submitted by Joseph Montebello
Thomas the tank engine turn 70 and to celebrate his birthday ,bakers have whipped up a one tone 3m long birthday cake for the occasion Which was held at Flinders Street Station in Melbourne .

among the many guests present included Berth Newton the well known TV personality ,which took the part dressed as "THE FAT CONTROLLER " A fondant creation ... Christopher Montebello at work. *Photo: Eddie Jim*

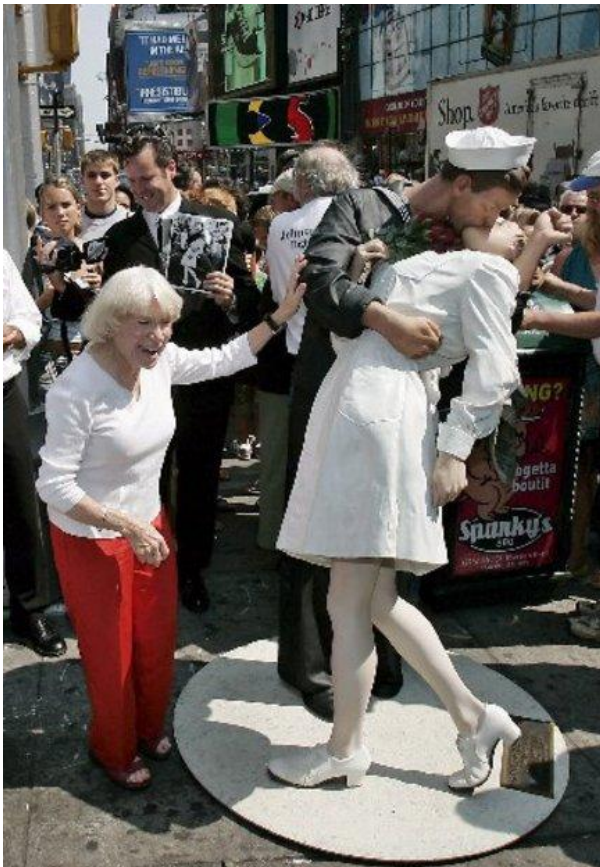


THOMAS has been the joy of so many kids all over the world .He is just as relevant to day as he was first introduced in 1945.The cake was created by pastry chef CHRISTOPHER MONTEBELLO and his staff of "LET THEM EAT CAKE " on their premises in South Melbourne in Victoria .The replica 'Cake extravaganza " contained more then 14,000 eggs and 300kg.of flower.

Thomas the Tank Engine is a small fictional steam locomotive in The Railway Series books by the Reverend Wilbert Awdry and his son, Christopher. He became the most popular character in the series, and is the titular character in the accompanying television spin-off series, Thomas & Friends.

Thomas is a tank engine, painted blue with red lining, and displays the running number one. All of the locomotives in The Railway Series were based on prototypical engines; Thomas has origins in the E2 Class designed by Lawson Billinton in 1913. Thomas first appeared in 1946 in the second book in the series, Thomas the Tank Engine, and was the focus of the four short stories contained within. Thomas' best friends are Percy and Toby.

In 1979, the British writer/producer Britt Allcroft came across the books,¹ and arranged a deal to bring the stories to life as the TV series Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends (later simplified to Thomas & Friends). The programme became an award-winning hit around the world, with a vast range of spin-off commercial products.



NURSE KISSED BY SAILOR IN ICONIC LIFE MAGAZINE V-J DAY PHOTO DIES AT 91

Eighty-six-year old Edith Shain (*picture left*) unveils a statue of the 'The Kiss', in 2005. The iconic image of herself and a sailor was taken by Alfred Eisenstaedt in Times Square on Victory Japan Day in 1945 and has become a photographic symbol of the end of World War II.

The nurse whose epic kiss with a sailor was captured in a Life magazine photograph marking the end of World War II has died at age 91.

Right after her hospital shift ended, Edith Shain and a friend took the subway to Times Square to join the V-J day celebration. It was Aug. 15, 1945.

"I went from Doctors Hospital to Times Square that day because the war was over, and where else does a New Yorker go?" she said in 2008.

"And this guy grabbed me and we kissed, and then I turned one way and he turned the other. There was no way to know who he was, but I didn't mind because he was someone who had fought for me."

The candid photo of the sailor dipping the nurse in white is one of the most reproduced pictures in the history of Life magazine. (LA Times). But photojournalist Alfred Eisenstaedt never wrote down the names of the legendary couple and the identity of the sailor was never revealed. Shain said that she didn't contact Life magazine until 1980 because she was embarrassed. (NYU Alumni Magazine)

THE END – IT-TMIEM