





Konvoj jidħol fil-Port il-Kbir

B'kollox kien hemm 17-il konvoj li ġew biex jinforzaw lil Malta b'diversi għajnuniet fosthom ikel, armi, munizzjon u riżorsi. 11 minnhom ġew minn Lixandra, fl-Eġittu u 6 ġew minn Ġibiltà'. B'kollox ħadu sehem 81 vapur tal-merkanzija li ġarrew fuqhom aktar minn 395,000 tunnellata ta' merkanzija għal Malta. Magħhom bhala skorta kien hemm aktar minn 327 vapur militari. Minn dawn kienu ġew mgħarrqa 13-il vapur militari u 24 vapur tal-merkanzija. Minbarra dawn kien hemm konvojs oħra li ġabu ajruplani biex jiddefendu lil Malta. L-aktar konvoj famuż kien dak ta' Santa Marija f'Awwissu tal-1942 li kien jismu Operation Pedestal. Dan il-konvoj huwa meqjus li kien il-qofol ewlieni biex Malta ma ċeditx u minflok marret fuq l-offensiva militari. Fl-isfond jidher Vjal Ġlormu Cassar li qabel kien jismu Vjal Duke of York. Dan kien beda jinbena f'Ġunju tal-1927.

A Convoy arriving in the Grand Harbour

In total 17 supply convoys were sent to sustain Malta. They had diverse provisions including food, weapons and ammunition. 11 arrived from Alexandria, Egypt and 6 from Gibraltar. In total 81 merchant vessels served in these convoys and carried more than 395,000 tons of provisions for Malta. More than 327 naval vessels escorted these vessels. In total 13 naval vessels and 24 merchant vessels were sunk. As well as these convoys, military aircraft were sent to defend the islands. The best known was the St Mary's Convoy, named Operation Pedestal in August 1942. This convoy was pivotal that Malta did not surrender and went on the military offensive instead. Also in the picture is Glormu Cassar Avenue, initially known as Duke of York Avenue, constructed from June 1927 onwards.