







## Tank tal-Infanterija, MK III, Valentine fil-Pjazza tal-Palazz

Dan it-tank jidher fil-Pjazza tal-Palazz fil-Belt Valletta. Dan it-tank huwa bil-kuluri militari fl-isfond tal-kampanja Maltija. Kull tip ta' armament bħal tankijiet u kanuni ta' kontra l-ajru u mezzi oħra bħat-trasport militari, elmi tal-azzar, kif ukoll pill boxes kienu jużaw dan l-istil li kien jidher qisu ħitan tas-sejjeħ Malti. Kienu bosta l-Maltin li servew bħala suldati waqt il-gwerra. Fid-19 ta' Frar, 1941 kienet dahlet il-lieva għall-irgiel ta' bejn it-18 u l-41 sena. Kien hawn żewġ regimenti Maltin l-R.M.A (Royal Malta Artillery) u l-K.O.M.R (King's Own Malta Regiment) u diversi regimenti Ingliżi bil-għan li jiddefendu lil Malta. Minbarra dan il-militar regolari, kien hawn ukoll il-Malta Volunteer Defence Force jew kif kienet aktar magħrufa bħala l-Home Guard. Dawn kienu kollha voluntiera u b'kollox kien hemm 4,500 persuna fi ħdan din il-forza.

## Infantry Tank, Mk III, Valentine at the Palace Square

This tank is seen at Palace Square in Valletta. It has distinctive Maltese countryside camouflage. All type of armaments, including tanks and anti-aircraft guns, military transport, steel helmets and even pill boxes, used this pattern to look like Maltese dry stone rubble walls. Several Maltese served under arms during the war. On 19th February 1941 conscription was introduced for males aged 18-41 years. There were two Maltese regiments: the R.M.A (Royal Malta Artillery) and the K.O.M.R (King's Own Malta Regiment) sitting alongside British regiments with the objective to defend Malta. As well as the regular military there was the Malta Volunteer Defence Force, known as the Home Guard. They were a force of 4,500 volunteers.