
Kulturali 42), Malta, PIN-Pubblikazzjoni Indipendenza , write this history but not one of the publications have a long felt void. There have in the past been attempts to writer . The History of the 1967 and 1975) was a brave attempt by an accomplished fourth quarter of the nineteenth century. These have been unmasked by modern scholarship, and their way into works masquerading as history. Many of these have been unmasked by modern scholarship, and yet they persist in some works.

Father Bezzina weaves the tapestry of the two thousand year-long history of the Church in Malta in a very simple and logical way, placing it in its historical context. The work is written in Maltese and addressed to a wide readership because it forms part of a popular encyclopedia. It is hoped that in due course Father Bezzina will give us a more amplified English version to reach an even wider audience.

The story is framed by episodes of saints who have influenced life in Malta. It starts with the coming of Saint Paul to this archipelago and ends with the beatification of the three holy Maltese persons by the Pope John Paul ii in 2001. He relies heavily on documents which are beyond reproach and shies away from myths and traditions of poor documentation, though Father Bezzina strives to piece together from the few extant documents a vague substance and depth than before.

The most detailed and documented part is the fifth one which covers the period from the coming of the French to Independence. This coincides with Father Bezzina’s period of specialization and therefore one can understand why he treats it so deeply and with so much scholarship. The last part reaches out to the year 2001 with the beatification of the first three Maltese persons. This period is not distant enough to be seen in its historical perspective. Yet Father Bezzina yielded to the temptation of including it for completeness’ sake.

The book is handsomely produced, clearly printed and well illustrated. It carries three appendices and has a very useful Glossary. As befits a serious work, it gives an exhaustive list of sources and is also well indexed.

This is a work which sets a new standard in Maltese ecclesiastical history and, as stated above, it fills a long felt void. The critical approach makes it one of the best publications this year not only in the region but also generally.

Franco Masini

and the Aragonese followed each other as rulers of Malta. It is during these times that we start to see a succession of Bishops of Malta. There follows the organization of the diocese, the coming of the first mendicant orders, and the setting up of parishes. With the coming of the Knights in 1530, and with their flair for documenting everything, we get a clearer and more reliable picture. Obviously the story is of greater substance and depth than before.

The GOZO OBSERVER (No.9) - February 2003

NEGOTIATIONS ON GOZO AND THE EU

Dr. SIMON BUSUTTIL

MIC Head

Negotiations on Gozo: At a Glance:

1. A Declaration on the "Island Region of Gozo" will be attached to the Treaty to take account of Gozo's specific economic and social circumstances.
2. Gozo will be considered as a separate region from Malta for statistical purposes (NUTS III), while the Maltese islands will be classified together for the purposes of EU funding (NUTS I and 2 levels).
3. Gozo's regional development will be a separate priority in Malta's programme for EU funding (Single Programming Document).
4. A Gozo Regional Project Committee will be directly involved in how EU funds are used in Gozo.
5. State aid for transport of agricultural goods will continue for a five-year transitional period after membership.
6. Inter-island passenger transport (Gozo ferry) will remain VAT-free.
7. Gozo ferry transport will remain subsidised (on condition of participation).

DECLARATION BY MALTA ON THE ISLAND REGION OF GOZO

"The Government of Malta,

Noting that the island region of Gozo has economic and social specificities as well as handicaps arising from the combined effects of its double insularity, its environmental fragility, its small population size coupled with a high population density as well as its inherent limited resources,

Noting that the Gross Domestic Product per capita of the island region of Gozo is significantly lower than that of Malta as a whole,

Noting that it is pursuing specific economic and social policies with regard to the island region of Gozo, the object of which is to overcome the permanent structural handicaps from which it suffers,

Recognising that, upon the accession of Malta to the European Union, as a result of the agreement regarding the eligibility of Malta for the Structural Funds Objectives and for Cohesion Fund assistance, as well as of the agreements regarding the VAT zero-rate for inter-island passenger transport and the transitional period for the inter-island transport of agricultural goods, Gozo will be benefitting from measures which specifically address its structural handicaps, in addition to participating in measures of more general economic and social benefit,

Recognising further that the NUTS III classification accorded to the island region of Gozo may not, on its own, ensure implementation of the European Union's stated commitment to take measures for the benefit of less-favoured regions,

Declarations that, before the end of each Community budgetary period entailing a redefinition of the Community policy, Malta will request that the Commission report to the Council on the economic and social situation of Gozo and, in particular, on the disparities in the social and economic development levels between Gozo and Malta. The Commission will be asked to propose appropriate measures, as required, in the framework of the Community regional policy or other relevant Community policies, to ensure the continuation of the reduction of disparities between Gozo and Malta as well as the further integration of Gozo into the internal market on fair conditions. In particular, in the event that Malta, as a whole, would no longer be eligible to certain measures of the regional policy, the report would assess whether the specific economic situation of Gozo justifies a continued eligibility of Gozo to those measures, and under which conditions, during the reference period."

In 2000, Gozo's regional GDP stood at just 71.7% of Malta's national average, which in turn, is just over half of the EU average. This means that Gozo lags far behind when compared to EU countries.

The EU Treaty acknowledges that island regions, such as Gozo, may suffer certain disadvantages which need to be addressed. Malta claimed that Gozo suffers from permanent disadvantages as a result of its status as a small island within an archipelago of islands (double insularity), its small population size, its population density, its limited resources and its environmental fragility. Gozo also has an over-dependence on the primary sectors (agriculture and the secondary sector (industry) of employment. All these factors have an impact on the economic and social development of Gozo.

In order to address Gozo's disadvantages, Malta sought to negotiate a special arrangement for Gozo that takes into account both its funding requirements as well as its other needs. This was done in three ways:

1. Declaration on Gozo to be attached to the Treaty
2. Gozo's separate regional status for statistical purposes
3. Negotiations on transport-related issues of direct interest to Gozo

Article 15B of the EC Treaty

Article 15B of the EC Treaty states that 'The Community shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions or islands, including rural areas.'

Declaration on island regions (No. 30) annexed to the Amsterdam Treaty

Declaration on island regions (No 30) annexed to the EC Treaty states that "island regions suffer from structural handicaps linked to their island status, the
This was the text book for a class on Church History while I was in college. Most of my text books I chose to sell back to the school or to other students, but this one I gladly kept. It is a wonderful book written on the history of religion and then men who shaped the religions of the world. Thus, I was looking for an overview of Christian history, and this seemed to be one of the more authoritative and definitive texts. It has been around for a while and I know a number of pastors and theologians who have it on their shelves as a core text. The plethora of authors on the front cover will tell you how old it is and how often it has been expanded and revised. Church History in Plain Language makes church history clear, memorable, and accessible to every reader. Dr. Bruce Shelley makes church history come alive in this classic book that has become not only the first choice of many laypeople and church leaders but the standard text in many college classrooms. Church History in Plain Language treats history as the story of peopleâ€™s motivations. Ideally suited for classroom study as well as for independent reading, A World History of Christianity will serve as the definitive study of church history for the coming generation worldwide. Start studying Church History Chapter 3 Review. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools. Because they were the first of the Germanic tribes to embrace the Catholic Church? Who is known as the â€œApostle of Ireland,â€ and what is his background? St. Patrick. How did Irish monasteries protect and promote Western civilization? By being the most important centers of learning in all of Europe and saving much Greco-roman literature throughout the middle ages. Who was the â€œApostle of Scotlandâ€? St. Columba. Charles Gregg Singer-The Unholy Alliance_ The Definitive History of the National Council of Churches and Its Leftist Policies - From 1908 to the Present (1975).pdf. Uploaded by. Sanjeev Saxena. No portion of this book may be reproduced without written permission from the publisher except by a reviewer who may quote brief passages in connection with a review. Manufactured in the United States of America. Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data. Singer, Charles Gregg, 1910 The unholy alliance. In spite of the fact that the twentieth century has witnessed a vast increase of interest in ecclesiastical history on the part of American historians, no history of either the Federal or the National Council of Churches has been written except by a few apologists of the ecumenical movement. Church history is the story of the greatest community the world has known and the greatest movement History of the Christian Church, Volume I: Apostolic Christianity. 602 PagesÂ·2004Â·4.18 MBÂ·17,436 Downloads. History of the Christian Church, Volume I: Apostolic Christianity. A.D. 1-100. by Philip Schaff Church History - Ecclesiology and the History of Christian Doctrine. 360 PagesÂ·2017Â·17.15 MBÂ·4,714 Downloads. Website: http://www.vmcdi.com. E-mail: [email protected] Church History -. Ecclesiology ... In 1984 a young man in our church gave me Derek Prince's book, Shaping History Through Prayer History of the Christian Church, Volume III: Nicene and Post. 658 PagesÂ·2004Â·2.96 MBÂ·4,344 Downloads.