

THE MALTESE WELLINGTONIAN



OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE
MALTESE ASSOCIATION OF WELLINGTON AND THE
MEMBERS OF THE FRIENDS OF MALTA SOCIETY

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Greetings everybody!

The activity that was planned for Easter as everyone is aware had to be cancelled, but we are pleased to say that we have celebrated our Mid Winter Xmas/Imnarja at the George Washington Restaurant with a dinner dance thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended.

Plans have started for our AGM next September on Sunday 19th . This as is our custom will be a Bring a plate of finger food activity .We are hoping to have this at the Whitford Brown Community Centre in Titahi Bay from 3PM onwards. Our heartfelt thanks goes to Mr David Campbell for letting us use the venue.

We have had difficulty trying to download the Maltese translated version of the games we mentioned in our last edition of the Maltese Wellingtonian but for those of you who wish to enjoy some time practicing this is the website www.digitaldialects.com/Maltese.html. We encourage all kids to give it a go.

Our flag will from now on be flying majestically on our national holidays in Main Road Tawa thanks to the Woodman family and also to Mr Alexis Camilleri who donated it for the purpose.

Congratulations to Mario and Sakoto Dhingsa on the arrival of baby boy Kenta.

We thank all those whose support is ongoing especially the Mana Community Charitable Trust for approving us a grant for our ongoing expences.. We are soon approaching the end of our financial year and kindly ask those who have as yet not donated to please send their donation as soon as they can.

The Editor: Anthony Micallef
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European Commission to take action against Malta

The European Commission is to take action against Malta after the European Court of Justice found, in October, that the country was not controlling emissions from the Delimara power station as required by EU regulations.

The Labour Party said the Commission had declared its intention when replying to a question by Labour MEP Louis Grech about the effects on public health and on the environment of the new extension of the Delimara power station, which will use heavy fuel oil, a polluting fuel.

Environment Commissioner Janez Potocnik said that the new extension at Delimara should conform with EU regulations and there should be better pollution control.

The PL said Labour MEP Louis Grech had drawn the attention of the European Commission several times over the last few months to the adverse environmental situation in the south of Malta, compounded by a concentration of plants that impaired the quality of air and threatened the health of thousands of people who live in those areas.

Last February Commissioner Potocnik answered a parliamentary question by MEP Louis Grech on the black dust problem in the south of Malta, by confirming that Malta was exceeding the particulate limits above which there were health risks, that the Commission had opened an infringement case against Malta, and that the Commission was considering opening another infringement case because Malta had failed to adopt an air quality plan.

Earlier this year Louis Grech submitted another question about pollution from power stations, the waste incinerator, the Freeport extension, and other activities in or around the ports which all had an adverse impact.

Commenting about the reply, Mr Grech said that Commissioner Potocnik's reply confirmed that the Maltese Government was not taking its obligations seriously and was ignoring the negative environmental impact on thousands of people.

"This is not acceptable from a government which has made it a custom to breach the European regulations on air pollution and on the environment in general," he said.

Worldfest at Upper Barrakka

Video: Mark Zammit Cordina

Fair traded food items and crafts from Malta and small communities in Latin America, Asia and Africa are today being sold from the Upper Barrakka Gardens in Valletta as part of a series of events celebrating Food Sovereignty at this year's ninth edition of WorldFest.

This fair trade festival is organised by Koperattiva Kummerċ Ġust in collaboration with other organisations. The theme is Kieku l-Ikel Jitkellem.

This year's edition included a traditional Ethiopian coffee ritual, a public forum on food sovereignty, a stand by two Mexican workers and labour rights activists who were invited to Malta to share their experiences, different activities for children and teenagers, a performance of forum theatre, and a concert featuring a young international female trio, traditional dabke dance and the up-and-coming Maltese band Plato's Dream Machine.

A public forum on the global impact of individual choices, "Għażliet Personali: Impatt Globali," is being held between 5 and 7 p.m.

After the forum, Maltese, Palestinian, Asian and Eritrean food will be on sale, followed by the evening's performances which start at 8 p.m. WorldFest will feature a theatrical forum in which the audience will be asked to propose solutions to a given situation. The performers at this year's concert are an international trio made up of Arianna, Anne and Anna; dabke, the most popular folk dance in Palestine, and a live performance by Plato's Dream Machine.

A Maltese hell...

A man dies and goes to hell... There he finds there is a different hell for each country.

He goes to the German hell and asks, "What do > they do here?" He is told, "First they put you in an electric chair for an hour. Then they lay you on a bed of nails for another hour. Then the German devil comes in and beats you for the rest of the day."

The man does not like the sound of that at all, so he moves on. He checks out the USA hell as well as the Russian hell and many more. He discovers that they are all more or less the same as the German hell.

Then he comes to the MALTESE hell and finds that there is a long line of people waiting to get in. Amazed, he asks, "What do they do here?" He is told, "First they put you in an electric chair for an hour. Then they lay you on a bed of nails for another hour. Then the MALTESE devil comes in and beats you for the rest of the day."

"But that is exactly the same as all the other hells - why are there so many people waiting to get in?"

Because:-

1. There is NO power for the electrical chair. THE POWER STATION ALWAYS STOP
2. Moreover, the Maintenance is so bad that the electric chair does not work.
3. Someone has stolen all the nails from the bed.
4. The devil is a former government servant, so he comes in, signs the register and then goes to DO A PART TIME JOB ELSEWHERE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

The sorry saga of neglected Fort St Angelo

Among all the fortifications surrounding Valletta - Forts St Angelo, Ricasoli, St Elmo and Manoel - St Angelo is the only one that pre-dates the Knights. This great octagonal fortress, dominating the Grand Harbour, was only a small fort when the Sovereign Military Order arrived in Malta. But it was quickly expanded in the years leading up to the Great Siege, when it became the key to the Knights' defence of Malta.

Together with St Elmo, Fort St Angelo must rate as the most historic in the annals of Malta's long history.

Yet, Forts St Elmo and St Angelo are in a pitiful state of repair, both virtually abandoned for the last three decades and - except for the Cavalier now occupied by the Knight Resident - left to deteriorate under the relentless battering of the elements. This dilapidation has been starkly exposed and the Malta Environment and Planning Authority has just approved an emergency conservation order to restore the historic main gate of Fort St Angelo. The fact that the first application to "re-face" the main gate was filed by the British naval authorities in 1929 should not distract us from the key message in this saga: Fort St Angelo has been neglected for far too long and is in dire risk of collapse in many parts.

The extent of the deterioration on the main gate, the vaulted entrance and the ramp leading up to it is such that "drastic intervention" involving the replacement, not reconstruction, of most of the stones forming the gate is now necessary because they have almost disintegrated after years of neglect.

The sorry state of Fort St Angelo is a damning

indictment of successive governments' treatment - utter neglect - of this outstanding historic site. From the dismal attempt to insert a hotel within the confines of the fort, to the indifference to its maintenance shown by every Administration since 1979, the story of St Angelo stands as a salutary admonition of the government's unconcern for Malta's rich cultural heritage.

Only now - at the eleventh hour, when historic fortifications are literally crashing down - are we beginning to see some awakening by the authorities to the potential historic losses facing us. The last Budget included an allocation of €1.5 million in emergency funds, as a stop-gap measure to restore the main gate. This is a drop in the ocean when compared to the sums now needed to save the rest of the fort. The longer the government withholds funds, the more serious - and expensive - will become the task of combating the ravages of time and the elements.

Much of the blame for the state of St Angelo can be laid firmly at the door of government apathy, inefficiency and inertia. For too long, the fort was no single minister's direct responsibility. There was no ownership and, therefore, no accountability. The fact that it is now belatedly firmly the responsibility of Heritage Malta is a good thing. But, above all, no Administration has been prepared to invest the necessary funds to ensure its survival. Unless Heritage Malta is given significantly greater funds for the project - both to reverse the accelerating deterioration and to develop it properly into a thriving, cultural heritage visitor attraction - one can expect more incidents, like the emergency conservation order to save the main gate, to arise.

World War I

Mention the word Gallipoli and to most New Zealanders the word conjures up images of Australian and New Zealand soldiers storming the beach at Anzac Cove on the 25th April. True, the heroic deeds of these men are legendry. True also, was the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve were there too, helping them to get ashore.

There were 5 simultaneous landings at different parts of the peninsula on the 25th April. Designated s,v,w,x,y beaches. The 5 landings met with varying degrees of success and marked by the award of 11 Victoria Crosses, 6 to the army and 5 to the members of the Royal Navy at "V" beach.

On 4 of the 5 landings there were battalions of the Royal Naval division, comprised almost entirely by the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. These were part of the land forces. Separate from these battalions were platoons of Naval Reservists who carried out beach duties in connection to the landings. These naval ratings manned the Tugs and Lighters which played their part in getting the landing parties ashore from open boats. The transport ship "River Clyde" grounded 50 yards from shore and a line of floating lighters made a bridge to the shore. No tide of men emerged from the ship because of the hail of fire. For everyone that stepped ashore 6 or 7 fell in the 50 yards that separated ship from shore. The wounded fell from the lighters and lay in the water beyond help.

Sub. Lieut. Tisdall jumped into the water, assisted by 2 naval ratings, pushed a boat on front of him and rescued wounded men under

heavy fire. S/Lt Tisdall made 4 or 5 trips to the beach. S/Lieutenant, A.W. St.Clair Tisdall was awarded a Posthumous Victoria Cross on March 31st 1916. The first royal naval volunteer reserve officer to be honoured.

King George V1 wrote of his regret that S/ Lieu Tisdall's death had deprived him of the pride he would have had on conferring the honour on S/Lieu. Tisdall.

Most of us are aware of Lord Freyberg's Victoria Cross and some assume it was awarded for the bravery of Gallipoli, but it was awarded when with the hood battalion in France he was awarded a D.S.O. for the following action. The Plan was to carry out a fake attack with 2 platoons to light flares, fire rifles and simulate a genuine landing, because of possible loss of life; Freyberg volunteered to do it alone. This is his report. At 12.40 this morning I started swimming to cover the remaining distance towing a waterproof canvas bag containing 3 oil flares and 5 calcium lights, a knife, signaling light and a revolver.

After an hour and a quarter hard swimming, in bitterly cold water I reached the shore and lighted my first flare, and again took to the water and swam to the east and landed about 300 yards away, where I lit my second flare and hid amongst some bushes to await development. Nothing happening, I crawled up a slope to where some trenches were located the morning before. I discovered they were only dummies consisting only of a pile of dirt, about 2 ft high and 100 yards long and looked to be newly made. I crawled in about 350 yards and listened for some time but could discover nothing. I now went to the beach where I lit my last flare and left

on a bearing due south. After swimming for a considerable distance I was picked up by Lieut. Nelson in our cutter sometime after 3 am..... It is my opinion that the shore was not occupied but from the appearance of lights on the tops of the hills during the early hours of the morning I feel sure that numbers of the enemy were there but owing to chance of being captured and as I had cramp badly, I could not get further.

Signed Lieutenant Commander Bernard Freyberg Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

By the 4th of May all the Royal Naval division were ashore and within 4 days had sustained some heavy losses. In December the decision was taken to evacuate the Gallipoli Peninsula. The withdrawal was complete by 3.30am on the 9th of January 1916 but there was a Royal Navy division presence until 3am.

IN May 1916 The Royal Naval division went to France and was involved in heavy fighting. The Hood Brigade still under the command of the now Colonel Bernard Freyberg "Victoria Cross, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., "

During World War 2 as it is widely known he went on to command the New Zealand division in North Africa.

Now to World War 2:1935-1942

The Malta Siege 1940-1942

The Island of Malta 17 miles long and 9 miles wide. I pay a very humble tribute to this tiny Island who were heavily bombed well over 3000 times. If it had not been for the Royal Air Force, The Merchant Navy, and the New Zealand Navy, and the Australian Naval forces, the island would have been taken by the Germans. On the 7th of December 1943, the United States President Franklin D Roosevelt presented Malta an illuminated scroll which reads: In the name of the people of the United States of America, I salute the Island of Malta, its people and defenders who in the cause of freedom and Justice and decency throughout the World have rendered valorous service far above and beyond the call of duty.

Under repeated fire from the skies Malta stood alone but unafraid in the centre of the sea. One tiny bright flame in the darkness..... a beacon of hope for the clearer days which have come.

Malta bright story oh human fortitude and courage will be read by posterity with wonder and with gratitude through all the ages. What was done in this Island maintains the highest traditions of gallant men and women, who from the beginning of time have lived and died to preserve civilization for all mankind.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE LEST WE FORGET

Leonard Pullan GCM

21/03/2010

Torta tal-Marmurat (Almond and chocolate Pie)

Ingredients:

Pastry

200g flour
2 level tbsp of castor sugar
100 grams butter
1 egg yolk

Filling

200 grams almonds
200 grams candied orange peel
75/100 grams bitter chocolate
100 grams caster sugar
3 eggs beaten
1 scant teaspoon of cinnamon
50 grams bitter chocolate to finish

Method

Sieve the flour, and add the sugar. Rub in the butter until the mixture resembles fine bread crumbs. Add the egg yolk and 1-2 tbsp cold water to bind. Mix well with your finger tips, kneading lightly until you have a pliable dough. Chill in the refrigerator for a short time. Roll to fit a greased shallow 17.5 cm pie dish. Allowing an overhang of 2.5 cm.

Blanch the almonds, chopped them finely or grind them coarsely. They should not be as fine as shop bought ground almonds. Chop the candied peel; combine the nuts and peel and sugar in a bowl. Grate in the chocolate. How much will depend on your taste for chocolate, but should not overpower the almonds. Add cinnamon and eggs.

Spoon this mixture into the pastry case; turn the overhang of the pastry over, towards the centre of the pie, giving 2.5 cms border.

Bake at 200C/400F gas 6 for 15 mins, then reduce to 160C/325F Gas 3 and continue until the pastry is pale golden. Melt 50 grams chocolate in a bain marie and pour it over the still warm pie, leave to cool.

Recipe from Anne and Helen Caruana Galizia



Lost Crusaders' Tunnels Found Near Palace on Malta

For centuries it's been said that the crusading Knights of Malta constructed an underground city on the Mediterranean island of Malta, sparking rumors of secret carriageways and military labyrinths.

Now a tunnel network has been uncovered beneath the historic heart of the Maltese capital of Valletta, researchers say. But the tunnels—likely from an ahead-of-its-time water system—may render previous theories all wet.

The newfound tunnels are said to date back to the 16th and early 17th centuries, when the knights—one of the major Christian military orders of the 11th- to 13th-century Crusades—fortified Valletta against Muslim attack.

The tunnels were uncovered on February 24 during an archaeological survey of the city's Palace Square in advance of an underground-garage project.

"A lot of people say there are passages and a whole new city underground," said survey leader Claude Borg of the Valletta Rehabilitation Project. "But where are these underground tunnels? Do they exist?" "We've now found some of them, at least."

Experts think the newly revealed tunnels—though tall enough to allow human passage—formed part of an extensive water system used to pipe vital supplies to the city.

The tunnels were found beneath Palace Square, opposite the Grandmaster's Palace. Once home to the leader of the Knights of Malta, the palace today houses Malta's

legislature and the office of the Maltese president.

First, workers found what's believed to have been an underground reservoir just under the paving stones of Palace Square.

Near the bottom of the reservoir, some 40 feet (12 meters) down, they discovered a large opening in a reservoir wall—the entrance to a tunnel, which runs half the length of the square and connects to channels, some of which lead toward the palace.

Efforts to follow these branches have so far failed, as they were blocked off at some later date, Borg said.

Restoration architect Edward Said, of the Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna (Malta Heritage Trust), describes the discovery as "just the tip of the iceberg."

Said suspects the tunnels formed part of a state-of-the-art plumbing system, complete with ancient passageways for access and maintenance.

Also known as the Knights Hospitaller and the Order of St. John, the Knights of Malta, established in 1099, gained a formidable military reputation as enemies of Muslims during the Crusades, a series of Christian military campaigns that originally had the goal of capturing Jerusalem.

In 1530 Holy Roman Emperor Charles V offered the knights the island of Malta for the princely sum of one falcon a year.

The Christian order, though vastly

outnumbered by Ottoman Turks, triumphed in the Great Siege of Malta in 1565.

The experience, though, inspired them to found the fortress city of Valletta on a high peninsula that was secure but lacking in natural water sources.

Water security was a major priority during the city's construction, the goal being to maintain the supply even during future sieges, according to Said. "They soon realized that the rainwater and the wells they had were just not enough," he said. Water was therefore transported to the city from valleys to the west via an aqueduct, the remains of which still stand.

The Palace Square location of the newfound tunnels supports the idea that the network was intended for water, the team said.

The tunnel apparently fed a grand fountain in Palace Square via the underground reservoir. The fountain was later moved when the British ruled the island, from 1814 to 1964.

"This fountain marked the very important achievement of getting water to the city," survey leader Borg said.

Centuries-old lead pipes and metal valves for operating the fountain have been found, according to Said. The tunnel's connecting branches may have included service passages used by the Knights' chief hydraulic engineer, or fontaniere.

"Together with his team, [the fontaniere] was in charge of monitoring and maintaining the fountains and conduits," Said added. "They were also responsible for switching off the fountains at night."

Other rumors of underground Valletta include a secret carriageway from the city to the

palace of the Roman Catholic inquisitor—charged with rooting out heretics—under Valletta's harbor.

Such tales of secret military passages have more solid foundations, according to Said, since underground passages do run beneath the battlements protecting Valletta's landfront.

But Said suspects many of the subterranean legends spring from water-supply and drainage tunnels.

Valletta was hit by plague in the 17th century, when the 1340s Black Death epidemic still loomed in people's minds, he said. "They wanted to make sure this problem never happened again," Said added.

In fact, the city's plumbing system was highly advanced for the 16th and 17th centuries, he noted.

By comparison, major cities like London and Vienna "were still wallowing in their own muck."

The Knights of Malta Today

In 1798 Napoleon banished the knights from Malta. Today, based in Rome but still called the Order of Malta, they are involved mainly in humanitarian enterprises.

Still, this month the Maltese government announced that, following the discoveries, the underground-garage plan has been shelved.

A new fountain, based on the original, is slated for the square, and Said is hopeful that the secret tunnels will eventually be opened to the public—one more reminder of the knights that still bear the island's name.

ANZAC Monument in Malta

What is believed to be the first ANZAC memorial outside of Australia and New Zealand is expected to be erected in Malta. This was disclosed during a media conference by Mr. Nicholas Bonello OAM, Chairman of the Anzac Memorial Committee, which was held in Malta on Monday 17th July, 2006.

The idea of erecting an ANZAC Memorial in Malta is to honour and commemorate the many Australian and New Zealand troops who have lost their lives in Gallipoli during World War One and elsewhere during subsequent battles and conflicts especially those of World War Two during which Malta featured prominently, and suffered badly.

Malta was a British colony at the time of the Gallipoli campaign in 1915, and many of its nationals served with the armed forces. A large number of sick and wounded men who took part in the battles at Gallipoli were evacuated to Malta for medical treatment..

This contribution resulted in Malta becoming known as the Nurse of the Mediterranean. However, despite the efforts of the medical staff, some of the casualties did not recover and were buried on the island. Amongst these are 202 members of the Australian Imperial Force and 72 members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

During World War Two ships of the Royal Australian Navy assisted in escorting convoys to the Maltese Islands, while pilots from Australia and New Zealand formed part of the air defence and offensive operations. As a result of this conflict there are 24 members of the Royal Australian Air Force and 7 members of the Royal New Zealand Air Force buried on the island.

The ANZAC Memorial Committee Malta was formed in February 2005 under the auspices of the Maltese Australian Association with the cooperation of the Australian and New Zealand High Commissions for Malta, and is composed of representatives of the Maltese Australian Association, Friends of Australia Association, Maltese Australian Chamber of Commerce, the Australian High Commission, the Hon Consul for New Zealand in Malta, Two well known media personalities, a lawyer and an architect.

All officials and members serving on the ANZAC Memorial Committee-Malta serve in an honorary capacity.

Nicholas Bonello, OAM, Chairman;
Jason Aquilina, Secretary;
Victor Borg, Treasurer;
Harry - Josephine Zammit Cordina, PRO;
Michael Ellul A&CE, Technical Adviser.
Christian Cardona LLD, Legal Adviser.

Members

Joseph Xerri, Joseph Buttigieg, Arthur Day,
Joseph - Myriam Pavia.
Daniela Kaufmann, representing the
Australian High Commission.
Jill Camilleri, Hon Consul for New Zealand
Project Manager. Hermann Bonnici, A&CE

Officials and members serve in an honorary capacity.

In August 2005 the Memorial Committee launched a competition for a design of the monument. A number of entries were received and the winner of the competition was announced during the media conference of the 17th July 2006.

The winner of the design competition, Maltese sculptor Ganni Bonnici exhibited a model of the proposed monument which is to be erected at the Argotti Gardens in Floriana. These gardens are open to the public every day and are well patronised.

A formal application for the erection of the proposed Memorial was lodged with the Malta Environment and Planning Authority MEPA in November 2006.

MEPA, after contacting the various relative agencies concerned, none of which had any objections, did not accept the application. The reasons given were in our opinion very weak, so it was decided to appeal against their decision.

The appeals board, made a site inspection and also heard our submissions, subsequently decided in our favour and in mid April 2009 issued the relative permit for us to go ahead with the project.

The long delay of nearly two and a half years from our application to the time the permit was issued, meant an increase of a few thousand of Euros in the costs of the Memorial, however this did not alter our intention to keep working towards having the Memorial project moving.

The memorial will be made of local hard stone, which is similar to marble, with the two figures to be cast in bronze. It is hoped that when eventually the Memorial will be erected, it will be the focal point of the local ANZAC Day Ceremony and also a landmark for travellers from Australia. It will enhance the very strong links that exist between Australia and Malta.

Doctor on call: UK newspaper highlights Maltese doctor's rescue



"I'm so glad Greg was there," Cool said. "I've injected oranges in practice but never injected somebody for real in the dark at -20C, 8,250m above sea level in the snow. It bloody well worked and got her on her feet."

Greg Attard in the mountains.

A British newspaper described today how a Maltese doctor last week went to the aid of the youngest British woman to climb Mount Everest when she fell as she descended from the world's highest peak.

Bonita Norris reached the summit on Monday but, the Observer reported, she could have died but for the efforts of the Sherpas, support team, and Maltese Dr Gregory Attard, who himself had just been to the summit with the Challenge 8000 team. Having achieved a near-textbook ascent and in high spirits, Norris slipped while coming down the mountain, sustaining whiplash.

Unable to move, her legs quickly became frozen and she could not feel her toes – the first signs of frostbite. After several hours her Sherpa informed her support team via a radio link that her condition

had become a major cause for concern and he feared she would be unable to come down from the mountain on her own. Extra Sherpas were sent up the mountain with oxygen, medical equipment, food and hot drinks as the support team farther down waited for further information.

Kenton Cool, a 36-year-old professional mountaineer who had helped Norris to the top, and Greg Attard followed, despite the pair of them having descended from the summit only hours before. Around midnight – 12 hours after Norris's ascent – they found her.

Cool said: "It was a shocking situation. She was lucid but semi-conscious. She recognised me straight away; that was amazing given how long she had been at altitude. But my initial reaction when I saw the way the Sherpas were banging her legs and giving her hot water was, 'Oh my God, she has severe frostbite'."

He feared Norris might have some sort of respiratory problem caused by being at altitude for too long. "We sat her up, stripped her top off, cut a bit from her thermals," he said. "It was medicine on the edge."

Dr Attard injected 15mgs of the steroid dexamethasone into her arm.

“I’m so glad Greg was there,” Cool said. “I’ve injected oranges in practice but never injected somebody for real in the dark at -20C, 8,250m above sea level in the snow. It bloody well worked and got her on her feet.”

The Sherpas then lowered Norris down a line of rope attached to the mountain from a section at 8,500m known as “the balcony”. In the process they lost radio contact with the support team for around five hours as they descended a stretch of Everest close to the Tibetan-Chinese border.

“They had bound her up, tied her legs together and lowered her down by her climbing harness because she was unable to walk,” Cool said. “This is one of the most harrowing things I’ve experienced, but the one good thing was the emergency procedures worked really well. The Sherpas and support team were fantastic. It was a pretty precarious situation. One simple slip and they could have all been down the line. The Sherpas were laying everything on the line to get her back down.”

Cool descended the mountain to fetch a sledge to drag her down. However, by the time he had returned, the injection had kicked in and Norris was able to move, albeit slowly and supported by Cool and the Sherpas.

When Cool was able to examine Norris’s toes in a tent farther down the mountain, he was relieved. “She’s got some mild frostbite on two of her toes but when I first saw her I thought she was going to lose all her toes,” he said. Norris was said to be in good spirits and had managed to drink a beer with some of her rescuers since returning to base camp.

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