



Tfal qalb it-tifrik

Tfal jilgħabu qalb it-tifrik tal-gwerra fi triq fil-Belt Valletta. Kull sezzjoni tal-popolazzjoni Maltija ta' kull eta' u ġeneru tat il-kontribut tagħha biex Malta setgħet tirreżisti u finalment tikseb ir-rebħha. Rigward it-tfal, l-edukazzjoni marret ħafna lura fil-gwerra għal diversi fatturi fosthom moviment qawwi ta' nies, refuġjati biex jiċċaqilqu minn post għal ieħor. L-iskejjel għalqu fit-28 ta' Mejju 1940 bħala prekawzjoni meta beda jfegġ l-inkwiet fil-Mediterran. Matul il-gwerra, ħafna skejjel f'postijiet 'il bogħod mill-Port l-Kbir intużaw bħala ċentri tar-refuġjati li kienu telqu minn djarhom biex isibu kenn f'inħawi b'aktar sigurta'. Kien hemm ukoll skejjel li ġew imġarrfa bil-ħidma tal-għadu fosthom l-iskola elementari tal-Belt Valletta li kienet in-naħa t'isfel ta' Triq il-Merkanti li twaqqgħet b'mina mixħuta mill-ajru fil-15 ta' Frar, 1941.

Children among debris

Children playing among rubble in a street in Valletta. All Maltese, regardless of age or gender, contributed to Malta's resistance and eventual victory. The education sector suffered in several ways, especially with the movement of refugees from one place to another. As the Mediterranean crisis intensified, schools were closed on 28th May 1940 as a precaution. Many schools, far from the Grand Harbour area, were utilised as refugee centres for people seeking shelter. Some schools were destroyed by enemy action including Valletta Elementary in Lower Merchants Street; hit by an aerial mine on 15th February, 1941.