





Tqassim tar-Razzjon

Fil-gwerra l-poplu Malti, minbarra l-attakki qliel fuqu mill-ajru, soffra wkoll il-guħ. Dan ġara għal diversi raġunijiet fosthom li Malta kienet tiddependi fuq l-importazzjoni tal-biċċa l-kbira tal-ikel u dan ried isir bit-trasport bil-baħar li kien fih sogru kbir minħabba li l-baħar Mediterran kważi kien kollu okkupa mill-għadu. Minħabba li dawn il-konvojs kienu jaslu bi tbatija u b'telf kbir, ġie stabbilit ir-razzjon mill-awtoritajiet. Fl-1941 daħlu diversi regolamenti dwar din il-materja. Bejn l-14 ta' Marzu u l-1 ta' April ta' din is-sena, kull kap ta' familja kellu jirreġistra l-familja tiegħu għand tal-Protection Office biex jirċievi l-karta tar-razzjon. Il-Protection Office kienet organizzata f'disa' reġjuni madwar Malta u għal postijiet perikolużi bħall-Belt Valletta nħatru kummissarji distrettwali u għar-reġjuni l-oħra kienu nħatru uffiċjali tal-protezzjoni reġjonali. Din l-awtorita' kellha diversi responsabbiltajiet fosthom li tiegħu ħsieb il-ħażniet tal-ikel u r-refuġjati.

Distribution of Ration

In addition to heavy air raids the Maltese people suffered from malnutrition. Malta depended on imports for the majority of its food but sea transport was dangerous with most of the Mediterranean under enemy control. Great losses forced the authorities to bring in rationing. In 1941 several regulations were established. Between 14th March and 1st April all heads of families had to register at the Protection Office to receive ration cards. This organisation was structured on nine regions around Malta. For dangerous places, such as Valletta, district commissioners were created with regional protection officers elsewhere. This authority had several remits such as managing food supplies and resettling refugees.