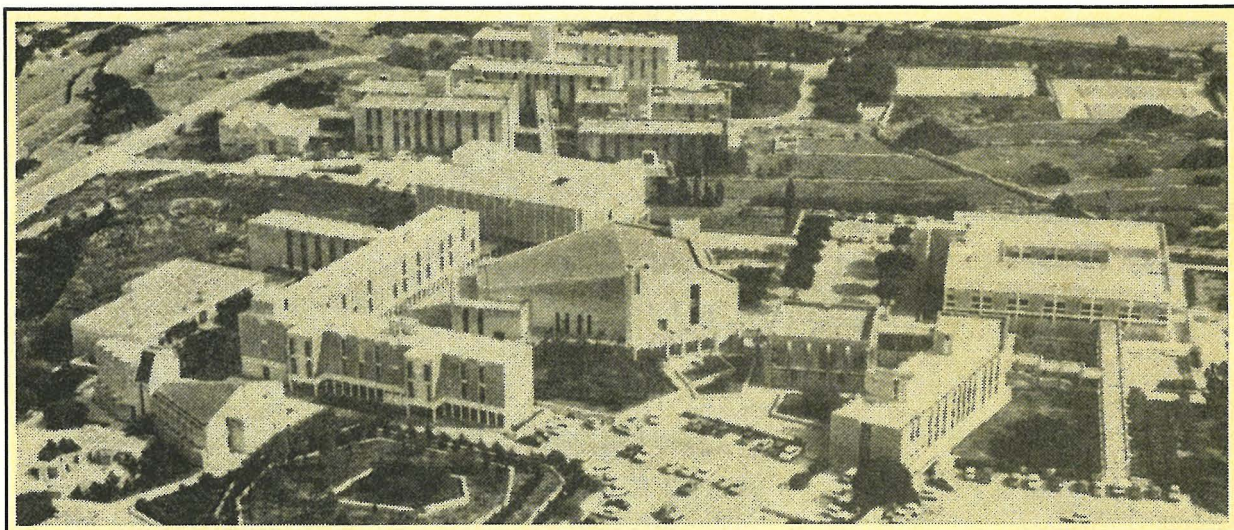




University of Malta Gazette

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ELECTION OF RECTOR

At an extraordinary meeting of Council held on Wednesday, 17th April, 1991, Rev. Professor Peter Serracino Inglott was elected as Rector for five years with effect from 1st July, 1991, in terms of section 28 sub-section (10) of the Education Act, 1988, as amended.

GRADUATION CEREMONY

On Friday, 17th May, 1991, the Rector, Professor Edwin J. Borg Costanzi conferred one hundred and seventy-seven degrees at a Graduation Ceremony held at Sir Temi Zammit Hall.

The ceremony was presided by the Chancellor of the University, Judge Maurice Caruana Curran. Among the distinguished persons present were the Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Edward Fenech Adami and the Hon. Minister of Education and the Interior, Dr Ugo Mifsud Bonnici. His Grace the Metropolitan Archbishop Mgr. Joseph Mercieca celebrated Holy Mass.

The following degrees were conferred:

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Sponsor: Dr R. Ellul

B.Sc.

Maria BRINCAT
Mario MALLIA MILANES
Charles THEUMA

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (HONOURS)

Sponsor: Professor C. J. Farrugia

B. Ed. (Hons.)

Anna Maria ABELA
David ATTARD*
Helen AZZOPARDI

Catherine BONELLO
George BONELLO
Vania BONELLO

Doris BORG
Francis BORG
Maria Theresa BORG

Marika BORG
MaryAnn BRINCAT
Joanna BUGEJA

Ivan CALLUS
Antonia CAMILLERI
James CAMILLERI

Joanna M CAMILLERI
Karen CAMILLERI
Marthese CAMILLERI

Mary Jane CAMILLERI
George CARUANA

Vincent CARUANA
Joseph CASHA
Joseph CHIRCOP

Maria C. CORDINA
Mario CUCCIARDI
Andrew DARMANIN

Chantal FALZON
Anne Marie FARRUGIA
Joseph GALEA

Concetta GALEA
Edel GATT
Joseph GATT

Michael GATT
Nathalie GATT
Joseph GAUCI

Doris GRIXTI
Dunstan HAMILTON
Carmel HILI

Sandro LANFRANCO
Carmen MUSCAT

Alexander PIZZUTO
James PORTELLI
Joseph SACCASAN

Silvana SAMMUT
Stefan SCERRI
Theresa SCHEMBRI

Connie SCIBERRAS
Micheline SCIBERRAS
Alessandra SPITERI

Claire M SPITERI
Giselle SPITERI
Joanna SULTANA

Joseph VELLA
Joseph VELLA
Maria C XUEREB

Joanna ZAMMIT
Louiselle ZAMMIT
Sandra ZAMMIT

Bernardette ZARB

* In absentia

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) ACCOUNTANCY
BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Sponsor: Professor D. Darmanin

B.A. (Hons.) Accountancy

Noel ANASTASI	Carmen DEBATTISTA	Ann GRECH
Emanuel AZZOPARDI	James DIMECH DEBONO	Ivan GRIXTI
Simon AZZOPARDI	Maud ELLUL	Mario MIFSUD
Stephen AZZOPARDI	Joseph ELLUL FALZON*	David PISANI
Victoria BAJADA	Marco FARRUGIA	Alexander PISCOPO
Lewis R. BALDACCHINO	Joseph GAFA	Antoine PORTELLI
Joseph BORG	Antoine GALEA	Kenneth PULLICINO
David BUSUTTIL	Angele GALEA ST JOHN	Richard SALIBA
Godwin CAMILLERI	Michelle GATT	Raymond VELLA
Ingrid DALMAS	Anne Marie GAUCI	Vivienne XERRI

B.A. (Hons.) Business Management

Miriam ABELA	Adrian COPPINI	Victor MALLIA
Ali AL-SAYYED	Elaine M. ELLUL	Peter Paul MELI
Janice BARTOLO	Simone ELLUL	Simon J. MICALLEF
Stefan BONELLO GHIO	Miriam GATT	Simon SCHEMBRI
Joanne CARUANA	Joseph W. GRECH	Kevin J. VELLA

BACHELOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (HONOURS)
BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (HONOURS)

Sponsor: Professor J. A. Agius

B. Elec. Eng. (Hons.)

Ivan BONELLO	Keith FEARNE	Juanita SANT
Margaret BORG OLIVIER	Emanuel FORMOSA	Stephen SCERRI
Peter CALLUS	Alessio GATT	David SPITERI
Charles CAMILLERI	Edwin GRECH	Henriette VASSALLO
Kenneth P. CAMILLERI	Charles MIFSUD	Joseph VASSALLO
Alan CASSAR	Stephen RIZZO	David ZAMMIT MANGION
Ivan CAUCHI		

B. Mech. Eng. (Hons.)

Nazzareno AZZOPARDI	Daphne CHETCUTI	Michelle GRECH
John C BETTS	Ivan CURMI	Christopher MICALLEF
Emmanuel BRIFFA	Adrian DE MARCO	Joseph MIFSUD
John BUGEJA	Nigel ELLUL	Saviour MIFSUD
Christopher CALLEJA	Paul FENECH	Carmel TONNA
Joseph CAMILLERI	Sandro GATT	Geoffrey WARR
Ian CHASE		

BACHELOR OF PHARMACY (HONOURS)*Sponsor:* Professor F. F. Fenech**B. Pharm. (Hons.)**

Wilhelmina ABELA
Edith AGIUS
Alexandra BORG

Elaine BUSUTTIL
Edelweiss CALLEJA
Ruth CAMILLERI

Tania DEBONO
Stephen E. FALZON
Joseph FARRUGIA

Simone FARRUGIA
Mary N. FERRITO
Natalie GRECH

Peter MIFSUD
Antonella SAMMUT
Antoine SCIBERRAS

Mark A. SCIBERRAS
Helen VELLA

DOCTOR OF LAWS*Sponsor:* Professor R. Cremona**LL.D.**

Stephen ATTARD
Elizabeth CAMILLERI
Tanya CAMILLERI

Mary DEBONO
Michael FALZON
Carmel GAFÀ

Simone MICALLEF
Jesmond SCHEMBRI
Sandro SCHEMBRI ADAMI

Doreen CLARKE
Lorraine CONTI

Maria GRECH*
Carmel GRIMA

Simone SCICLUNA
Anthony J. VELLA

* In absentia

PRESENTATION CEREMONY

On Tuesday, 25th June, 1991, the Rector, Professor Edwin J. Borg Costanzi awarded the Postgraduate Diploma in Gerontology to the following students:

Fadia Bsharat	(Jordan)
Marli Fernandes De Assis	(Brazil)
Emma De Lucca	(Malta)
Maria Cristina Dennler	(Argentina)
Louis Kadjo Djamou	(Cote d'Ivoire)
Maria Garcia Acosta	(Mexico)
Kedu Genna	(Ethiopia)
Carlos Ernesto Massonnier	(Uruguay)
Verona O'Connor	(Jamaica)
Gabriel Ioan Prada	(Romania)
Kiki Riadi	(Indonesia)
Marisa Scerri	(Malta)
Zaid Teebi	(Malta)

Professor Alfred Cuschieri, Director of the Institute of Gerontology made an address on "The University's Contribution to the Care of the Elderly."

VISITATION BY THE IRISH MEDICAL COUNCIL

On the invitation of the University of Malta Medical School, a delegation from the Medical Council of Ireland visited the Medical School from Tuesday, 9th April, 1991 to Friday, 12th April, 1991.

During their visit, the delegation were shown the teaching facilities available in the clinical departments of the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery at the Medical School, Guardamangia, and in the Biomedical Sciences Department at the University, Msida. They were also shown around St. Luke's Hospital – the teaching hospital of the University.

The delegation which was led by Mr. H.A. Brown, President of the Council, included Mr S. C. Baker, the Vice-President and Chairman of the Registration Committee, and Professor G. Cussen, Professor of Paediatrics at Cork Regional Hospital.

The delegation held full discussions on important aspects of Medical Education with the teaching staff and members of the student body.

On 14th June, 1991, the Medical Council wrote to Professor F.F. Fenech, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, informing him that:

“Following consideration of the report of the visiting group, at a recent meeting of the Council, it was decided to recognise the primary medical qualification of the University of Malta for the purposes of temporary registration for those who graduated after April, 1986, and also for those who graduated during the period August, 1977 to April, 1986.”

COLLOQUIUM ON THE MEDITERRANEAN: BRIDGE OR DIVIDE

In the period 13th to 17th May, 1991, the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies held a Colloquium of academics and diplomats from Mediterranean countries to consider the past and present situation of the region in the light of history, cultural developments, economics and politics.

The Colloquium was opened by the Hon. Dr Ugo Mifsud Bonnici, Minister of Education and the Interior, in the presence of representatives of the Diplomatic Corps as well as of the Rector, Rector – Elect and Registrar of the University of Malta. The Minister, in his opening address, retraced the history of the Mediterranean and showed its impact on present-day relations and problems. For his part, Professor Salvino Busuttil, Director-General of the Foundation for International Studies, suggested the setting up of a Parliamentary Assembly akin to that of the Council of Europe to promote a political foundation for closer cooperation among the countries of the Mediterranean area.

The Colloquium itself reached the following conclusions:

1. History shows that the Mediterranean can be both a bridge and a divide. It teaches us that, underlying cultural differences, there are common interests and traits. This is re-inforced by a look at cultural developments. The Mediterranean has given birth to three monotheistic religions which are based on a dialogue between the divinity and human beings. A similar pre-disposition to dialogue and contact among individuals and groups characterizes all Mediterranean cultures. This should be exploited by creating a network of academic, scientific, and technological exchanges devoid of political strains and antagonisms.
2. Economically, the Mediterranean is part of the North-South divide, with most countries of its Northern shores belonging to or eager to join the European Community, whereas the Southern countries are only now striving to form economic associations among themselves in order that they might be in a stronger position vis-a-vis the EC. A long tradition of economic relations across the Mediterranean should help in promoting new and closer forms of cooperation. The latter should lead to faster development of North African economies to help them feed and employ their populations and thus relieve the strain of South-North migration. Thus could the Mediterranean become a possible model for bridging the North-South divide. At the same time it could become an important element in Euro-African development cooperation.
3. Politically, the countries of the Mediterranean tend to have links with surrounding areas. The overlapping circles of Europe, the Arab and Middle Eastern world and Africa were noted. In this scheme of things, the Mediterranean Arabs of North Africa appear to be the natural mediators between Europe, the Middle East and non-Mediterranean Africa. Recent developments in Eastern Europe have so far had rather positive impacts on the Mediterranean by removing the cold war

antagonism and allowing for a closer cooperation between superpowers when dealing with the Near and Middle East. Fear that Western Europe may become too involved with her Eastern neighbours at the expense of the Southern Mediterranean were somewhat allayed by the fact that the latter region has political and economic structures which make cooperation easier than with Eastern Europe. As regards the proposed Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, the Colloquium heard a presentation of the latest developments by Professor Ferrari Bravo, Legal Adviser of the Italian Foreign Ministry. The general feeling was that the ambitious proposals of Italy should be seen as a long-term objective rather than an immediate goal. Mediterranean countries should strive to set up negotiating infrastructures among themselves before getting too involved in the problem of surrounding areas.

The Colloquium resolved that its conclusions should be submitted to both governmental and academic institutions of the region. It was also agreed that two follow-up meetings should be held, one in Cairo, considering the role of the Arab countries of the Mediterranean as intermediaries between Europe, the Middle East and non-Mediterranean Africa, and one in Malta, to consider the future of economic relations and cooperation in the Mediterranean area.

UNDP/ECE PROJECT:
SOLAR APPLICATIONS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY
IN BUILDING DESIGN AND TOWN PLANNING

5th Training Course
in
Energy Efficient Building Design
held in
Malta 23–25 May

The University has been actively participating in this three-year project since its commencement in November 1989. This project is now in its third and final year.

The main objective of this project is to provide architects with the know-how and the means to design energy efficient buildings. The following countries are participating in this project: Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. France and the U.K. are participating in the capacity of consultants whereby they are making available to the project their technical know-how and expertise in this specialised field.

During the first phase a network facilitating the transfer of technical know-how between the participating countries was set up. Next a number of building energy surveys were carried out in each participating country. One such course was most successfully held in Malta between 22nd–25th May, 1991. It was inaugurated by Hon. Mr. Michael Falzon, Minister for the Development of Infrastructure.

This course was attended by participants from Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. There were also present a number of Maltese architects and students from the Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering of the University of Malta.

This training course was conducted by Mr Adrian Leaman of Building Use Studies, the project sub-contractor and consultant Mr Richard Burton an internationally known British architect, in conjunction with Dr Alex Torpiano and Mr J. Cachia from the Department of Building and Civil Engineering, and with back-up assistance from Malta University Services Ltd.

The participants had the opportunity to carry out an energy audit of one of the University Buildings, which was energy-rated on a five point scale. They also had the opportunity to use specially developed software, through the computer facilities made available by the Department of Computer Science.

The successful application of Building energy saving technologies was witnessed during a visit to the new building extension of Farsons Brewery.

This building relies on natural ventilation as a cooling strategy to stabilise indoor temperature. It is now operational and provides an indoor thermal environment which was predicted by computer simulations at the design stage.

VISIT BY PROFESSOR DR FRANZ FURGER

In May, Professor Dr Franz Furger, Director of the Institute for Christian Social Studies at the University of Münster, Germany, visited Malta at the invitation of the Faculty of Theology and the Theology Students' Association.

On Monday, 20th May, 1991, Professor Furger delivered a lecture on "Catholic Social Teaching as a Living Tradition—100 Years after *Rerum Novarum*" at the Aula Magna of the Foundation for International Studies, Valletta. This lecture was held as part of the annual academic celebrations in honour of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Professor Furger is also a consultant to the Commission for "Peace and Justice" of Switzerland and one of the representatives of the Swiss Government on the Committee of Bioethics at the Council of Europe. He is the author of a number of books, particularly in the field of social ethics and catholic social teaching.

GENERAL

Visit by Mr Miron Grindea

On Monday, 15th April, 1991, Mr Miron Grindea, the editor of *Adam* International Review, a literary quarterly in English and French, gave a lecture, which was open to the general public, at the Sir Temi Zammit Hall of the University.

Mr. Grindea spoke on how he has run the review over the past fifty years, as an independent and self-supporting journal entirely devoted to literature and the arts. Throughout these years, many of the review's special numbers have become collector's rarities, with covers by such artists as Henry Moore, Cocteau, Modigliani, etc. and scoops on Auden, Shaw, Proust and others.

To mark the 50th year of *Adam's* publication, Mr Grindea is devoting a 250-page anniversary issue to illustrating some of the main developments of contemporary Maltese writing. In 1943, in war-torn London, he had succeeded in condensing into 64 pages no less than fifty items of Maltese poetry and prose, entitled "Malta Calling".

Mr. Grindea was in Malta at the invitation of the Malta National Tourism Organisation.

Philosophy Society

On Friday, 26th April, 1991 a meeting of the Philosophy Society was organised by the Philosophy Department at the Conference Room, University House, Msida.

The meeting was called to discuss the proposed syllabus for the Advanced Matriculation Examination in Philosophy from 1993, in the light of experience gained from the present syllabus.

Public Forum

On Friday, 3rd May, 1991, a public forum on "The School that I'd like" was organised by the Movement for Humanistic Education in collaboration with the Faculty of Education at the Sir Temi Zammit Hall.

Speakers included students from various schools, Ms. Gina Debattista (parent), Mr John Busuttill (teacher), Professor Kenneth Wain (Lecturer) and the Hon. Minister of Education and the Interior Dr Ugo Mifsud Bonnici.

Posters, essays and poems representing children's work on the theme of the forum were exhibited in the University Foyer.

Visit by Dr J.C. Lane

In the first week of May, 1991, Dr John C. Lane Professor of Political Science at the State University of New York, U.S.A. delivered two lectures on "Candidates in Maltese Elections" and "Government by Judiciary".

Dr Lane, who was hosted by the Department of Public Policy, is an internationally established expert in the field of politics and has recently produced, for academic purposes, a computer software package covering the Maltese General Elections since 1921.

Visit by Professor K. Morle

Professor Kate Morle, Professor of the Nursing University of Liverpool, visited Malta in the period 9th to 16th May, 1991 as part of the Link Agreement with the University of Liverpool.

On Wednesday, 15th May, 1991, she gave an 'open' lecture on "The contribution of Nurse Education to Cost Effective Health Care".

Seminar on Social Anthropology of Tourism

On Tuesday, 21st May, 1991 the Cultural Tourism Programme of the Mediterranean Institute, in collaboration with the Foundation for International Studies, organised a seminar on "Tourism Development and Cultural Dependency in Island Societies" at the Library of the Foundation for International Studies, University Building, Valletta.

The guest speaker was Dr Tom Selwyn, Senior Lecturer in Social Anthropology at the Institute of Roehampton, University of Surrey, England.

The discussion after Dr. Selwyn's talk was chaired by Dr. John C. Grech, Chairman of METCO. Professor Jeremy Boissevain, Visiting Professor of Anthropology at the University and Rev. Joe Inganez, Lecturer in Sociology, also participated.

The seminar proved to be of particular interest to tourist guides, tour operators and to the

hospitality industry in general. The Mediterranean Institute is embarking on a series of seminars and short courses on Cultural Tourism, as part of its on-going research and training programme in collaboration with the Council of Europe and other Mediterranean centres.

THE FILM: "MY FAMILY AND ME"

On Tuesday, 2nd April, 1991, the Mediterranean Institute organized the screening of the film entitled: "My Family and Me" by the French anthropologist and film-maker, Dr. Colette Piault. Dr. Piault is a Director of Research at the *Centre Nationale de Recherche Scientifique* (CNRS), Paris. She has conducted field-work in Greece since 1974 and produced five films dealing with various aspects of Greek family and village life. Dr. Piault was present during the screening of the film and answered a number of questions dealing with the film.

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

*All matters for publication in the next issue of the Gazette
should be sent to the Registrar not later than
the 31st August, 1991*

During the Presentation Ceremony of the Postgraduate Diploma in Gerontology held on 25th June, 1991, Professor Alfred Cuschieri, Director of the Institute of Gerontology, made the following address :

THE UNIVERSITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARE OF THE ELDERLY

The need for supportive services for the elderly has increased dramatically in the last twenty-five years as the proportion of elderly people in the population increased and people are living longer. Age alone is certainly not a good marker of the aging process; the concept of an old person may differ from one country to another and also through the ages in the same country.

In the seventeenth century, when almost half the children born in European cities were dying before reaching adult life, the renowned British scientist, Edmund Halley commented that, "we account it as a blessing that we have survived that period of life whereat the one half of the whole race of mankind does not arrive" and "we think ourselves wronged if we attain not old age". This statement is still largely true except for the fact that period of life is much later now than it was in the seventeenth century.

That people are living longer is a true sign and measure of progress. However, the age-old traditions of care and respect for the elderly are being eroded by the same progress of civilization which leads young people to break their traditional family ties and move away from their childhood homes possibly because of their work or because of the desire and means to live independently and establish independent homes for themselves and their new families. Besides, as the number of children born within families has become smaller, the pool of relatives on whom the elderly might rely diminishes greatly.

Aging thus begins to be looked upon as a problem and a burden for the rest of society, although as Frank Notestein remarked in 1954 "It is really no problem at all. It is only a pessimistic way of looking at a great triumph of civilization".

From time to time we are reminded of our duties and the duties of society towards our elders and warned against further erosion of our values in caring for them. "How we treat our old people is a critical test of our national quality" wrote David Lloyd George just after the turn of the 20th century when old age pensions were introduced in Britain. "A nation that lacks gratitude to those who have honestly worked for her in the past while they had the strength to do so, does not deserve a future for she has lost her sense of justice and instinct of mercy".

Aging is a multidimensional process and the care of the elderly also requires a multidimensional approach aimed at improving the biological capacity for healthy living, the psychological capacity for adaptation and the sociological capacity for fulfilment of social rules. In 1982 one hundred and twenty four countries gathered in the World Assembly on Aging adopted the "Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging". One of its primary aims was to promote an international response to the issues of aging by international cooperation, particularly among developing countries.

As a nation we feel proud that Malta is playing its part and taking a lead in the care of the elderly, both at the national level through the Parliamentary Secretariat for the Care of the Elderly and at the International level through the International Institute on Aging.

The University of Malta, too is making its contribution in the "development of appropriate education to respond to the aging of the world's population". It has identified gerontology as one of its special areas of development in which to channel some of its resources, contribute to the national needs of the country and at the same time attract international interest and participation. For this purpose the Institute of Gerontology was set up and entrusted with tasks of setting up a University Postgraduate Course in Gerontology, performing research and providing other services in the field of gerontology.

Today we are celebrating the completion of the first Postgraduate Diploma Course in Gerontology. We congratulate the graduates on being awarded the Diplomas which they have rightly earned through hard work and dedication. It is a great occasion for them. They have congregated in Malta from eleven countries from Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and South America. After nine months they are happy to return back to their countries, their families and friends.

They are also returning back to their work in the care of the Elderly, enriched with experience and new concepts and with the enthusiasm to make their own contributions in their respective countries. They are also conscious of the vast and diverse problems which are about to face them and of the challenges of introducing new concepts and new attitudes. I am confident that they will succeed in their ventures.

From the very beginning the Postgraduate Diploma Course in Gerontology and Geriatrics was made possible by the close collaboration of various individuals and institutions sharing the same ultimate aims. An Expert Group Meeting on Long Term Training in Gerontology was convened by the International Institute on Aging (INIA) in collaboration with the Parliamentary Secretary for the Care of the Elderly and the University of Malta in order to make its recommendations regarding structure and curriculum of the course which the University undertook to organise. The International Institute on Aging, in addition to being the sponsoring body for International Students, has maintained close cooperation with the University of Malta. The Parliamentary Secretary for the Care of the Elderly, being also a member of the University, has continued to give his support to the Institute.

However, the most crucial factor which has made possible the success of this course has been the cooperation and dedication of the various members who have contributed to or participated in it. It has been possible to foster a team approach in which everyone whether student or staff is an important participant. I thank the many Professors and Lecturers who have gone out of their ways and used their expertise to stimulate discussion, present new approaches and concepts and demonstrate the flexible use of available resources and the ways to implement them.

It was also a pleasure to note that the students themselves were also active participants, and not just passive listeners, who had much to teach one another and to teach us. In spite of inevitable differences of opinions and attitudes the sense of friendliness, cooperation and trust prevailed to maintain and enhance the team approach. The team spirit is a crucial factor whenever multidisciplinary approaches are to be adopted. Together with the high academic excellence which the University is striving to achieve particularly in the special areas it has selected.

The provision of comprehensive care for the elderly also requires a multidisciplinary team approach. The guiding principle in the care of the elderly, as indeed in all other caring professions, is to provide excellence of service which can still be achieved in spite of various shortcomings, inadequacies and problems which are met with in developing countries and which often stem from financial limitations and the existence of other equally pressing demands. Excellence of service is achieved primarily by the quality and dedication of its staff.

The graduates receiving today their Diploma in Gerontology will go back into the service of the elderly in their own countries. It is expected that they are to become themselves nuclei around which will be built multidisciplinary teams for the care of the elderly, that they will become instruments of change in response to demands of modern societies, and that they will extend their knowledge and concepts to other carers working with them to promote the general well-being of the elderly.