anzjan. Hu ssieħeb fl-"Għaqda" ftit wara li twaqqfet, malli hu re. anzjan. Hu ssieheb fl- Gliaqua f'Ruma. Kien bniedem intellet. ga' lura f'Malta mill-istudji tieghu f'Ruma. Kien bniedem intellet. ga' lura f'Malta mill-istudit tieght u wkoll għamel isem fost il-għorrief twali li għamel gieh lil pajjiżu u wkoll għamel isem fost il-għorrief twali li ghamel gieh III pajjizu d'isq il-Malti u l-letteratura Maltija, barranin. Il-kontribut tieghu b'risq il-Malti u l-letteratura Maltija,

bla qies. F'din il-ħarġa qegħdin inġibu studju interessanti ħafna u hu bla gies. F'din il-ħarga qegnum ng Caruana, miktub minn wieħed jiġi tagħrif siewi dwar is-Sur F. S. Caruana, miktub minn wieħed jiġi

minnu, li hu wkoll magħruf bħala kittieb tajjeb. nu, li hu wkoli maginal zi... F'harġa oħra bi ħsiebna nxandru fit-tul tagħrif dwar Monsi.

njur Saydon u I-ħidma tiegħu.

"WEGGHA U SOGHBA"

Ta' Rodrig Bovingdon

U I-galb tiftakar il-kelma jiebsa, li tohrog minn fomm imwagga' ta' qalb ohra; li tnissel id-dieg mill-ghannieq tad-dwejjaq taghha. U jinghaqdu ż-żewgt iqlub F'bikja ta' mhabba, ta' mahfra. Jintesa ghal kollox I-ghemil u jordom mieghu, hażen il-fehma Iżda I-gheima hajna tissokta rieqda; bhalma jibqghu x-xquq fuq xaqqufa li, tissewwa wara l-ksur; u qalb il-warrani tolfoq fin-niket. Hekk fid-dalma tal-hajja; il-qalb titlob ohra I-farag; u l-ghajta, ghall-ghaqda tal-bnedmin tinhass ģejja mill-ehrex ruh

Errata Corrige

L-istudju fuq "II-Qwiel u Hajjitna ta' Kuljum" li deher fil-pagna 74 tat Tielet Ktieb (Settembru) 1970, kien miktub mis-Sur Alfie Guillaumier, mhux mis-Sur Alfred Mass?

TIFKIRA

Biex tibqa' tifkira tas-sehem li hadet l-Akkademja f'eghluq ilhamsin sena taghha, meta kienet mistiedna biex tibghat Rapprezentani taghha ghal "Caribbean Conference on Commonwealth Languages and Literature' li ltaqghet fil-Gammajka f'Jannar ta' din is-sena 1971.

Id-delegat taghna, il-Professur Guze Galea, ghamel dan id-diskors li qeghdin nistampaw hawn u li kien milqugh tajjeb hafna tant

li gajjem diskussjoni li damet sejra nofs ta' nhar shih.

The Cultivation and Familiarization of Vernacular Languages in the British Commonwealth

Language is the means of communication between peoples, and literature is the expression of their thoughts; both of them constitute an element of consolidation for the human race.

Every human being is endowed with an elaborate organic system for the production of phonetic sounds which, according to their inflection and rhythm, express mental concepts, and are translatable into ideas for interchange of human contacts, friendships and understanding.

Practically every nation and every race have their own vernacular language which in itself imprints a mark of identity on the people that speak it. Most of the languages have been cultivated and have reached a literary standard, but there are some others which are still in the primitive form and as yet undeveloped from an academical or scholastic point of view.

It is now the stated policy of every Government to conserve and cultivate the national tongue of the people because it is their spontaneous expression, and it is also the most effective means of keeping them united in a spirit of brotherhood and solidarity in whatever part

of the world they happen to be.

It is therefore most appropriate that Governments should resognise and support their native language, but official recognation is not enough. It is incumbent on every Government to foster the language of the people, to adopt it as an instrument of administration, to make use of it in public relations and to promote its study and culture so as to raise and enchance its literary value.

Literature is a most valuable asset of which every civilised country