- Mélanges offerts à Etienne Gilson, Paris-Toronto, 1959, pp. 123-60.
- 'Introduction of Arabian Philosophy to Oxford', Revue Philosophique de Louvain, 57,647-50 (résumé of paper read 8 Sept. 1959 at Le Premier Colloque International de la Philosophie Musulmane, Cologne).
- 'Fides and Auctoritas in the late thirteenth-century ibid. 670-2 (résumé of paper read on 10th Sept. 1959 at the X Mediavistentagung, Cologne).
- 1960 'The Problem of the Plurality of Forms in the Thirteenth Century.

 The Thomist Innovation', Actes du Premier Congrès International de Philosophie Médiévale, Louvain-Bruxelles 28 août-4 septembre 1958, Louvain-Paris, 1960, pp. 577-85.
- 1963 'The Subject-Matter of Metaphysics according to some Thirteenth-Century Oxford Masters', Die Metaphysik im Mittelalter. Ihr ursprung und ihre Bedeutung (Akten des II. Internationalem Kongresses für mittelalterliche Philosophie, Koln, 21, 8-6.9.1961).

These publications did not pass without recognition, Professor Callus was enrolled among other scholars and honoured with the title of Fellow of the Royal Historical Society as well as Fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America.

Although always very busy in lecturing, supervising and doing research work he found time to act as spiritual adviser to some Religious Congregations of Nuns. Indeed his kindness and thoughtfulness for others endeared him not only to his brethren but to all who came in contact with him.

Towards the end of 1964 his health was causing much anxiety, and in March 1965 he came to Malta for a rest. On March 25th he celebrated the diamond jubilee of his profession as a Dominican at the Annunciation Church of Vittoriosa. A few days later he went to St. Catherine of Siena Hospital, Attard. Professor Craig who attended him soon diagnosed that he was suffering of a malign cancer. On May 26 he passed away, being quite conscious to the last few minutes repeating the words: 'Cum defecerit virtus mea, ne derelinquas me Domine': 'Sancte Pater Dominice, ora prome'.

A Solemn Requiem was celebrated at St. Dominic's Parish Church, Valletta, by the Prior of Oxford, Fr. Bede Bailey, O.P., who came purposely to Malta for the occasion. He was buried on May 28th at Żebbug Cemetry, Malta.

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COMMENT

THE PUBLICATION of this review gives us great pleasure and great pain. The pleasure is our reward and the pain is our punishment - the reward is for the time we spend on its preparation which makes possible the printing of some good articles and the pain is our disappointment at its irregular appearance for which we apologise to our readers. Our hope is that one day we shall succeed in regularising our publication dates; but there are still some hurdles in the way not easy to overcome such as our many personal academic commitments and the type of time-wasting Composomatic printing machine on which we have to rely. Even so, though we are a small University with small means, we think we are doing our best. After all, not all the Faculties of much larger universities publish their own review. We do hope that the articles in this number will please at least some of our readers. With so many books and reviews on the market intelligent busy readers short of time have to be selective. To deserve their attention, we publish articles which we consider worth reading and interesting from one angle or another. One particular angle which we think will interest non-Maltese readers is the Maltese angle. We are a small but very hardy people - people with our own history and immemorial civilization. We describe our civilization as immemorial because it begins with a very high grade civilization from the prehistoric era (the earliest Maltese built wonderful megalithic temples) continuing into contemporary times with a largely humanitarian civilization, religiously Christian and culturally Latin.

We are trying to promote the welfare of the University of Malta which is the oldest University in the British Commonwealth Overseas, but the burdens which the new times are imposing on our University are too heavy for us to carry alone unaided. Malta, which has ceased to be a British Colony but has remained within the British Commonwealth, for a long

time will have to continue relying on the good will and help of the Friends of Malta. Fortunately, we still have our friends in the U.K. to whom we are grateful for help in many ways. Such invaluable friends are the British Council whose Representative in Malta, Mr. P.R.V. Deed, has proved himself a friend of our University. The Faculty of Arts is very grateful to Mr. Deed and the British Council for the donation of 12 booths which have made possible the creation of a Language Laboratory in our department. We are grateful to the Inter-University Council and the R.U.M. Commission, thanks to whose efforts and functions of an advisory and executive nature, we shall shortly move to our University buildings beautifully situated on top of Tal-Qroqq (Msida).

We take this opportunity to congratulate the Chairman of the R.U.M. Commission on his elevation to the peerage. To Lord John Fulton, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sussex and his colleagues on the R.U.M. Commission, the Maltese members of the teaching staff look for justice in their plea for an urgent rectification of the anomalous salaries which are paid to the local staff who have put up so long with the ignominy of seeing highly qualified Heads of Departments being paid less than expatriate lecturers. Among these expatriate lecturers there are also some Maltese who are being paid expatriates' higher salaries because though Maltese, born of Maltese parents, they were born outside Malta and are not Maltese citizens! These deserve their salary, but their native countrymen deserve better treatment. Because fair is fair, all our expatriate colleagues agree.

No wonder that some of the members of the Faculty of Arts have sought and obtained teaching posts in other Universities. Two from the Faculty of Arts are: Dr. D. Sultana, who has joined the Department of English in the University of Edinburgh and the Rev. Professor R. Cirillo, who has joined the Catholic University of America, (Washington).

This number contains a very interesting article on the Welsh Language by Ceinwen Thomas who is a lecturer in Phonetics and Linguistics in the Department of Welsh at Cardiff University College, the University of Wales. It is an informative, well-documented article which we single out for the special attention of our Maltese readers because it tells the dramatic story of the survival of the Welsh Language which, in many respects, resembles the not less dramatic story of the survival of the Maltese language. Welsh and Maltese are both minority languages in the sense that they are spoken by small populations. But though more people speak Welsh than Maltese, our tongue being the language of an island people, has survived the impact of territorial invasions which, throughout the history of mankind, stamped out may interesting minority languages.

Some English readers may resent, or disapprove of, some of the statements made by the writer of the article. We are prepared to publish similarly documented articles which will present the other side of the picture as seen by one of the non-Welsh speaking Welsh.

As the speakers of a minority language, there is much that we Maltese can consider common trials and troubles in the history of the Welsh Language which has attained a much higher academic and official status in some British Universities than Maltese has in the University of Malta. Strangely enough, though Maltese has been recognised as our official language in the Constitution of Independent Malta, it is still not recognised as its official language by the autonomous University of Malta. This is a case of the common people and their government moving far ahead of the University which, as the only centre of our higher education, should have given the nation a lead in the question of linguistic self-respect which is part of the general question of our national identity.