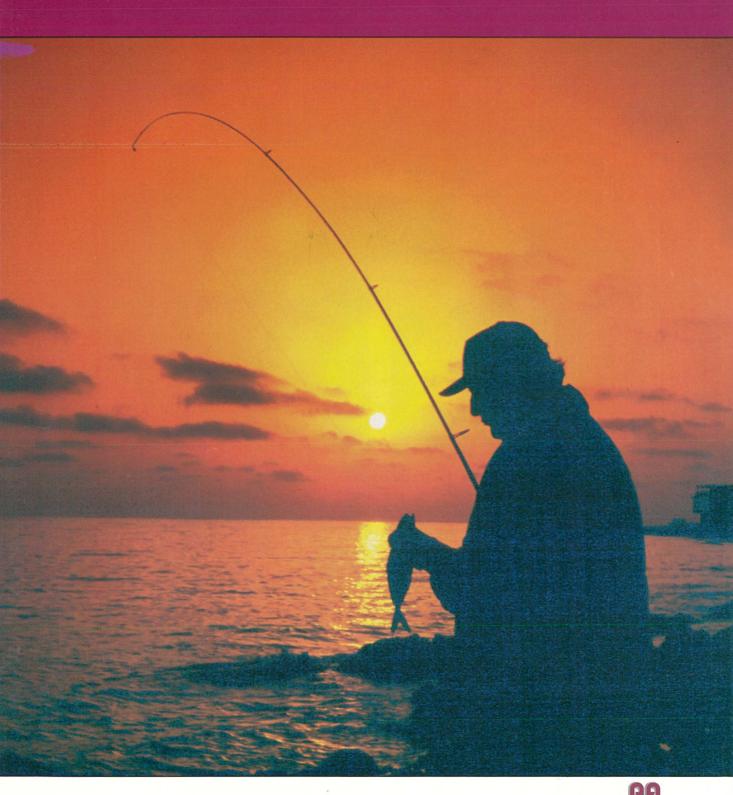




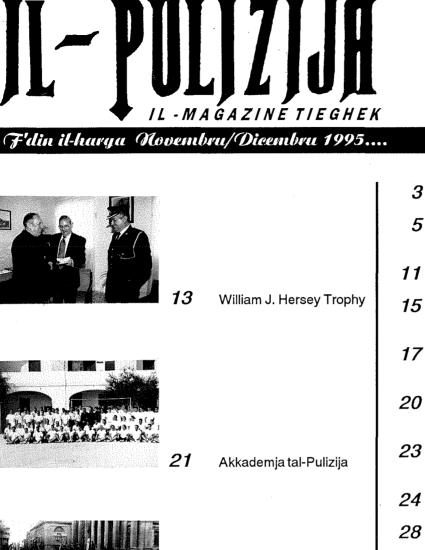


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.

26

24	European Flight Acadamy Co. Ltd.
28	Ir-Reklutaġġfil-korptal-pulizija
30	Strain Theory - Part 2
32	The Rational Choice Perspective
	Theory and Prevention
36	Police Stress
40	Ministers responsible for the Police
42	My trip to Japan - part 2
II-Board Editorjali flimkien ma' I-istampaturi ta'dan iI-magazine jixtiequI-festit-tajbaliII-membri tal-KorpuliII-familji taghhom.	

3

5

Editorjal.

tal-Korp

ta' 40km tul

Riċetazzjoni

Pussess rićenti haģa misruqa

Saħħa ħbieb: Għaddiet sena

Inkomplu fejn hallejna sejha ohra misjunarja

L-għarqa ta' żewġ membri

Route March mill-SAG

Maltese Firm Sets

up flight acadamy

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Vol. 9 No.7 Maħruģ mill-Pulizija

Kull korrispondenza għandha tkun ittajpjata u għandha tintbagħat lill-Editur: II-Pulizija Police Library, Police Headquarters, Floriana CMR 02.

Abbonamenti għall-Pulizija għandhom isiru fl-Indirizz imsemmi għall-prezz ta' żewġ liri Maltin fis-sena, u tirċievi ilmagazine id-dar bil-posta.

II-materjal li jiģi ppublikat f'dan iI-magazine mhux bilfors jirrifletti I-opinjoni tal-Bord Editorjali.

IL-PULIZIJA

tirringrazzja lid-ditti u aģenti tar-reklami li għoġobhom jagħtuna u nħeġġu lil qarrejja biex jagħmlu użu minnhom.

EDITORJAL

Editorjal



L-isfidi ģodda

II-frott tal-kriminalita organizzata huwa kbir ferm. Dan ifisser illi I-flus akwistati mill-kriminalita f Malta u Għawdex, qegħdin jerġgħu jiġu investiti f akwisti ta' proprjeta kemm mobbli u immobbli li jidhru leċiti quddiem is-soċjeta. Dan qed isir kuljum u bl-iktar mod mgħaġġel u effiċjenti, fejn I-istess istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji jistgħu huma stess ikunu qegħdin jintużaw dan għal dan I-iskop. Wieħed jista' jħares lejn dan il-fenomenu reali, bħala I-forma moderna tad-delitt ta' reċitazzjoni kif nafuha, imma bliktar mod fin!

Miljuni...

Bla dubbju l-flus ģenerati mid-delitti li jitwettqu kuljum f pajjižna, jammontaw f sena waħda għall-miljuni kbar ta' flus. Żgur ukoll li dawn il-flus jerģgħu jiġu investiti u jiċċirkulaw mill-ġdid, qiesu l-oriġini tagħhom kien dejjem wieħed korrett. F'kelma waħda qiesu qatt ma ġara xejn!!!

Rikonoxximent...

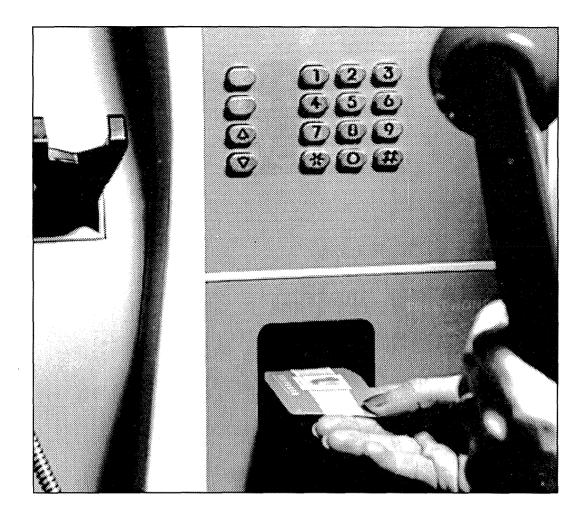
Bħalma kont diġa rriferejt u spjegajt żewġ liģijiet partikolari f'editorjal ta' dan il-'magażin' xi sena ilu, kemm l-emendi l-ġodda ta' 1994 ta' l-Ordinanza tad-Droga u l-Liģi dwar il-ħasil tal-flus, wieħed illum jinnota b'ċertu sodisfazzjoni li propju xi ġimgħat ilu, l-investigazzjonijiet indirizzati għall-każijiet konnessi malħasil tal-flus, issa ġew fdati lill-iskwadra kontra vizzji wara din issa wkoll ġew definiti l-oqsma ta' investigazzjonijiet li jaqaw fir-responsabilita tagħha. Dan huwa żgur l-ewwel pass għaqli għar-rikonoxximent għall-isfidi l-ġodda li l-pulizija trid tiffaċja.

Efficjenza jew inefficjenza...

Jekk inkunu efficjenti f dawn I-isfidi, ir-riżultati se jkunu kbar. Irridu ngħaġlu għaliex diġa nħoss li bdejna tard. Meta tgħalaq Iiskop li tinvesti flus ġejjin mid-delitti, allura ftit jibqa' skop għallistess twettiq ta' ċertu delitti. Idejalment, dawn I-isfidi ġodda għandhom ikunu I-isfidi ta' kull membru tal-Korp tal-Pulizija. Dak li sa ftit żmien ilu ma konnhiex naħsbu fuqu, illum huwa realta. II-ħażin hu li din ir-realta tista' tkun hi stess li tgħeleb Iisforzi tagħna minħabba I-inefficjenza. J'Alla dan ma nħalluhx isir.

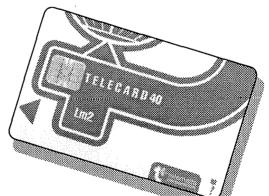


Supt. Dr. Angelo Farrugia (Dip) Law, Adm: (Dip) Com Std (s) Jurisp. LL.D.,M Jur (Int. Law) - The Editor



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On the right lines

Ricetazzjoni - Pussess Ricenti tal-ħaġa misruqa

ll-pussess tal-ħaġa misruqa fi żmien riċenti hu wieħed mill-indizji biex juri li l-possessur hu l-ħalliel, finnuqqas ta' spjegazzjoni li turi xort'oħra.

II-Pulizija vs Lawrence Camilleri 24 ta' Marzu, 1977 Imħallef: Onor. F. Mizzi LL.D.

ll-Qorti,

Rat is-sentenza mogħtija fit-23 ta' Frar, 1977, mill-Qorti Kriminali tal-Maġistrati tal-Pulizija Gudizzjarja ta' Malta li biha l-imsemmi Lawrence Camilleri nstab ħati ta' serq aggravat bil-ħin ta' "tyre" u għodda, tal-valur ta' għaxar liri u ħamsin ċenteżmu (Lm10.50,0) komplessivament, mill-karozza numru 60077 ta' George Jacono u għad-dannu ta' dina l-persuna, ġie kkundannat tmien xhur priġunerija u, fuq talba tal-Prosekuzzjoni, ġie kkundannat ukolI iħallas lir-Reġistratur tal-Qorti l-ispejjeż ta' l-espert William Cassar Torreggiani nominat fit-3 ta' Diċembru, 1976, a tenur ta' l-artikolu 527 tal-Kodiċi Kriminali, wara li dik il-Qorti kkunsidrat:

"Illi rriżulta li fis-26 ta' Novembru, 1976, għal xil-5.30 p.m., George Jacono pparkja l-karozza tiegħu 60077 fuq il-fosos tal-Furjana u, x'ħin mar għaliha għal xis-7.30 p.m., sab li 'spare wheel' bil-'hub' u borża b'xi għodda nieqsa minn ġol-'booth' tal-karozza;

"Illi rrižulta wkoll li dakinhar, ghal xis-6.45 p.m., membri tal-Pulizija kienu ghaddejjin minn ġol-Olympia Car Park, Furjuna, u raw lill-imputat wara karozza bil-"booth" miftuh, b'rasu u jdejh ġol-"booth". Kif rahom inġibed lura u hareġ ċarruta u beda jimsaħ idejh. Il-Pulizija marru fuqu u ħaduh id-Depot tal-Pulizija waqt li barra l-'car park' sabu karozza oħra liċenzjata f'isem il-mara tiegħu. L-imputat iddikjara li din il-karozza l-oħra għalkemm liċenzjata f'isem martu jużaha hu u dakinhar kienet f'idejh;

"Ġewwa din il-karozza fil-"booth" il-Pulizija sabet, barra I-"ispare wheel" li presumibilment huwa tal-karozza, żewġ roti, "jack" u xi għodda;

"Waħda mir-roti u l-għodda ġew identifikati minn George Jacono bħala dawk li kienu għadhom kif naqsulu millkarozza tiegħu waqt li sid il-karozza, li kien ħdejha limputat x'hin marru fuqu I-Pulizija, qal li ma naqsu xejn;

"L-imputat qal fl-"istatement", konfermat bil-ġurament, li kien għaddej minn fejn il-"car park" u kellu bżonn naturali u allura ħalla l-karozza barra l-"park" u mar wara l-karozza. Qal li l-"booth" tal-karozza kien miftuħ u ma ħa xejn mill-karozza. Dawn ir-roti u l-għodda li kellu fil-karozza qal li ma jafx kif kienu hemm. Ma humiex tiegħu u ma poġġiehomx hemm;

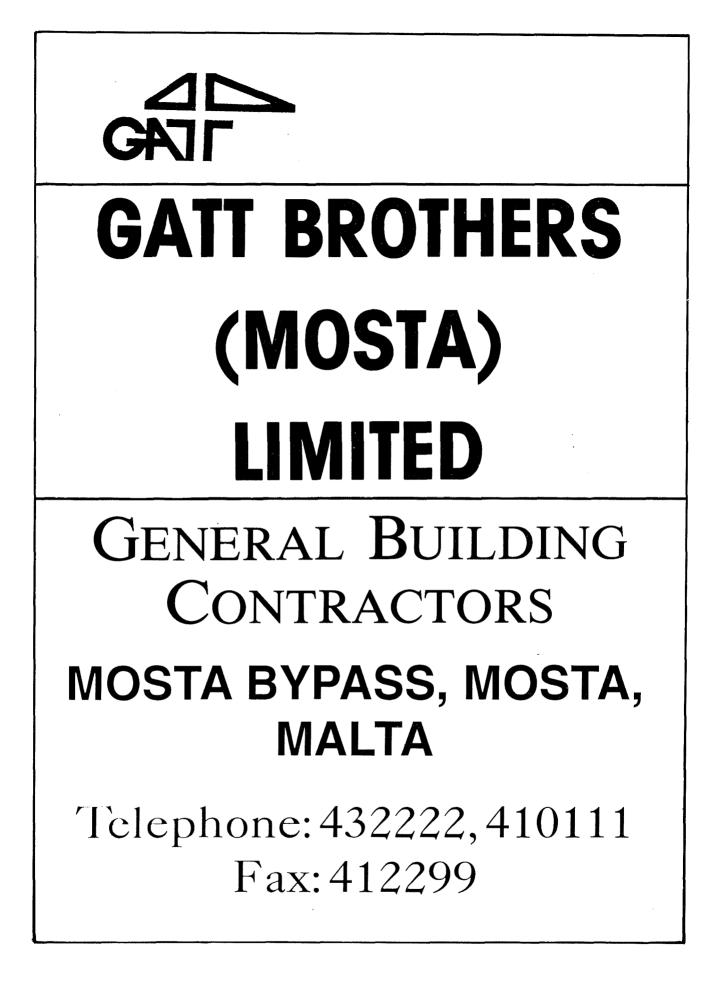
"Il-pussess tal-ħaġa misruqa fi żmien riċenti hu wieħed mill-indizji biex juri li l-possessur hu l-ħalliel fin-nuqqas ta' spjegazzjoni li turi xort'oħra. Ladarba l-Prosekuzzjoni prima facie ġġustifikat l-imputazzjoni bil-prova tal-pussess - huwa obbligu ta' l-imputat li jagħti spjegazzjoni. (App. Krim. 20.2.54 Pulizija vs Antonio Pace);

"The possession of recently stolen property is safe evidence that the possessor is either the thief or a guilty receiver, and if he fails to give any satisfactory explanation of his possession the jury may convict him of stealing or receiving, according to circumstances' (Harris and Wilshere's Criminal Law citat fl-App. Krim. 28.11.53 Pulizija vs Polly Grech);

"Illi I-imputat ma ta ebda spjegazzjoni attendibili ta' kif it-'tyre' u għodda li kienu għadhom kif insterqu minn post fil-viċin instabu fil-karozza tiegħu. Meħudin in konsiderazzjoni ċ-ċirkostanzi tal-każ - inkluża ċċirkostanza ta' kif ġie sorpriż mill-Pulizija - il-Qorti tħoss li ġie pruvat sodisfaċentement li I-imputat hu responsabbli għas-serq tat-'tyre' u għodda li nsterqu mill-karozza ta' George Jacono;

"Dwar il-karozza li nstab fejnha l-imputat ma rrizulta li naqas xejn minnha waqt li, dwar ir-rota l-oħra li nstabet fil-karozza ta' l-imputat, ma ġiex ippruvat li din kienet ġiet misruqa;

"Illi rriżulta li l-imputat kellu żewġ roti fil-karozza u dawn ġew stmati mill-espert nominat mill-Qorti tal-valur ta'



-Novembru/Dicembru1995

Il-Xummissarju tal-Pulizija jixtieq il-Milied u l-Festi t-tajba lil Board Editorjali, lil membri tal-Xorp tal-Pulizija u lil dawk kollha li b' xi mod jew iehor jaghtu l-ghajnuna taghhom biex jittella dan il-magazin, specjalment lil dawk id-ditti li jirriklamaw fih.



Lm13.00,0 u Lm9.00,0 rispettivament. Ma jirriżultax liema waħda hija ta' Jacono u, għalhekk, għall-finijiet tal-valur, sejra titqies l-inqas waħda u ċioe dik ta' Lm9.00,0. Flimkien mar-rota nsterqu wkoll l-għodda li ġew stmati Lm1.50,0. Is-serq sar bejn il-5.30 p.m. u s-6.45 p.m. fis-26 ta' Novembru, waqt li dakinhar ixxemx niżlet fl-4.51 p.m., u għalhekk is-serq hu aggravat bil-ħin";

Rat ir-rikors li bih l-imputat appella u talab ir-revoka ta' dik is-sentenza u l-ħelsien tiegħu minn kull imputazzjoni u piena;

Rat I-atti kompilatori, ir-rinviju ta' I-Avukat Generali u I-atti oħra proċesswali;

Trattat I-appell;

Ikkunsidrat;

L-ewwel Onorabbli Qorti, in bażi għall-ġurisprudenza u dottrina in materja ta' pussess reċenti ta' re furtiva, irriteniet sewwa, kif del resto mhux kontestat, li lpossessur ta' oġġetti li jkunu għadhom kemm ġew derubati huwa konfrontat minn indizju gravi li kien hu stess li seraqhom, ammenokke ma jispjegax kif ġew għandu xort'oħra. L-appellant, pero, jilmenta li lispjegazzjoni tiegħu f'dana r-rigward messha ġiet aċċettata u ebda argument kontra tiegħu ma kellu jiġi deżunt mill-fatt, wisq naturali f'min ma jkun għamel xejn, li ssorprenda ruħu meta l-Pulizija qabditu u ħaditu d-depot.

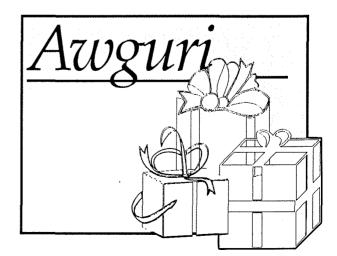
Dan I-ilment ta' I-appellant mhux fondat. L-ewwel Onorabbli Qorti, infatti, kienet perfettament gustifikata tirritjeni inattendibbli I-veržioni ta' I-appellant li ma kienx jaf kif it-"tyres" u l-ghodda in kwistjoni nstabu fil-"booth" tal-karozza użata minnu meta hu stess jikkonćedi li ma llargax minn hdejn dik il-karozza hlief biex jaqdi bżonn naturali ta' ftit durata. Min-naña I-oñra, Iimportanza moghtija fis-sentenza appellata ghaććirkostanza ta' kif I-appellant ģie sorpriz mill-membri tal-Pulizija li osservawh b'rasu u jdejh ġol-"booth" miftuh tal-karozza hija f'waqtha in kwantu, kif jirriżulta attendibbilment mill-provi, l-appellant ingibed lura, ħareġ ċarruta u beda jimsaħ idejh hekk kif induna bilpreżenza ta' dawk il-membri tal-Pulizija u mhux sempliciment issorprenda ruħu, kif jippretendi, meta I-Pulizija qabditu u ħaditu d-depot.

L-appellant, fl-aħħarnett, jissottometti li, "Hija interessanti l-lokuzzjoni tal-Qorti meta qalet 'il-Qorti tħoss li ġie pruvat sodisfaċentement'. Wieħed jitkellem fuq konvinċiment morali u anke l-espressjoni 'tħoss li ġie pruvat' hija ta' xejra anqas minn dak li hu meħtieġ mill-liġi". Ir-riferenza hija għal dik il-parti tas-sentenza appellata fejn jingħad hekk: Meħudin in konsiderazzjoni ċ-ċirkostanzi tal-każ - inkluża ċ-ċirkostanza ta' kif ġie sorpriż mill-Pulizija - il-Qorti tħoss li ġie ppruvat sodisfaċentement li l-imputat hu responsabbli għasserq tat-"tyre" u għodda li nsterqu mill-karozza ta' George Jacono". Dan il-kliem, senjatament in kwantu profferit minn ġudikant togat, jissodisfa pjenament ilvot tal-liġi għar-rigward taċ-ċertezza morali tal-ħtija, ħielsa, kif għandha tkun, minn kull dubju raġjonevoli.

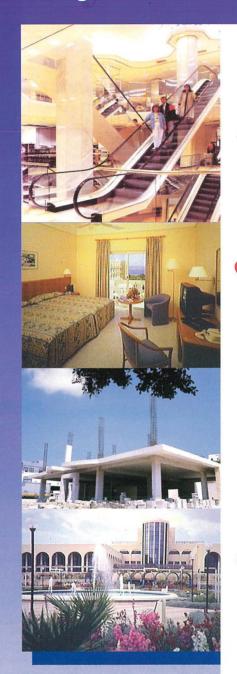
Mill-bqija, dina I-Qorti tagħmel tagħha Iosservazzjonijiet kontenuti fis-sentenza appellata li magħha, anke għal dak li jirrigwarda I-konklużjoni fiha raġġunata, taqbel pjenament.

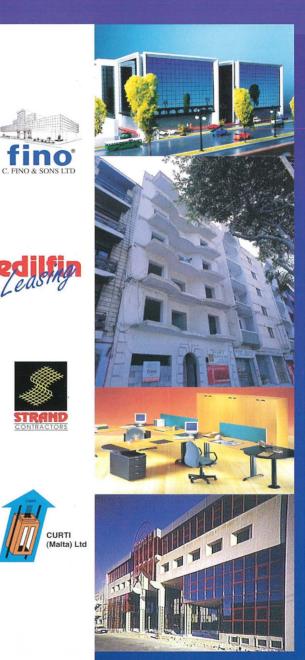
Ghal dawn ir-raġunijiet u ghal dawk, superjorment adottati, tas-sentenza appellata:

Tichad I-appell u tikkonferma s-sentenza appellata.



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Saħħa ħbieb: Għaddiet sena - Minn R. G. Zammit (Spettur)

Kien il-Hamis 3 ta' Novembru, 1994 meta kont qieghed bhas-soltu nisma' l-ahbarijiet tas-0600 hrs ta' filghodu meta l-ahbar laqtitni bhal sajjetta fil-bnazzi. "Il-Kuntistabbli tal-Pulizija P.C. - Mario Bajjada tilef hajtu tragikament f'incident fatali gewwa Ghawdex.

Kont qiegħed nipprepara biex immur għax-xogħol, iżda mingħajr ma ridt marritli saħħti. Intfait bilgegħda fejn f'leħħa ta' berga għexieren ta' ħsibijiet għaddew minn moħħi, iźda bla ebda risposta. Bdejt nistagsi lili nnifsi I-mistoqsija li dejjem weģģatni. "Imma għala? Aktar ma taħseb aktar tweġġak.

Lura fuq ix-xogħol, kulħadd maħsud speċjalment fluffiċju tal-Q.M. fejn Mario kien stazzjonat. Iva, preċiżament fid-daħla minn fejn kien jidħol Mario, dehret is-solitu bandiera tal-Korp bir-ritratt ta' Mario u b'dak iċ-ċoff iswed li tant sewwed qlub.

Kont għadni maħsud, meta I-Ħadd, 6 ta' Novembru għall-ħabta tas-sitta ta'

filghodu waqt li kont xoghol, cempilli I-kollega tieghi P.C. R. Bristow fejn qalli, "Sir, miet Berry". Ma flaħtx inwieġbu. Kienet it-tieni sajjetta fit-tlett ijiem. Ftit granet gabel kont mort narah id-dar, u fih stajt nammira I-kuraģģ li kien qiegħed jiffaċja I-marda li ňakmltu. Tkellimna fit-tul fejn I-unika haga li stajt noffri dak il-ħin kienet li noffri biex jagħmel aktar kuraġġ.

Lill-P.C. Bajjada sirt nafu ftit tax-xhur ilu. Ma nistax ninsa I-għajnuna kbira li tagħni meta quddiemi kelli taqbida maż-żmien fit-twaqqief tal-mużew tal-pulizija. Hemm ridt tarah, dejjem lest li jgħin, dejjem l-ewwel u b'dik il-ħarsa Għawdxija li kienet ġa għamiltu raġel matur.

Lil Lorry Berry ħdimt miegħu snin sħaħ, speċjalment fiż-żmien I-ex-skwadra ta' I-S.M.U. Snin li fihom kien

hemm żmien għaddaħk, għall-biki, żmien li tagħllimna u għallimna, żmien li għadirna u għadruna, żmien li f'kelma waħda kien tellagħna bħala familja waħda.

Xhieda tar-risposta u mħabba li dawn iżżewġ kollegi gawdew kienu l-funerali tagħhom fejn folol ta' nies tawhom l-aħħar

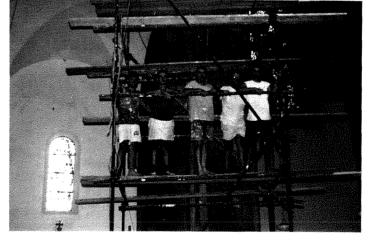
tislima. Żewġ funerali f'daqqa, wieħed Malta u ŀieħor Għawdex biex b'hekk żgur li ż-żewġ gżejjer kienu f'dieqa waħda fl-istess ħin.

Żewġt imwiet li jħallu lil dak li jkun mingħajr saħħa. Grazzi għall-omelija li smajt il-ħadd ta' wara fejn qassis anzjan fisser li qiegħed iħares lejn il-mewt bħallikieku kien qiegħed jipprepara biex jemigra lejn art fil-bogħod

> iżda b'hena u ferħ jekk wieħed jkun prepara għalija. Omelija li ġabitni mill-ġdid lura f'sensija u mimli b'aktar tama u fidi. Għaddiet sena.Ħbieb.

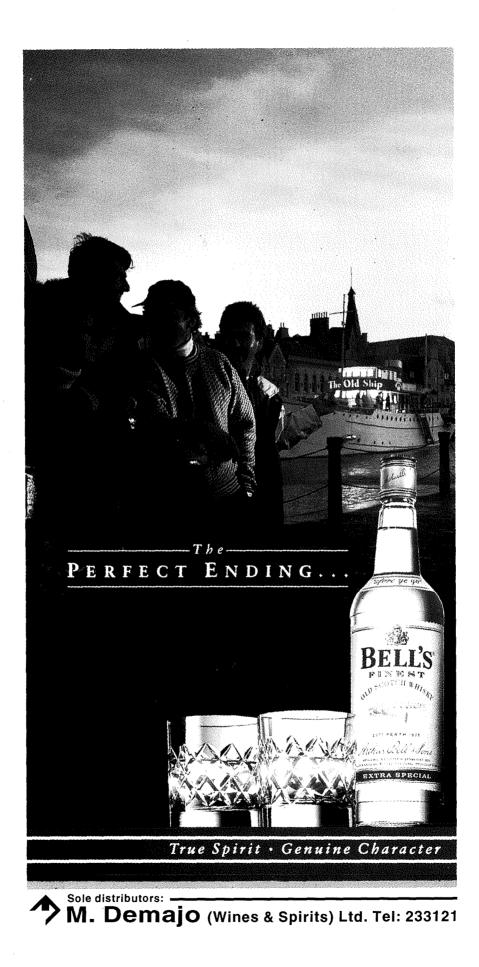
Ma nkomplix, għax... u għal darb'oħra SAĦĦA ĦBIEB.

Minn din il-paġna għal darb'oħra nwasslu ilkondoljanzi liż-żewġ familji u nwedgħuhom li niftakru f'dawn ħutna fit-talb tagħna.









William J. Hersey Trophy - Mis-Supt. Alfred Abela

Kif jiġu I-affarijiet. Iltqajt mas-surġent 26 Brian Zammit u bdejna niddiskutu I-atletika. F'daqqa waħda qalli 'Min jaf kieku nagħmlu ġirja għall-membri tal-Korp?' L-ideja għoġbitni mill-ewwel u għalhekk irrispondejtu li kont ser norganizza waħda.

Domt ftit naħseb x'ser nagħmel u fl-aħħar iddeċidejt li norganizza ġirja ta' ħames kilometri mill-Kennedy Grove sa Baħar iċ-Ċagħaq. Ħsibt biex nagħmilha nhar



id-19 ta' Novembru mid-9 am 'il quddiem. Ridt naghti isem ghal din il-ġirja u wara li qgħadt naħseb ftakart fl-ex-Suprintendent William J. Hersey li kien inkarigat mit-traffiku u kien għallimni ħafna fuq ixxogħol tat-traffiku. Għalhekk tlabt I-ewwel permess lill-Assistent Kummissarju Joseph C. Gauci li millewwel infurmani li kien jaqbel, iżda naturalment ried hu wkoll jitlob permess lill-Kummissarju s-Sur George A. Grech. Dan ta' I-aħħar approvalna immedjatament dan I-avveniment. Ridt ukoll ilpermess tal-familja Hersey qabel ma nsemmi lġirja għas-Sur Hersey. Infurmajt lis-Surġent 1360 J. Hersey li jiġi t-tifel tiegħu u dan infurmani li Ifamilja tiegħu apprezzat ħafna dak li kont ser nagħmel.

Minn hawn beda x-xogħol biex norganizza l-ġirja u lewwel ħaġa li ridt nagħmel kien li nsib sponsors.



Irnexxieli nagħmel dan u minn hawn nixtieq nirringrazzja lil kulħadd. Xtrajt it-trophys u l-medalji u ħriģt cirkulari.

Applikaw b'kollox 126 pero għal din il-ġirja ġew 88. Insertat ġurnata bnazzi ħafna u ma nistax infisser ilgost li ħa kull min ġie hemmhekk anke dawk li ma ħadux parti.

Din Fewwel tiģrija ģiet merbuħa minn PC 648 Dorian Dimech mis-sezzjoni tal-Mobile f'ħin ta' 16.52 minuti. Warajh ģie PC 610 Laurence Grima u PS 567 Teddy Bajada, dawn it-tnejn mill-għaxar Distrett, f'ħin ta' 19.24 u 19.55 minuti rispettivament.

Fis-sezzjoni tan-nisa I-ewwel ġiet WPC 60 Grace Bianco mill-Vice Squad f'ħin ta' 30.17 minuti, ittieni ġiet WPC 107 Sharon Bonnici f'ħin ta' 32.37 minuti u t-tielet ġiet WPC 64 f'ħin ta' 35.40 minuti. L-ewwel raġel mill-Akkademja ġie Louis Tabone u I-ewwel mara ġiet Joanne Vella. Tabone f'ħin ta' 26.12 minuti u Vella f'ħin ta' 27.16 minuti.

L-aħħar li daħlu kienu PS 1360 J. Hersey u PC

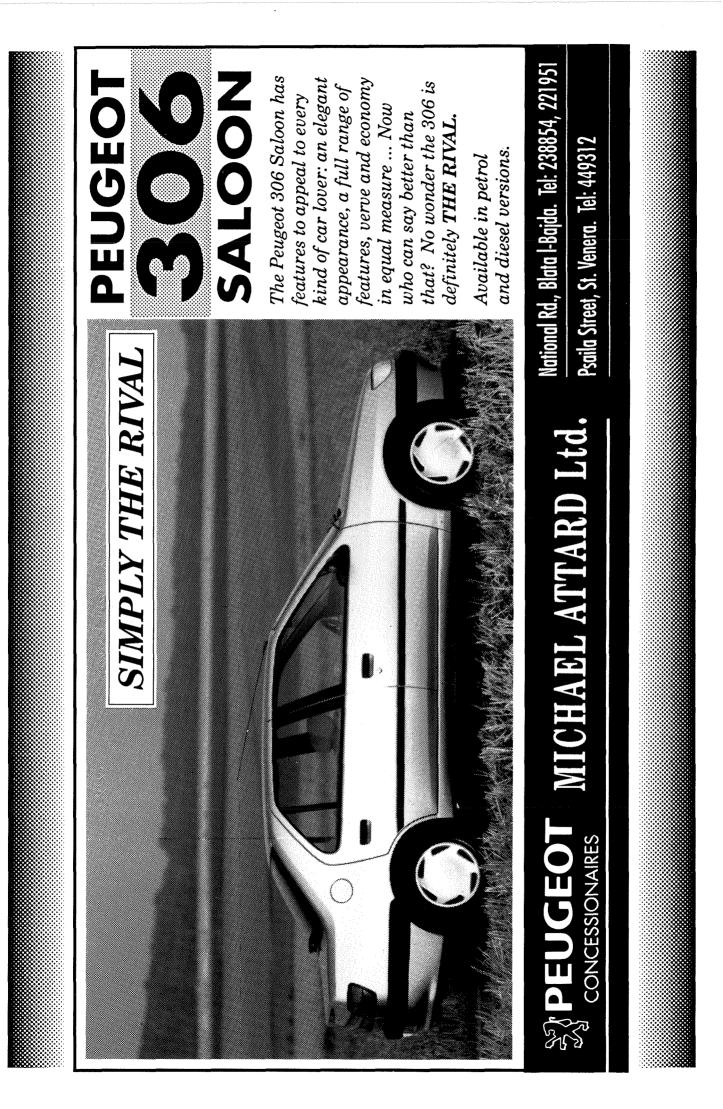


1002 A. Sciberras f'ħin ta' 45.13 u 45.15 minuti rispettivament.

Kull min ippartecipa ġie mgħoti midalja u dawk kollha li b'xi mod għenu ġew mgħotija Helmet Badge tal-Pulizija bħala ringrazzjament. Hawn nixtieq nirringrazzja lis-superjuri tiegħi li approvaw dan ilġest u tawni dawn il-badges għal dan il-għan.

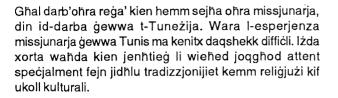
FI-aħħar nixtieq nirringrazzja lil Malta Amateur Athletic Association, lis-St. John's Ambulance Brigade u fl-aħħar u mhux I-inqas lil PC 84 Paul Xuereb li kien il-fotografu għal dan I-avveniment.

Ninfurma lil kulhadd illi s-somma miġbura bhala donazzjoni ghad-Dar tal-Providenza telghet ghallmija u sebghin lira (Lm170).



Inkomplu fejn ħallejna - sejħa oħra missjunarja

Minn Insp. Zammit



Ghalhekk matul I-ewwel tas-sena, beda jifforma ruhu Igrupp fejn saru xi laqghat wahda importanti aktar millohra. B'hekk ftit qabel wasal iż-żmien tat-tluq, kien jidher ċar li I-grupp kien sejjer ikun wiehed tajjeb hafna. Dan ilprogress kollu niżel tajjeb fost il-membri tal-grupp peressli x-xoghol li rridna nwettqu kien kbir wisq u xi ftit ta' sogru wkoll. Ix-xoghol li ried isir kien ģewwa I-Katidral ta' Tunis, Katidral sabih immens iżda mitluq ghal kollox.

Konna grupp ta' 23 persuna, nisa, irġiel u kif ukoll żagħżagħ ta' eta bejn 14 u 20 sena. Bi pjaċir nirraporta li miegħi għal darba oħra kelli tlett membri oħra tal-Korp tal-Pulizija. Dawn kienu PC 935 Patrick Cassar, PC 1378 Anthony Farrugia u kif ukoll PC 1461 Alfred Bray. Ngħid nieħu pjaċir insemmihom għax verament tieħu gost tara żgħażagħ ta' din ix-xorta, membri ġodda fil-korp joffrulek biex jgħinuk ťpajjiż barrani, bi spejjeż personali u ftit li xejn għajnuna.

lżda l-intoppi bħalma jaf kulħadd ma jonqsux u propju hekk ġara ftit qabel it-tluq tagħna minn Malta. Kemm ilfundatur, lan Azzopardi kif ukoll il-grupp leader Joe Mifsud kellhom jiddropjaw milli jiġu minħabba raġunijiet kemm ta' xogħol u kif ukoll personali. Għalhekk ma stajtx ngħid le meta dawn it-tnejn min-nies talbuni biex flimkien ma' membru ieħor tal-grupp nieħu ħsieb it-tmexxija ġewwa Tunis. Tħassarnihom tassew lil dawn iż-żewġt iħbieb, lil dawn iż-żewġt imħuħ għax-xogħol kontinwu li jagħmlu u li kultant ma jidhirx, iżda għall-imħabba ta' Alla trid tbaxxi rasek u tagħmel kollox.

Wasal iż-żmien biex b'hekk fix-xahar ta' Lulju tlaqna lejn Tunis għal kważi tlett ġimgħat ta' hidma kontinwa missjunarja. Mal-wasla tagħna filgħaxija kellna tilqagħna lil Sister Vinnie Catania, soru fuq tagħha, tieħu ħsieb kollox, ġellieda kontra l-problema tal-fqar. Malajr issetiljajna fejn kellna norqdu, ġewwa skola fqira ġewwa Bab II Ghasal. B'hekk għax-xogħol ridna nimxu xi għaxar minuti u wara xi nofs siegħa vjaġġ bit-trejn li kien iwwassalna preċiż ġewwa l-Katidral.

Kif diga għidt ix-xogħol kien kbir wisq u għalhekk konna naħsbu kmieni għas-06.00 am biex nieħdu ftit kafe u mas-07.30 am tibda I-ħidma wara li jkun sar ukoll il-'prayer meeting'.

Ix-xoghol li sar fil-Katidral kien ta' żebgħa mill-koppli 'l isfel u ma kullimkien, xkatlar u lostru lil mhux inqas minn tmien mitt siġġu, restawrar a Via Crucis, irranġar fil-kripta, bibien u ħasil kontinwament.

Matul iż-żjara ma naqsux iż-żjajjar lill-familji fqar, lill-familji b'membri morda, lill-familji mifnija bi problemi. Pero fejn hemm Alla hemm il-ferħ, għax hekk jgħixu dawn in-nies u hekk għallmu lilna ngħixu.

Tqassmu wkoll xi donazzjonijiet lil xi sorijiet, nies foqra iżda żgur is-sorijiet ta' Madre Theresa tibqa' f'moħħ kull membru tal-grupp. Dawn huma sorijiet li juruk il-ferħ, juruk it-triq it-tajba iżda fuq kollox, juruk min hu il-Ħallieq u kif tkun qrib tiegħu.

Ghadda ż-żmien u ġejna lura ilkoll ferħana talli x-xogħol tlesta kif kien maħsub u iżjed. Iżda x-xogħol ma waqafx hawn. Le.

Bdew preparamenti ohra ghall-mawra ohra. Min jaf forsi ġewwa I-Pakistan, Kènya, jew Eġittu. Le, issa la doqna dan kollu ma tistax issejhila 'sejha' iżda hija 'karba'. Karba li ġejja minghand min hu batut, min hu marid minghand min mhux milhuq u mahbub.

Xi jgħid wieħed li kieku kellu jagħmel xi ftit tal-missjoni hawn Malta ma' min hu fqir fl-idejat, ma' l-egoist ma' min hu mifni bir-rebħa, mad-drogati, ma' dawk il-familjari b'tant u tant problemi oħra li jibqgħu mistura u mitt ħaġa oħra speċjalment ma' min għadu 'l bogħod minn Alla.

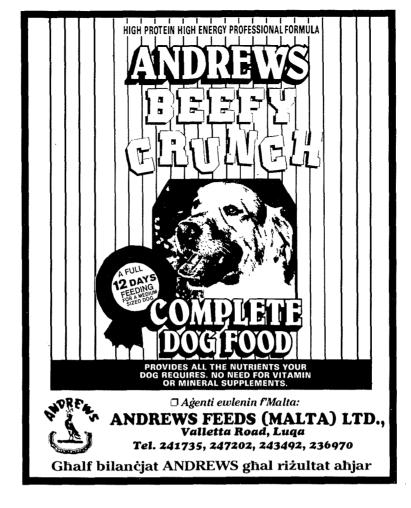
Propju meta kont qiegħed inħejji dawn iż-żewġ kelmiet ftakart f'żewġ affarijiet ta' niket, ta' dwejjaq. L-ewwel, soru Maltija fl-Alġerija ġiet brutalment maqtula, soru li min jaf kemm daret b'missjunarji, min jaf x'rat għall-imħabba t'Alla, iżda għad hawn min ma jridx paċi, u l-oħra, ittra anonima li rċevejt fl-uffiċju bi kliem iebes kontra xi ħbieb u x-xogħol missjunarju volontarju. Faqar ta' mħuħ ta' nies li propju għandhom bżonn 'l Alla biex jieqfu minn dan id-dnub hekk kbir lil min jaf kemm fena nies.

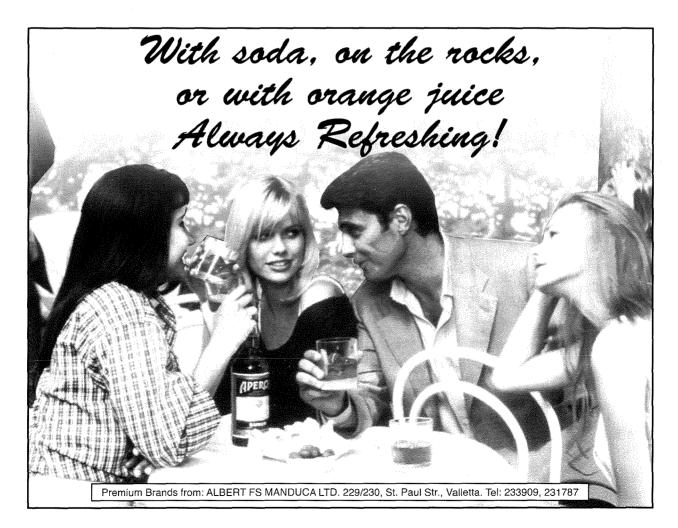
Gheluq: Naghlaq biex nghid grazzi lil kulhadd spećjalment lil dawk li ghenuna biex ghal darb'ohra inwettqu din ilmissjoni u dan x-xoghol volontarju. Grazzi lil shabi godda spećjalment lil Br. Kristinu Borg li ghal snin twal ghex u ghadu jghix gewwa l-Pakistan, bniedem ghani fl-imhabba lejn kulhadd, bniedem li jghallmek ma' kull kelma li tohrog minn fommu, u ghal ohrajn li wkoll Alla żejjienhom b'karattru sabih.

Grazzi lil mara Jane, li kienet tifforma parti mill-grupp u littifel Daniel, li ingħaqad ma' żgħażagħ oħra għal din lesperjenza flok għażlu li jiddevertu wara sena ta' studju u sagrificċji oħra u kif ukoll lit-tifel iż-żgħir Roderick li b'sagrificċju qgħad jistenna r-ritorn tagħna. Fuq kollox grazzi lil Alla.

Nota: Biex il-Mission Fund Group tal-Mosta jibqa' jgħati donazzjonijiet u għajnuniet oħra, inħeġġiġkom biex jekk ikollkom bolli u telecards użati, għadduhomna għax bihom verament nimxu 'I quddiem. Barra minn hekk, dawk ilmembri tal-korp li forsi jiddeċiedu li jagħmlu xi sejħa missjunarja jersqu 'il quddiem bl-idejat tagħhom.

Grazzi.





L-għarqa ta' żewġ membri tal-Korp

mis-Surgent 1379 R. Cremona

Ghall-habta tal-ġranet ta' wara I-Milied ta' I-1946, I-Ispettur Eduard Tonna kien ģie trasferit ghat-Taqsima ta' I-Investigazzjoni Kriminali (DIK). L-Ispettur Tonna fI-ewwel lejl bhala 'duty officer' (fid-DIK) jiģifieri filghaxija ta' 10 ta' Jannar 1947, kien ģie nfurmat li f'dak il-lejl kellu jkun hemm xi skejjen li seta' kienu nvoluti f'kuntrabandu, lejn San Pawl il-Bahar. Flimkien malkuntistabbli temporanju Karmenu Xuereb u Ikunitistabbli Joseph Carbonaro u Surģent marru biex jagħmlu spezzjoni fuq dawn I-iskejjen. Ġara bies li billi dawn I-iskejjen ma kienux marbuta eżattament max-xatt, il-Kuntistabbli Carbonaro qabad dgħajsa li kienet max-xatt u ttanta jaqdef sa waħda mill-iskejjen. Fil-lejla inkwistjoni kienet għaddejja maltempata qawwija.

Filwaqt li Carbonaro kien sejjer, id-dghajsa li kien fiha,

Carbonaro ġie mehud flisptar li kien magħruf bħala ta' Bugeja, il-Hamrun. Huwa qaleb għall-aħjar u kompla ħidmietu fil-korp. L-Ispettur Edward Tonna kellu 36 sena, kien miżżewweġ u kellu żewġt itfal. II-



Surgent 1379 R. Cremona

Kuntistabbli Karmenu Vella kellu 27 sena, għarus u kien qed jipprepara biex jiżżewweġ ftit ġimgħat wara. Għalkemm saret tfittxija bla waqfien minn bċejjeċ talqawwa navali Ingliża, il-kadavri ta' dawn l-imsejkna kienu nstabu ġimgħat wara.

L-Ispettur Tonna kien laħaq sotto-Spettur fl-1936. Karmenu Xuereb li kien Għawdxi, kien għadu kuntistabbli temporanju. Kien ilu trasferiet is-'CID' mill-

li kienet ta' ċertu Toni Vella mill-Mellieħa bdiet timtela' blilma, kif ra hekk beda ixeijer ittorċ li kellu f'idu, biex juri li kien filperiklu. Kif raw hekk Ilspettur Tonna u I-Kuntistabbli temporanju Xuereb



hadu dghajsa li kien hemm fil-qrib li kienet ta' ćertu Gamri Vella mis-Selmun, niżlughha fil-bahar u ttantaw jersqu lejn Carbonaro. Din id-dghajsa wkoll intliet blilma u nqallbet waqt l-attentat li kien qed isir biex Carbonaro jitla' fid-dghajsa li kienu fiha Xuereb u Tonna. Ghall-ewwel it-tlieta li kienu żammew mat-tieni dghajsa maqluba. Il-kurrent u l-maltemp kien qawwi wisq.

F'daqqa waħda Xuereb telaq id-dgħajsa I-maqluba u dlonk ma dehrx aktar ħaj. Ftit wara kemm Carbonaro u kif ukoll I-Ispettur Tonna wkoll telqu id-dgħajsa. F'ħin minnhom I-Ispettur Tonna qal Iil Carbonaro li kien qed jibla I-ilma li kien qed jergħeq. Ftit wara I-Ispettur ma dehrx iżjed. Carbonaro kien għoddu ntelaq u ntilef meta ħass I-art taħt saqajh. Carbonaro ġie megħjun minn xi persuni li laħqu nġabbru fuq ix-xatt.

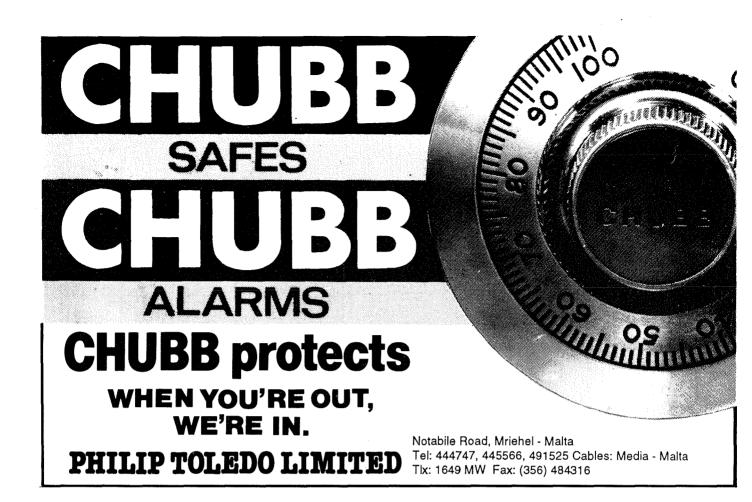


1945. Erba' siegħat gabel ma halla din id-dinja, l-Ispettur Tonna kien ged jilgħab pula d-Depot, u wara li sħabu kienu spiċċawh fil-loghob, kien pinģa ras ta' mewt u biċ-ċajt

qal lil shabu "issa tabilhaqq mejjet". Mur ghidlu li erba' sieghat wara kellu jmut. Dawn iż-żewġ ex-membri tal-Korp tal-pulizija mietu waqt attentat biex jiġi salvat wiehed minn shabhom. Fil-fatt sehibhom salva.

Dawn ir-rakkonti ģew mehuda minn rapporti li dehru fit-'Times of Malta' u l-gazzetta 'Berqa' taż-żmien li seħħet id-diżgrazzja. Dawn il-gazzetti kellhom tifħir u apprezzament għall-qlubija murija, u sens ta' dover li kellhom il-vittmi. Kumment fil-'Berqa' kien jgħid "Dawn in-nies qalbiena tal-pulizija fittxew li jaqdu dmirijiethom b'sogru ta' ħajjiethom". (24 ta' Novembru, 1995)

(Nirringrazzja lis-Sur Anthony Mifsud Tomasi Direttur ta' I-Akkademja tal-Pulizija)

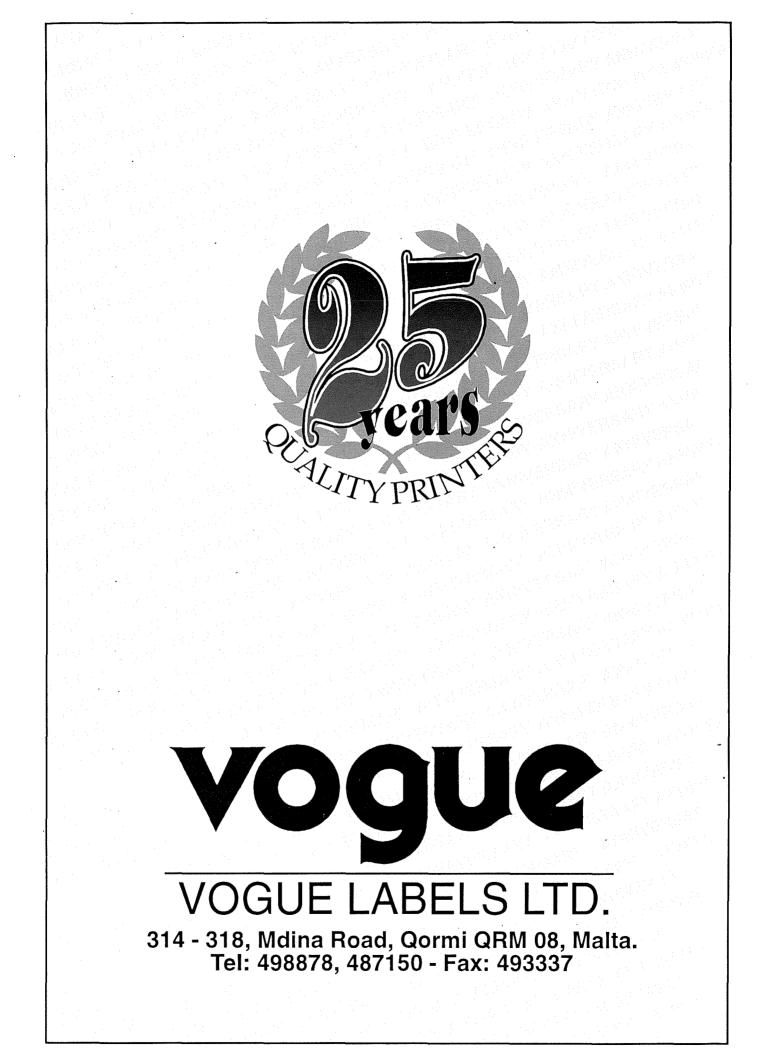




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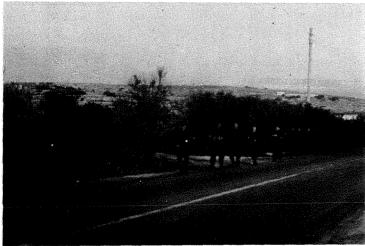
Route March mill-SAG ta' 40 km tul

Jum il-Ġimgħa, ġurnata sħuna mix-xahar ta' Marzu li kien ġie deċiż li wieħed mit-taħriġ kellu jkun 'Route March' ta' mhux inqas minn 40 km. Biex ngħid issewwa ma kienetx xi ħaġa ħafifa u lanqas xi ċajta, għax barra li kien ilu ma jsir route march ta' daqs tul, kull membru kellu jġorr fuqu piż ta' mhux inqas minn 30 kilo meta wieħed jinnota li kellu jintlibes ċertu lbies



bhal pereżempju: (I) Bullit proof/vest (15 kls) Rifle (5 kls) u aċċessorji oħra.

Għalhekk kien ġie deċiż ukoll li għal din ir-route march jidħlu biss volontiera. Ir-raġuni kienet, peressli ħafna mit-triq kienet ġewwa l-kampanja, ma kienx faċli li wieħed jiġi assistiet f'każ ta' emerġenza.



Ghalhekk dahlu ghalija ghaxar membri li kienu PS 184 S. Cacciattolo; PS 589 A. Deguara; PS 1008 M. Mallia; PC 656 C. Callus; PC 1270 M. Gauci; PC 45 A. Vella; PC 670 W. Sheldon; PC1192 M. Wyson, kif ukoll PS 1460 G. Farrugia, u jiena. Ilkoll kemm aħna konna taħt il-gwida ta' Signor Aldo Celaceci li huwa fizzjal mal-Missjoni Militari Taljana f'Malta.

Għalhekk inħarġu struzzjonijiet biex fl-imsemmija ġurnata fil-0500 ta' filgħodu kulħadd jiltaqa' ġewwa ta' Kandja fejn minn hemm tlaqna bil-karozzi għaċ-

Ċirkewwa minn fejn kellu jkun it-tluq.

B'hekk fis-sitta preċiż u wara li ffinalizzajna xi punti, kulħadd ħa postu fejn minn hemm bdejna t-triq it-twila li kellha teħodna lura fil-kwartieri tagħna ġewwa ta' Kandja fis-Siġġiewi. Ir-rotta kienet hekk:- Ċirkewwa-Marfa - it-telgħa għal by pass tal-Mellieħa, toroq qalb il-kampanja li wasluna il-Manikata, għal Għajn Tuffieħa-San Martin (it-telgħa) għal Imġarr-Mosta-Rabat-Girgenti minn wara, Girgenti-taħt is-salib ta' l-Għolja Siġġiewi Village u ġewwa għall-kwartieri.

Bhala hin wiehed jista' jghid li kien hin 'record' ghax wasalna lura fi-1235 hrs., li jfisser medja ta' 8 minuti kull Km. Ta' min jinnota wkoll li waqfien ma kienx permess u ghalhekk ta' min jghid grazzi lillkollegi l-ohra specjalment S.M. Mario Sant (m'ghadux fil-korp) li kontinwament kien maghna kull tant hin u tul iqassam xi ilma.

Haġa ta' min jikkommenta fuqha kien li għalkemm mhux kulħadd irnexxielu jasal lura jew aħjar jispiċċa t-triq kollha, pero żgur li deher ċertu sodisfazzjoni fuq fomm kulħadd għax kulħadd ta sehmu kemm felaħ. Barra minhekk dawk kollha li ma komplewx it-triq kienu ta' inkoraġġiment kontinwu għal sħabhom li segwewhom mill-qrib b'karozza.

> Ma għandniex xi ngħidu, xi nuffata dehret ukoll u xi difer tilef postu wkoll. Iżda dan kollu mhux ser jaqta qalb il-membri jew inaqqas mill-kuraġġ biex għal darb'oħra s-suċċess ikun mija fil-mija aħjar.

Għalhekk fil-waqt li nagħti prosit lil dawk kollha, li spiċċaw it-triq kif ukoll lil oħrajn li ppruvaw minn kollox, għal darba oħra wkoll nispera li jkun hemm uċuh ġodda wkoll.

Saħħa.

JL-PULJZJJ**I**

Attivita ta' arti marzjali ģewwa I-Akkademja tal-Pulizija

Kien nhar it-Tlieta, 17 ta' Ottubru 1995 li l-Akkademja tal-Pulizija laqgħet tnejn mill-aqwa atleti fl-arti marzjali jew aħjar kif inhu magħruf aħjar WING TSUN. Dawn ma huma ħadd ħlief Mr. K. Smart kif ukoll Mr. J. Merrow, li huma t-Tnejn 5th Dan u 2nd Dan Master degree rispettivament.

Jgħinu lil dawn iż-żewġt iħbieb kien hemm ukoll Mr. Vince Cilia 1st Dan Master degree kif ukoll PS 1036 Stephen Mallia li bla dubju żgur li jipprometti bil-kbir.

Din iż-żjara seħħet wara li saru xi diskussjonijiet ma' Vince Cilia li huwa wkoll id-Direttur tekniku f'Malta tal-Wing Tsun Organisation. (M.W.T.O) L-istudenti kollha (pulizija rekluti) kellhom ix-xorti li għal ftit ħin jitkellmu kif ukoll jitrejnjaw ma' dawn il-kollegi.

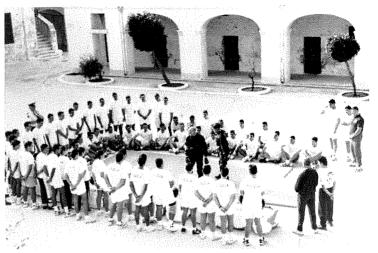
Meta tkellimt fit-tul ma' Mr. Smart li fil-mument qiegħed jgħallem diversi għaqdiet inkluż pulizija ġewwa diversi pajjiżi Ewropej għar-rigward kif

wiehed ghandu jiddefendi lilu nnifsu mhux biss bhala persuna iżda wkoll minhabba li d-drittijiet tal-bniedem qeghdin dejjem jikbru u ghalhekk wiehed jista' jiffaċċja xi diffikultajiet meta u kif jużahom, Mr. Smart spjega li din il-haġa qeghda ssir aktar diffiċli ghal dawk li jhaddnu s-serjeta, iżda t-taghlim ghandu jkun mhux

biss kif tiddefendi iżda wkoll kif tispjega dak li għamilt. Barra minnhekk Mr. Smart kellu wkoll kliem ta' tifħir għas-suġġett ta' 'Unarmed Combat' li qiegħed jiġi mgħallem ġewwa l-Akkademja. Mr. Smart semma' wkoll li jemmen li kull membru tal-korp, ta' liema pajjiż hu għandu jħaddan xi tip ta' arti marzjali biex ikun kapaċi jiddefendi lilu nnifsu minn diversi sitwazzjonijiet li jista' jiltaqa' magħhom.

Fil-waqt li awgura lil kulhadd ghal aktar tahriġ u suċċessi, Mr. Smart wiegħed li ser jerġa' jiġi għal darb'oħra Malta fejn ser ikompli jħarreġ aktar atleti f'dan is-suġġett.

Minn din il-paġna nixtieq li nirringrazzja lill-kmandanti ta' l-Akkademja. Mr. Anthony Mifsud Tommasi kif ukoll lil Lt. Col. J. K. Valenzja rispettivament, li aċċettaw biex dawn iż-żewġ kollegi jkunu jistgħu jattendu. Grazzi lill-kollegi sňabi fil-korp, PS 184 S. Cacciattolo, PS 302 D. Micallef kif ukoll lil PC 1010 E. Vassallo, PS 1008 M. Mallia ilkoll qegħdin jgħinu ħafifa biex kemm il-physical training kif ukoll I-unarmed combat inżommuhom fuq livell għoli speċjalment ġewwa I-Akkademja.



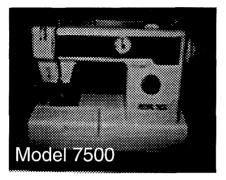
Nagħlaq billi ngħid lil dawk kollha li qegħdin jitħarrġu xi forma ta' taħriġ biex dawn ikomplu jagħmluh u jużawh biss fuq forma ta' dixxiplina. Dejjem ftakru li lkwalitajiet tajbin biss iwasslukom għal aktar suċċessi u ħajja aħjar.

Grazzi u saħħa.





ROYAL SEWING MACHINES

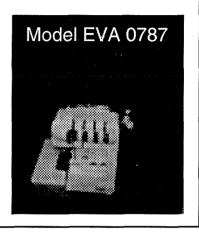


Zarb Stores Limited

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ROYAL TEKNOLOGIJA DANIŻA





Maltese firm sets up flight academy

European Flight Academy Co. Ltd., a wholly-Maltese owned private company providing training for private pilots' licence, was officially inaugurated by Trasport Minister Michael Frendo at Luqa. "My presence is a declaration of support and admiration at the courage and determination of the originators of this academy."

The governement welcomed such initiatives in the aviation industry, which showed that the private sector has trust in how this sector was developing and was prepared to give its contribution, he said.

A group of 80 air cadets will be starting courses at the academy next month and successful cadets would, at the end of the various phases of the courses, qualify for a private pilot's licence to fly single engine light aircraft to aircraft with a maximum take-off weight of 5,700 kgs.

The theoretical part of the course lasts six months and costs Lm500. This will be followed by flight training, part of which will be carried out in Florida. This phase of the course costs in the region of Lm2,000.

At present the academy, which is located at 'Albatross', Thomas Galea Street, Luqa has 13 instructors.

It is owned by Captain Raymond Zarb, managing director and directors Mr. Joe Zarb and Mr. Alfred Brincat, instructor.



Capt. Zarb said the task to set up the academy was not easy... "one could have easily given up a long time ago.

"And it has taken three years to finally become officially approved and licensed to instruct under the US Department of Transport, the Federal Aviation Administration, the UK Civil Aviation Authority and the Department of Education in Malta."

Capt. Zarb said the objective of the academy was to create an environment where eligible students can enhance skills and opportunities locally without having to incur any high expense or hardship by travelling overseas.



The company owns three Cessna aircraft - a 152-II, a 172-Skyhawk and a 177RG-Cardinal.

Each cadet or student pilot may select from various flight crew training programmes including programmes for private pilot or commercial pilot, instrument rating, ground or flight instructors and in the near future airline transport port courses.

Capt. Zarb said progress made in the field of aeronautics provided limitless openings for advancement and promotion.

"Reliable sources in the airline industry continue to express concern that within the next five years, just over half of the world's airline captains are due to retire. This will create a demand and opportunities for professional pilots as never before," Capt. Zarb said.



Honourable Ministers, Ambassadors, Distinguished

H

European Flight Academy Co. Ltd - Inauguration Speech

Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. Welcome to European Flight Academy and therewith an exciting and challenging world of Aviation.

It has been an uphill climb with many obstacles which has led us to this moment. The conception of the Academy goes back three years. I had been approached, by academic members in the educational sector, to act as a helping force in providing guidelines for students, who showed keen interest in gain in a pilot's licence. This encounter and several similar situations, motivated myself and other founder members of the Academy to fulfil a vision, which has long been wished for and overdue - that of opening a flight training Academy in Malta.

The task was by no means easy, with many stumbling blocks and instances where one could have easily given up a long time ago. However, the need for such an organisation, coupled with the support encountered, drove us even further, to overcome any resistance which could have hindered the creation of the Academy. It has taken three years to finally become officially approved and licenced to instruct under the United States of America, Department of Transport Federal Aviation Administration, Part 141, the United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority and the Department of Education Malta.

It is therefore, the mission of the European Flight Academy to develop and inspire the aviation authorities with a vision for tomorrow. The goal of this institution is to produce flight crow, who have the knowledge, character and high motivation essential to leadership, pride in all they do and commitment to an aviation career.

With this in mind, we will establish ourselves as the

leading flight institution both locally and on the European Market. Our objectives also aim at creating an environment where eligible students can enhance these skills and opportunities locally, without having to incur any high expense or hardship by travelling overseas.

It is a known fact, that throughout the ages, Malta has always been held as a valuable location due to its strategic position in the Mediterranean. Therefore, even today, in the 20th century we should realise this and fully take advantage of the situation. Malta is already considered as being a hub for international Air Traffic and the European Flight Academy will serve as a stepping stone to contribute to this aim, by taking this advantage and promoting general aviation. On a smaller scale, this will contribute to the economy of Malta, and will offer a prosperous gain.

The Academy is looking forward to comply in full with the Joint Aviation Authorities (JAA), Flight Crew Training requirements which are to be implemented in Europe in the very near future. It is also part of our portfolio, to keep in step with European countries, provide adequate training services, materials, etc. therefore creating stiff competition to other foreign institutions.

The Academy is presently nestled here in this building, comprising of offices, lecture rooms, recreational area, Pilot shop and an Aviation Medical Examination room. It also owns three Cessna aircraft, a 152-II, a 172-Skyhawk and a 177RG Cardinal. The Cadet and Student Pilots include both males and females and the increasing demands of enrolment with the Academy is very encouraging. Each Cadet or Student Pilot may select from various Flight Crew training programmes offered by the European Flight Academy.



The Major areas in which they may graduate from are 'Private Pilot', 'Commercial Pilot', 'Instrument Rating Ground Instructors', 'Flight Instructors' and in the very near future 'Airline Transport Pilot' courses. There are also several other programmes available such as Human Performance and limitations in Aviation, Dangerous Goods Awareness and Radio Telephony and Telecommunications for foreign Student Pilots with limited English background and the latest addition is a variety of Ground Crew Training programmes.

It is felt that European Flight Academy will serve to bring further changes within certain departments of present controlling bodies. The need for new structures, layouts and format will have to be created if non-existent and are to conform with one of the major three world wide recognised aviation bodies the CAA, JAA and the FAA. In due course Malta will be regarded as an authority into JAA. European Flight Academy will therefore, be instrumental in creation for locally formulated licenses in accordance with the JAA, and will act as a professional body in providing accurate details and sould advice in this area. European Flight Academy act as a professional body in providing accurate details for the United States Department of Transport Federal Aviation Administration I trust you all agree, that a healthy co-operation at all levels within our organisations is to our mutual and interest of our Country.

The progress made in the field of aeronautics remains unparalleled by any other science. Looking to the future, we see that openings for advancement and promotion are also limitless. Reliable sources in the Airline industry continue to express concern that within the next five years, just over half of the world's Airline Captains are due to retire. This will create a demand and opportunities for professional pilots as never before.

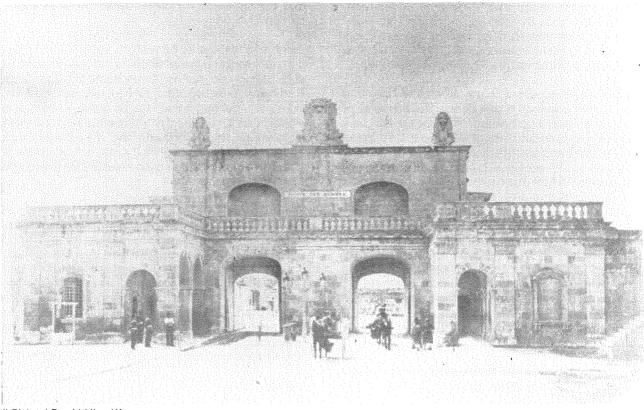
By providing these opportunities, we feel that today, another milestone in the local aviation scene has been achieved. By no means, do we think, that European Flight Academy has reached its limits, but more so, this is only the beginning - the tip of the lceberg. It is a challenge for us, in all walks of life, to promote this area of General Aviation, as an educational, economical and social gain. It is not only a means of transportation, but a way of communication linked with modern technology.

We are proud of all our achievements, which would never have been attained without the dedication, commitment and professionalism of all those concerned and were ready to give their full support. The Academy extends its sincere gratitude and appreciation to all those who have contributed to getting us this far. A word of gratitude must also go to our partners in the Aviation industry, in particular the Ministry for Transport Communications and Technology. My final and special thanks to my Family and Friends for their support of this initiative.

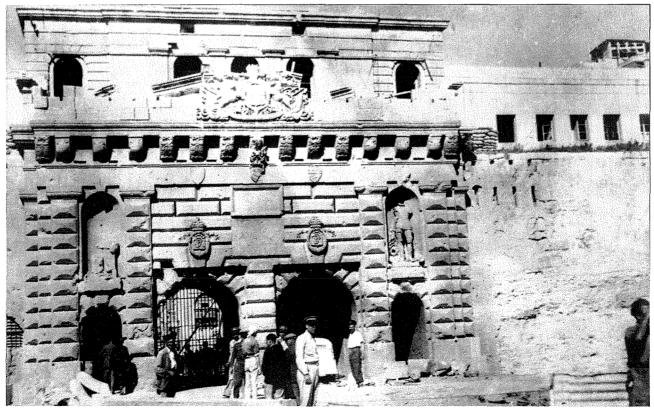
- Thank you.



Ritratti mil-Imoghddi - Minn Pc 960 J. Scerri



II-Bieb tal-Bombi Minn Wara



Porta Reale fil-Gwerra.



Ir-reklutaġġ fil-korp tal-pulizija

minn PC 963 Roberto J. Buontempo, Assistent Segretarju, MPA

Żmenijiet mhux 'il boghod

Kulhadd jiftakar f'dawk iż-żmenijiet fejn kienu ftit dawk li japplikaw biex jidhlu fil-Korp tal-Pulizija. Meta nitkellmu fuq hekk inkunu qiesna qeghdin insemmu xi haġa ta' hafna snin ilu, iżda fil-fatt dak iż-żmien ghadu kemm kien maghna. Qieghed nghid hekk minhabba li mill-1992 'I hawn tista' tghid kien hemm suċċess kontinwu f'dak li jirrigwarda persuni b'interess li jingaġġaw fil-Korp. Tant hu hekk li kull darba jkun hemm numru konsiderevoli li ma jiġux aċċettati biex isegwu l-korsijiet fl-Akkademja.

Dan li għadkom kemm qrajtu hawn fuq huwa bbażat fuq fatti u statistika, minbarra l-fatt li jien personalment kelli x-xorti li nkun f'kors ta' 'l fuq minn mitt ruħ. Iżda hemm fatti oħra li ma jistgħux jitħallew barra fejn jirrigwarda l-kwalita u l-kwantita. Se nipprova nsemmi xi ftit minnhom.

Kwalita vs Kwantita

Kull meta nżur I-Akkademja, jew fuq xi żjara personali jew fuq xi xogħol dejjem ninnota d-differenza li teżisti fost ir-rekluti. Id-differenza xi drabi tkun tant kbira li ssib min għandu livell ta' edukazzjoni ferm għoli li jkun jista' jsegwi korsijiet f'livell terzjarju, u ssib oħrajn li biex jimlew paġna jieħdu ġurnata u xorta r-riżultat ma jkunx dak mixtieq.

Jien ma nixtieqx nasal għall-konklużjonijiet li jqajmu polemika. Iżda I-fatti juru bić-ċar li sfortunatament f'ħafna okkażjonijiet I-kwantita qiegħda tirbaħ lillkwalita. Hemm nies li mhux denji li jsegwu korsijiet flakkademja tant li nibqa' mbellah kif jiģu aċċettati.

Hemm bżonn isir monitoring ahjar fuq dawk li japplikaw. Ahjar jidhlu ghaxra tajbin milli hamsin "mhux tajbin". Billi wiehed iżid ir-rekwiżiti f'dak li jirrigwarda kwalifiki mhux biżżejjed ghalkemm hu ta' deterrant biex iżomm 'il boghod dawk li mhux kapaći jiktbu isimhom sew. Meta jkun hemm ghażla tajba qabel, ikun hemm prodott tajjeb wara. Dan iģib aktar serenita fost dawk li hemm diģa fil-Korp u dawk li jmexxu I-Akkademja fosthom I-għalliema.

Asst. Seg. MPA. PC 963 Roberto Buontempo

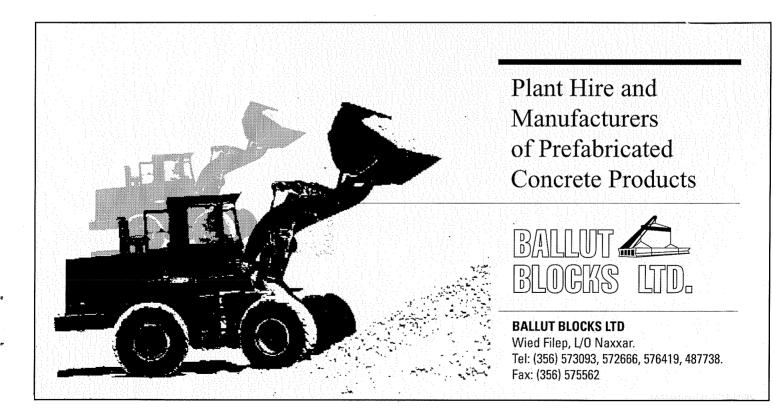
Sens ta' responsabbita

Meta I-għażla ssir tajba mhux il-Korp biss se jgawdi, iżda ċ-ċittadin. Dawk li jidħlu għandu jkollhom sens ta' vokazzjoni lejn ix-xogħol delikat tagħhom u mhux jaraw biss il-benefiċċji li wieħed isib. Il-kundizzjonijiet huma mportanti ħafna sabiex wieħed jaħdem kuntent, iżda qatt m'għandhom iservu biex wieħed li qatt ma kellu ħsieb li jidħol fil-Korp, sempliċiment jidħol għax il-paga tjiebet u l-kundizzjonijiet qegħdin aħjar. Ixxogħol ta' pulizija mhux xogħol kwalunkwe, iżda huwa xogħol li jirrikjedi determinazzjoni u konvinżjoni kontinwa ta' servizz lejn iċ-ċittadin.

Jien nemmen li b'rieda tajba minn kulħadd għandna nattiraw persuni li jidħlu fil-Korp mhux għall-benefiċċji, iżda għax jemmnu li jistgħu jkunu ta' servizz. Għalhekk jien nawgura li jkun hemm aktar ingaġġi ta' 'l fuq minn mija kull darba bid-differenza li min jidħol sens ta' responsabbilta lejn il-proxxmu u lejn pajjiżu.







Strain Theory - Part 2

By PS 395 Joseph Cordina

Behavioral coping

There are two major types of behavioral coping: (a) Minimizing or eliminating the source of strain, (b) satisfying the need for revenge. Individuals may try to escape from negative stimuli in either conventional or delinquent ways. For example, in seeking to escape from adverse school environment, one may opt to change schools or on the other hand illegally skip school. The second method of behavioural coping involves the taking of revenge, the desire for revenge is created when the adversity is blamed on others. This behaviour may be either conventional or delinquent. These strategies are related to Merton's innovation and rebellion adaptations.

Emotional coping

Here individuals may target negative emotions that result from adversity. These could include conventional methods, such as play acting, relaxation and meditation, or delinquent measures such, as the use of drugs.

Individuals may employ more than one of these strategies at a time, or resort to others which are not mentioned here, such as distraction. The existence of the above mentioned strategies poses serious criticisms to the strain theory. Critics argue that the strain theory fails to explain why not all strained individuals turn to delinquency. But the issue stresses the importance of identifying the factors that influence individuals in choosing between delinquent and nondelinquent measures in coping with strain.

While as we have seen, there are many adaptations to strain, these are not equally available to everyone. This is so because individuals may be constrained in their choice by diverse internal and external factors. If the strain is effected by goals and aspirations which the individual contends to be a high priority and importance, and has few or no alternatives in view, it will be even more difficult to minimize the importance of the particular aspiration. In such cases he or she may opt to delinquent measures. The individuals's characteristics are also important factors such as intelligence, creativity, problem-solving skills and selfesteem. These characteristics, amongst others, influence the individual's ability in dealing with strain through cognitive, emotional or behavioural coping. Available data supports that individuals endowed with high self-esteem are in a better position to cope with stress. Therefore, such individuals are less likely to react in a delinguent manner. Social support is also a positive factor as it facilitates coping with strain (Thoits 1984). Conventional social supports are found effective in helping adolescents adopting non-delinquent measures. On the other hand, delinquent measures are not always easily available. The individual's level of social control, the unavailability of "illegitimate means" and the costs of engaging in delinquent

behaviour, may be at times effective constraints to delinquent coping.

Opting for delinquent or non-delinquent measures, may be motivated or effected by the larger social environment. Environments inductive of negative measures, such as poor slum area, are more likely to influence individuals to deal in a delinguent manner, as they are surrounded by negative stimuli. Agnew (1985a) argued that adolescents often find it difficult to communicate with adults, such as parents and teachers. This makes it difficult for them to escape the negative stimuli that they encounter especially in urban underclass environments. This may be one of the causes of high delinquency rates amongst these groups. Whilst social environments promoting equality, fairness and generally positive stimuli, help individuals to seek non-delinquent measures. This is also true when society promotes a higher availability of nondelinquent resources.

Selecting between delinquent and non-delinquent measures, is also effected by the adolescent's disposition to such measures. This disposition may be effected by the individual's temperament, beliefs, education and background, which all revolve around the individual's association with delinquent peers.

Studying these dispositions, in the environments most likely to produce strain oriented delinquency, would help in identifying "at risk" groups or persons at an early stage. I believe that prevention could only be seriously tackled through education. The theory tells us, that frustration escalates where people have few means to reach their goals, especially in the lowerclass strata.

During the 1960's, a programme was initiated, targeted at children of low income families, with the aim of leading them to be better able to cope with their present situation and be more socially competent. The Head Start programme, was designed in the United States as a one year pre-school project, so that children coming from lower-class, uneducated families, would not start school with a handicap, hoping that this would prevent them from dropping out later in life. Parents and the community in general were involved. Children were closely monitored on a daily basis, with an 8:1 child/staff ratio. This scheme started as a summer school, but soon gained momentum and extended into an all year round programme, enriched to fulfill the needs of these children and their families. It was indicated that similar undertakings were registering moderate success in alleviating stress, as the project was extended to elementary schooling. This programme was taken up on a very vast scale to reach as many children as possible.

Another educational programme started in 1962. The

Perry Pre-School Project was initiated to minimize the disparity between goals and means. Youngsters were helped and monitored from an early age, starting with three year olds and continued until after schoolleaving age. The project started with a group of one hundred and twenty three black children who were involved for two and a half hours daily, for a period of two years, with a teacher for every five children. Followups and home visits were then continued until the children reached the age of nineteen years. This programme employed for a relatively small group of children, proceeded on a long term. Results were very encouraging, as it was found that by the age of nineteen, these youngsters had fared better in employment, post-secondary education and highschool graduation, whilst teenage pregnancy and arrests were lowered drastically.

According to the Strain Theory, frustration emanating from failure at school is one of the main sources of delinquency. Consequently students likely to fail should be identified and given adequate attention from early childhood. If academic subjects are found to be out of reach and consequently may be the cause of frustration to the student, other alternatives are to be sought, such as art or craft. When students are closely monitored, it would be much easier to establish their abilities and inclinations. The system would then be in a much better position to provide these youngsters with goals and aspirations that could be reached.

Taking into consideration the size and population of Malta, and the close family ties still predominant in our country, it would be safe to say that similar projects would render good success rates. It would not be too difficult to identify children coming from problem families or from high crime rated areas. These children could be integrated in boost programmes. Parents with a low educational background may find themselves at a disadvantage, as they would not be a position to help or understand their children's problems at school. Short informal lessons, with easy to follow lectures could be organized. Parents in these classes would then be in a better position to appreciate their children's efforts at school, and encouraged to involve themselves in their children's school activities. Parental skills could also be included in these lessons. The community should likewise be involved, as it is known that positive social support encourages non delinquent behaviour. These programmes could be tailored to enrich the individual's coping resources by boosting his or her self-esteem and developing the adolscents creativity and interpersonal skills. This would render the individual more capable to integrate into the community, reviving positive support and be better able to resist adversity in a non delinquent manner.

Summary

Davide Emile Durkheim introduced the concept of anomie in 1893. He contended that sudden social changes, such as those brought by industrialization, inversely effect society's norms and bring about a state of anomie. Robert Merton, also spoke about anomie, but in a different perspective. He did non associate anomie with 'sudden change' but attributed it to the disjunction between goals and norms, and the resultant strain. Three types of strain are given: (1) Blockage from achieving positively valued goals. (2) Removal of positively valued goods. (3) Noxious or negatively valued stimuli. Merton pointed out logical ways that an individual may take to adopt to these strains. He indicated: Conformity; Innovation; Ritualism; Retreatism; and Rebellion. Innovation is seen as the mode of adaptations could also be of a delinquent nature. Innovators, accept society's goals but resort to delinquent measures to reach these goals.

Other authors have published studies on the Strain Theory. A. Cohen (1955), and Cloward and Ohlin (1960), like Merton, dwelt on the negative relationships with others and focused on the goal blockage experienced mostly by lower-class persons in relation to monetary success and class status.

Several coping strategies have been listed in this paper, which can be resorted to by the individual when faced with strain. These coping measures can also be taught as a preventive treatment to individuals most likely to turn to delinquent measures. Close monitoring and education could be used in preventive projects, were 'at risk' children are identified and streamed through these specialized programmes, to boost their ablities and self confidence. We have also seen that parents and the community would do well to take part in similar projects, so that children and adolescents will be better armed to cope with strain and avoid delinquency.

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The Rational Choice Perspective Theory and Prevention

By Ps 352 C. Magri - Part 2

Situational crime prevention and 'target hardening'

The rational-choice perspective shows that criminal activity does not rely solely on the "psycho-biological" nature of criminal individuals, or on social and economic factors. However, these should not be completely ignored, still one has to deeply concentrate also on the situational factors which widely attract the offender to commit a particular criminal act, in that particular place and time, and on that particular victim.

This approach is mostly important for the development of crime-control and prevention, which tend to tackle the problem from the very roots, by altering the conditions and circumstances under which crime is originated. Felson, (1987) explains that to obtain positive results, the community must be involved in providing to its own security. Researchers have detailed how crime prevention could be accomplished through alterations in the situational and environmental design, without sacrificing society's prosperity, freedom and customs.

Situational crime prevention consists of a wide range of preventive measures and activities, including defensible space architecture, target hardening and neighbourhood watch programmes, designed to reduce those multiple opportunities for, and increase the risks of, committing specific sort of crimes (Clarke, 1983).

Reppetto, (1976) and Gabor, (1981), argued that despite the achieved evidence of the utility of these preventive measures, critics have seized upon one apparent weakness of the approach, that preventive measures which increase the difficulties and risks of a particular crime will merely result in criminal activity to be displaced to other vulnerable targets, places or types of crime.

Brantingham & Brantingham, (1984) assume that certain neighbourhoods (NHs) are chosen as a criminal target more than other (NHs) because these are likely to provide opportunities for such activity, these areas comprise the "awareness space" of the criminal. Therefore it should be no surprise that familiarity with a (NH) is a central consideration in the decisiond to commit a crime in a particular part of town. In fact criminals rarely travel into "unknown" (NHs) to engage in illegal activities.

Experience has indicated that criminals base their activities into those areas of the city in which they have been able to make observations and gather information, Reppetto, (1974). Hence insituations when the (NHs) is threatened, the community may, "Coalesce in a limited action to protect the common possession... internal conflicts and differences are set aside as the entire population rises to meet the threat," Hawley, (1950).

As Felson, (1986) has argued, "a tight community - where people know people, property and their linkages - offers little opportunity for common exploitative crime." Bursik and Grasmick, (1993) suggested that crime prevention may be attained by securing the (NH) with capable guardianship "the general level of protectiveness exhibited by neighbours and their willingness to utilize formal and informal mechanisms of control." (ie. Police surveillance, neighbourhood watch programmes). To this effect Felson, (1986) remarks that the essential elements which lead to a criminal activity are: a motivated offender, a suitable target and the absence of a capable guardian.

The elimination of any one of these three elements from a particular situation, is sufficient

to prevent the successful completion of a crime. Therefore, when (NHs) are equipped with "formal and informal mechanisms of control" the community would be "protected" from criminality. Felson, (1986) forwarded the following example, "imagine a situation in which a neighbourhood has a large number of unsupervised youths, all of whom are motivated to rob a convenience store. If that community has a strictly residential composition, then it is impossible to commit such robberies in the area owing to lack of suitable targets."

In Felson and Cohen, (1980) the authors suggest that suitable targets are composed by at least four dimensions. Value (either monetary or symbolic), visibility, access and inertia (ie factors that are difficult to overcome for illegal purposes, such as bulky property).

Such dimensions would surely attract the scrutiny of a potential offender in the selection of the target and ignite his mechanism of "rationality". At this stage, when such dimensions are visible it is inevitable to provide to some sort of security to eliminate opportunities, increase the risks of apprehension and decrease the chances of victimization. This is commonly done by the installation of objects such as burglar alarm, locks and barred windows.

Cohen and Felson, (1979) suggest that offenders consider with particular attention the victim's way of living and analyse the elements which decrease the level of property guardianship and increase the possibility that victim and offender might converge in "time and space". These elements as Cohen et al, (1979) remarked are the timing of work, home, shopping, schooling and leisure. All these factors contribute to the amount of time that persons spend away from home in these activities, thereby increase the possibilities of victimization. Due to the increase in the rate of women enlisting in the labour force and the growth of single-adult households, properties have become more vulnerable to criminal activities.

A community may unergo a dramatic change in its population composition, which inturn leads to a decreased change in its population composition, which inturn leads to a decreased ability to exercise social control which is fundamentally vital for its own security. In such cases it is necessary to provide for and focus on neighbourhood family structures to act as agencies of social control and supervision to provide more protection to themselves, their families, their neighbours, their own properties, public property, more alertness to risks, decrease fear of crime, contribute to reduce crime rate and assist in crime solving solutions along law enforcement agencies.

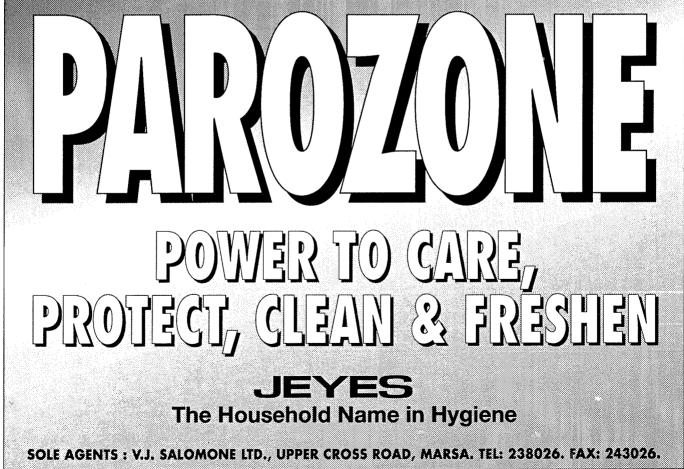
Community policing programmes

Crime prevention programmes are essentially a task to be handled by law enforcement agencies with the complete cooperation of the community. These community policing programmes are important to foster a strong relationship between local neighbourhood groups and law enforcement agencies, directed towards one unique scope, that of "community protection".

This sort of social control has been tested in the Northern Region of Malta in 1992. It started on an experimental basis in various zones where the rate of criminal activity was quite alarming. As the region was a notorious target for household and tourist establishment burglaries, the community showed an amazing response and cooperation with the law enforcement agency to initiate this crime-prevention strategy. These (NH) watch schemes were fostering a greater community spirit and some formed a victim support team to offer prompt assistance to victimized people, such as repairs to doors and windows where a household was burgled.

As households in the region became more secure, property prices increased. Thus it meant that insurance agencies made greater profits.





These were therefore encouraged to sponsor these (NH) watch schemes in their activities. In fact most agencies provided stationary and other items which promoted such schemes, and the insurance company concerned printed its advert on the (NH) watch stationary.

The most important element in these schemes to reach the expected results is that the spirit among the members is to be kept high and that the police have to react promptly and efficiently to every information and call for assistance.

It is believed that since the introduction of the (NH) watch scheme in this region the crime rate decreased by 25%. This was achieved, thanks to Dr. Angelo Farrugia LL.D. Police Superintendent who infatigably promoted and supervised this anti-opportunist crime crusade.

Skolnick and Bayley, (1986) argued that it is essential that in order to reduce the crime rate of a region it is important to involve the community in policing strategies on a permanent or temporary basis, which emphasizes on police and community reciprocity. This reciprocity represents the belief that the citizens have something to contribute to crime control.

"... community organizations have actively been courted to work with the police to solve the crimerelated problems of the neighbourhood." Skolnick and Bayley, (1986).

To encourage full reciprocity, law enforcement agencies in Houston and Newark instituted "Police-Community Stations" which created outreach programmes accompanied by a series of community meetings, regularly patrolled "problem areas", worked with school officials, instituted identification programmes, distributed newsletters, opened a "safe house" for children, started a neighbourhood beautification committee, and invited local representatives to ride with officers on patrol. Moreover, efforts were made to introduce an intensive enforcement programme, which focused on eliminating signs of social and physical disorder from the neighbourhood. These efforts consisted of "street sweeps" to diminish loitering and disruptive behaviour, drug sales, purse snatching and harassment. In this complex programme, Skolnick and Bayley, (1986) added that attention was given also to enforcement of traffic regulations by installing radars in road automobile-related problems such as stolen cars and driving under the influence of intoxlcation.

These programmes had mixed levels of success and the effort seemed to be effective in lowering perceptions of physical and social disorder and in producing increase in local satisfaction with the neighbourhood and police services, which significantly decreased victimization.



Police Stress

by PS 765 S. Attard - Part 2

Generic External Features

As already mentioned above, the media does not help the image of the police. The law enforcement department is too much in the public eye to make mistakes and are more subjected to criticism. The police image that whatever he does "cannot go wrong" could put the officer into a lot of stress and could be the cause of a strainful police-public relationship.

Media Hostility

It is not right to put journalists all in the same pot. Many do their job well and respect police work. But it is also true that police work and law enforcement is "big" news to the media and incidents involving police officers are exploited in order to sell news. It is not right to picture the "bad guys" in the force on a "bold printed headlines" while avoiding and ignoring daily police activity of life saving even when police officers put themselves in jeopardy. Unfortunately, throwing a bad light on the police force by publishing photos and other material on the paper pays more. This however does not consider for a moment how badly this could damage the image of the police officers relationship with the public thus losing all their respect.

Public hostility/indifference/ambivalence

Now more than ever, the police feel isolated from the public. Nowadays, police officers are no longer looked up at and most of the citizens ignore them except when they need to file a complaint. The cop is best known amongs neighbourhood "kids" as the "Badge" and a gun - somebody to be avoided and ignored. All this could bring a copy in a state of isolation and loneliness.

Emotionally draining aspects of duty

Most police officers protect their family from the ugly world outside by shutting themselves out and not sharing with them their day however bad it would be. Doing this they are also psychologically protecting themselves. Keeping stress bottled up inside could do the individual a lot of harm. Those officers who would not or could not talk about their ugly experiences and feelings end up but taking all their frustrations at home to the spouse and family. This does not help much if they have a tensed or a conflicted household relationship.

Stress is also very much evident in alcohol abuse. In Policing, being still dominated by man, the drinking of alcohol is very common. Alcohol helps them to loosen the tension at work. A survey (Van Raalte 1979) revealed that sixty seven per cent of the police officers drink while on duty. In another survey, (Hurrell & Kross 1975) found that police officers have serious drinking problems. However many are afraid to be treated for this addiction in the fear that they might be demoted or suspended. Police personnel, on the other hand, hate to admit the high percentage of police officers with a drinking problem and are reluctant to highlight the problem and try to reprimand officers who are abusing alcohol.

Negative effects on family life

According to a research it results that law enforcement is one of the most stressful occupations and have a strong impact on the officer's personal relationship (Kirkham, 1976). This is evident in the high rate of marriage failures amongst police officers.

The work of the police could bring stress on the rest of the family. Even friends of the family might feel uncomfortable in what they might do or say. The wife tend to defend the husband's work. The daughter is afraid to bring a new boyfriend home because she is afraid of revealing her father's occupation while a son would be dared to do things that he is not supposed to do because his father is a cop.

Shift work will get on the wife's nerve. She has to

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cope with the different on and offs of the husband and very often left alone in the evenings and during the nights. In most cases the wife is left with nothing else to do but raise the family on her own, fill the empty spaces her husband leaves with the children and try to make time for everybody. She is also in most cases unable to live a normal life like any other wife.

After a day's work, policemen would go back home and shut themselves from the rest of the world. They do not share their day with their spouses and are so tired that all they want to do is to be left alone. Tension and stress is also common amongst wives of police officers who apart from having to cope with the family they are, in most cases, waiting for a phone call or someone at the door telling them that their husband had been injured or killed.

In a study (Rafky, 1974) it is revealed that one fourth and one fifth out of hundred police wives are dissatisfied with their husband's occupation and most of the arguments they have at home are due to the husband's work.

Police cynicism

The boring routine of police work such as lengthy unnecessary activity makes the police morose and cynical towards their work and the society.

The criminal justice system does not help and causes the police a lot of unnecessary stress. A day at the law courts could be either boring, straining or annoying. The hard work of the police officer is not appreciated when a criminal is brought before the courts. The lengthy hearing, the calling of witnesses, the frequent put offs of the cases and finally the feeling that the defendants are treated with lienancy is frustrating. It hurts the police to think that after even risking their lives, criminals get acquitted on some legal technicalities or plea bargaining.

Being a police woman

In one study (Wexler & Logan, 1983) out of twenty three out of twenty five policewoman reported stress caused by negative attitudes from their male coworkers who cannot accept them in ranks so many years dominated by man. Police women complaint that the males refuse to work with them and that they are not ready to accept them in the Force. Policewomen have to face blunt anti-women comments not only from the general public but also and perhaps more from their male colleagues. Furthermore they are not only excluded from high ranking but also have to face sexual harassment. Policewomen also find it difficult to keep up a relationship outside work. Men are reluctant to have a girlfriend/wife as a police officer.

Police work will become even more stressful in the future

The situation is alarming. It is predicted (Reiner, 1991) that in the future the society will be more violent. The relationship with the general public will be cold and distant. Precedures for law enforcement will become more complicated and the media more hostile. Terrorism and social problems such as drugs would be on the increase and a back-up of trained police force would be required to deal with the mentally ill and the elderly. Serious thinking should be given for change of police management to be able to cope with any unpleasant events and catastrophic dramas.

Law enforcement is there to keep the order and deal with problems created by the society. However the context of policing, now more than ever, is unclear and police involvement is vaguely described a one of service or a body of force to maintain the order. Police deal, with an increased percentage, with problems brought about by unemployment, political upsets and social deprivation. These problems which fall under the jurisdiction of the social planners and politicians increase the workload of the police and subsequently causes stress. If this situation persists it is wise for the government to discuss the possibility of reviewing the duties now falling under law enforcement and assign them onto other groups within the community such as the Town Councils.

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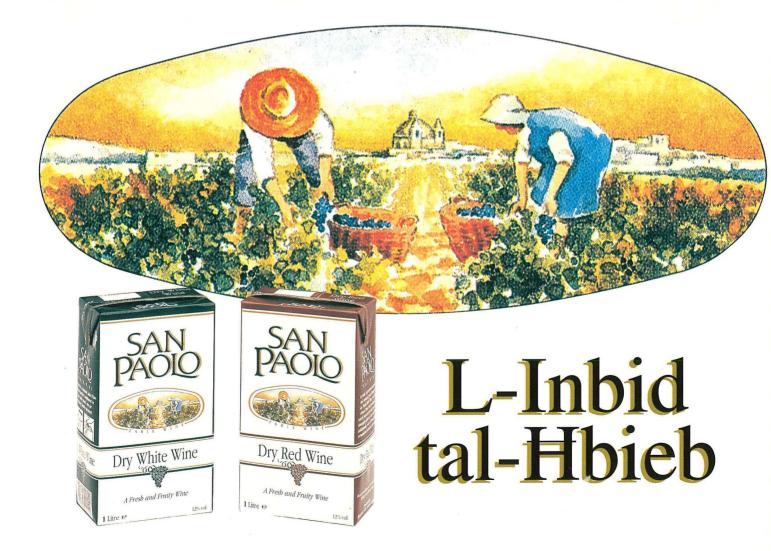
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How to communicate

In his writing, Babin M. explained how opening up with someone his feelings and talk openly about his frustrations helps. It is healthy for an officer to talk about his personal problems and fears. Counselling in one-on-one or small groups in an informal environment with trained police personnel is the best way to do this. Police officers are encouraged to bring along their spouses and close family during these meetings to participate in some of the sessions. During these meetings experiences are shared and problems are faced and if possible tackled. Wives and girlfriends get to know a lot more about the police set up and their work. They develop an interest in what their spouses' duties, dangers, its demands and responsabilities entails. They would become more understanding and supportive towards their mates.

What can be done to combat the dangers of stress to police officers?

To combat stress it would be wise if

- (a) all officers undergo periodic physical test to check stress with special attention to blood circulation and eating disorders.
- (b) more educational information on healthier living to police officers and instruct them how to recognise early symptoms of stress.
- (c) Provide with police personnel healthy diets and physical exercise. Qualified counsellors should also be made available to organise sessions of positive thinking, breathing, exercise and relaxation all in the aim to ease or beat stress.

Conclusion

In brief, first and foremost we need to accept the fact that the police who are stressed need support and help. This is important to maintain an effective and efficient public service thus creating a good policesociety relationship.

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Election	Ministers Responsible for the police	Legal Notice
1921	Hon Most Nobel Alfredo Caruana Gatto Count of Beberrua, Minister of Justice. Hon Dr. Francesco Buhagiar LL.D; M.L.A. Minister of Justice.	1921 - 1922 Govt. Notice 325 of 1921
		1922 - 1924 Govt. Notice 146 of 1922
1924	Hon Dr. Francesco Buhagiar LL.D; M.L.A. Head of Ministry and Minister for Justice. Hon. Professor Carlo Malia B. Litt. LL.D; M.L.A. Minister for Justice. Hon Ugo Pascal Mifsud LL.D; B. Litt. M.L.A Head of Ministry and Minister for Justice.	Govt. Notice 220 of 1924
		1924 - 1926 Govt. Notice 265 of 1924
		1926 - 1927 Govt. Notice 127 of 1926
1927	Hon Most Noble Sir Gerald Strickland GCMG;LL.B; M.P. Count della Catena. Head of Ministry and Minister for Police.	1927 - 1930 Govt. Notice 318 of 1927
1932	Hon Dr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici LL.D; M.L.A Minister for the Treasury and Police.	1932 - 1933 Govt. Notice 214 of 1932
1947	Hon Dr. Paul Boffa OBE; MD; MLA Head of Ministry and Minister for Justice.	1947 - 1950 Govt. Notice 604 of 1947
1950	Hon Dott. Enrico Mizzi B. Litt. LL.D; MLA Prime Minister and Minister for Justice. Hon. Dr. Giorgo Borg Olivier B.A; LL.D; MLA Prime Minister and Minister for Justice.	1950 Govt. Notice 557 of 1950
		1950 - 1951 Govt. Notice 690 of 1950
1951	Hon. Dr. Giorgio Borg Olivier B.A; LL.D; MLA Prime Minister and Minister for Works and Reconstruction.	1951 - 1954 Govt. Notice 291 of 1951
1953	Hon. Dr. Giorgio Borg Olivier B.A; LL.D; MLA Prime Minister and Minister for Works and Reconstruction.	1954 - 1955 Govt. Notice 13 of 1954
1955	Hon. Mr. Dominic Mintoff B.Sc; BE&A MA; A&CE MLA Prime Minister and Minister for Finance	1955 - 1958 Govt. Notice 124 of 1955
1962	Hon Dr. Giorgio Borg Olivier B.A; LL. D; D. Litt. MLA. Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning and Finance.	1962 - 1966 Govt. Notice 181 of 195
1966	Hon Dr. Giorgio Borg Olivier LL.D; D. Litt. M.P. Prime Minister.	1966 - 1971 Govt. Notice 239 of 1966
1971	Hon Mr. Dom. Mintoff B.Sc; BE&AM.A; A&CE M.P. Prime Minister.	1971 - 1976 Govt. Notice 460 of 1971
1976	Hon. Mr Dom Mintoff B.Sc; BE & A; M.A; A&CE. M.P. Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.	1976 - 1981 Govt. Notice 497 of 1976
1981	Hon Mr. Lorry Sant M.P. Minister for the Interior. Hon Mr. Dom. Mintoff B.Sc. BE &A MA; A&CE: M.P. Prime Minister of the Interior. Hon Dr. Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici B.A. LL.D: M.P. Minster of Education and of the Interior.	1981 - 1983 Govt. Notice 715 of 1981 1983 - 1984 Govt. Notice 557 of 1983
		1984 - 1987 Govt. Notice 1026 of 1984
1987	Hon Dr. Guido de Marco B.A: LL.D: M.P. Minister and Minister for Internal Affairs and Jusitce. Hon Dr. Ugo Mifsud Bonnici B.A.: LL.D: M.P. Minister of Education and of the Interior.	1987 - 1990 Govt. Notice 339 of 1987
		1990 - 1992 Govt. Notice 294 of 1990
1992	Hon Dr. Louis Galea B.A., LL.D.: M.P. Minister for Home Affairs and Social Development.	1992 - 1995 Govt. Notice 142 of 1992
1995	Hon Dr. Tonio Borg LL.D: M.P. Minister for Home Affairs	1995 - Govt. Notice 242 of 1995

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- Over 8000 workers suffer injuries at work?
- 95% of breadwinners in Malta do not provide sufficient financial protection for their family in the event of their untimely death or disablement?

Personal Accident Insurance is therefore not a question of conscience or obligation it is common sense!

My trip to Japan part 2

Parks, Temples and Etiquette

The attractive, flawless parks with sacred deer, turtles and fish also comprised Buddhist temples and other religious sites dedicated to Shintoism, the national religion. When entering religious buildings - including a Catholic church... for all that even any Japanese home - it is customary for the visitor to remove one's shoes and to leave them at the entrance.

I was actually startled when in a wooded area packed with picknicking people I saw young men in the nude stepping around seated persons and strolling along towards a vantage point so as to jump in the rapids of a waterfall.

I strange view presented itself when in a certain quarter I observed people at their desk, together with their files and papers, outside in the street for the purpose of having their houses cleaned.

I learned that Japanese decorum demanded that one must not pur one's own drink, and that whilst it is horribly rude to blow one's nose in public, social behaviour permitted slurping when partaking of food. In that respect I was initially taken aback when the business men with my relative made it quiete clear that they were fully appreciating the food in front of them. In my respect, however, that kind of favourable esteem in no way appealed to me... not even when actuated by an attractive young lady who on that occasion happened to be the daughter of one of the guests.

Judo

I underwent Ju-Jitsu training in a religious temple called "Buddokkai". In compliance with the strict observance of the Far East, I got used to removing my shoes when entering that sacred place, but on one occasion I forgot that normal practice and as a result, about ten young men jumped on me and floored me whilst making it clear what was expected of me.

Like the others, I wore the standard white padded attire... short trousers, a corresponding jacket with no buttons, and a belt of similar material showing your grade in that unarmed combat called Karate - the highest rank being the Black Belt.

To show me the sukpremacy that Judo conveys, the interpreter, at the primary stage, introduced me to a youngster of about 13 years and told me to attack him in any way I chose, even in effect not to bother about possible injuries.

Thus, in compliance with the strict rule just before

starting the struggle, one must show reverence to the Judo god an effigy of which is displayed on high, then respectfully make a curtsey to your opponent.

In no way did the idea of violence appeal to me especially so once I was dealing with a youngster of such a tender ago, but then in clear terms I was shown what severe physical force and assault actually implied and what lack of defensive measures actually entailed. I found myself severely set upon, and my strong reaction brought about negative effects like finding myself flying through the air!

In point of fact, a photographer caught me in that plight and publisehd that print in the Osalea newpaper with a caption (of course in Japanese) showing this "Blueeyed gentleman (synonymous to "European"), Officer of the Malta Police in Japan learning Judo."

Then, as from the second lesson, they kept on showing me the way to act, attack and react by way of the hands, feet and the body as a whole against an adversary. No rest was allowed... I just had to carry on out of breath, exhausted, completely worn out, in no way allawed to regain my rigour. On top of that, I could not even have a proper view all round me because of the intesive sweat streaming down my face.

No hope of sitting down (of course on the carpet covering the contest area)... but then unable even to stand any longer and incapable even to inhale freely, I could not but give in... and thus I collapsed! But... "Anazu! Anazu!" the instructor shouted, pointing at me! So, with these sharp words ringing in my ears, I just had to enforce myself to my feet again and to continue my struggle... as I stood, even against a new, fully refreshed adversary.

The blows and the 'flights' that I received were well within the sphere of my lesson which clearly implied that one's well-being comprised even a state of exhaustion for whatever cause.

I was censured for disregarding a rigid, strict order which, in the state I was in, I had completely forgotten, that is, never to hold your head up when training but to lower it and look down towards your navel so as to prevent some serious injury to the crown of your head. In fact, at that very time, a Japanese Police Officer competing in a Judo contest failed to abide by that rude when he was thrown overhead and thus sustained a fatal injury. Apart from methods of defence, Judo of course also teaches techniques of attack: I was taught in particular two blows which could well prove to be deadly. I was told most emphatically not to disclose those significant punches and to keep their awarness all to myself. In actual fact, 23 years later I was tempted to protect myself in that manner when a constable of mine and I were rounded up and set upon in Castille Square during the riots... my Guardian Angel witheld my hand in the last second and instead of those two better blows I gave the nearest assailant a sharp rap on his shoulder which sent him reeling.

When I finished the course, I passed the critical test and was given a Certificate of Efficiency (written in Japanese and English) together with an attracted Karate belt bearing my name in black, with colourful flowers in "Eddie", whilst a pagoda and animals embellished my surname - I was greatly impressed when my instructor made a short speech about me, and those present showed their appreciation by way of applause and congratualtions.

Public baths

After training, the rigorous rule was to clean and refresh oneself at the public baths, a Japanese standard that could not be bittered. The baths consisted in an antiroom with small cupboards for one's clothing, and huge baths with very hot, steaming water, and smaller ones with water of a lower temperature ending up in small basins containing icy-cold water. One is given a small towel only about a foot square to be used both as cleaning cloth with soap froth before entering any bath, and finally as a towel to dry oneself, strongly enough, most successfully.

Of course, every person was completely naked... likewise the women quite visible in their anti-room on the other side of the preminses - in no way an impressive factor when Japanese were concerned.

On my first visit I was all set to imitate the other youths who jumped in the largest bath...and thus to show off my Maltese mettle. So, after wiping off the froth off my body, I approached the bath... unimpressed by the little steam on its surface which I took for granted and regarded as a matter of course.

Standing on the side of the bath, I lowered my left leg and dippled my big toe in the water...! then... even the few hairs on top of my head protested and raised themselves like a "rizza"! Of course, my European calibre failed me and I was thus driven to the next more moderate bath.

On one occasion after the baths, a student who was learning Italian together with a female learner of English took me to a bar to drink sake, the national fermented liquor made from rice. The three of us were enjoying each other's company and conversation when, not long after, a large group of students entered the pub. One of them who appeared to be a leader jumped on a table and started to make a speech which I suspected to be somewhat anti-European... his hands were aimed at me and those present kept on staring at me. I found myself the largest of that which was being preached... somehow an attitude that in effect reached its apex in the four years ahead.

The "Italian" student with me said something to the other who rightaway got hold of my hand and escorted me outside through a small door on the side. She told me as best she could that my presence there could have had unwelcome consequences; she apologized by way of a "Gomenasai" then I - after thanking her by means of an "Arigato Cosaimas" - proceeded on my way.

Osaka Zoo

We decided to visit Osaka Zoo which, as informed, turned out to be quite an impressive locality with admirable gardens bearing an outstanding variety of flowers, shrubs, trees and countless species of animals. Here I should add rightaway that - as I shall explain later - that visit proved to be the most hilarious, sidesplitting episode of my whole life, up to this very day!

At the zoo, whilst I was busy taking photos, my relative informed me that his waterworks badly needed attention: in that respect, the worst part of all was my ignorance in not knowing how to say 'Public Conveniece' in Japanese!

I asked passers by - as best I could - but was not understood... by that time my relative was shuffling along as best he could... he even warned me that he could well end up leaving wet steps behind him! Heavens above, I told him to hold on and to bear in mind that we were the only Europeans over there!

Luckily we came across a group of students and one of them (with an "Italians" tab on his jacket) gave me the required lead to the special location that I wanted. We went right, left, right as directed... then found ourselves in front of a sizeable building that looked more like a temple or a pagada, as distinct from a public conveniece! By then my relative was trudging along at a very low rate!

No door was visible. I looked inside and saw a huge hall - totally empty - with a step all round and water flowing down the wall. That was it! 'Ahhh!' he hastily reacted, and joyfully increased his speed towards the nearest part of the step (as if entering a gateless Gehenna!).

As matters stood, I was all set to make a print of my relative doing the obvious, but then, as life would have it, just as I was about to focus that unique scene, a pretty young Japanese lady of some 20 years passed by on her way inside and - maybe by way of some Buddhis or Shintoist creed - chose to place herself in no other part of the massive hall but at just an arm's length from my relative who, naturally enough, thought that I was the one standing next to him!

I was completely stunned and flabbergusted, unable to take any phot, when I saw her turning round, lifting her skirt and with her hands on her knees adding her contribution to the flowing water! My relative, with his head inclined towards her, kept on expressing his relief by repeating his "Għall-erwieħ!... Għall-erwieħ Eddie!"

Seeing as much, I was completely and tearfully floored, camera and all! When he failed to receive any reply from "me" and saw, instead that female envature next to him, he forgot the departed "Erwich" and yelled "Hawn fejn qegħdin? Din x'qed tagħmel hawn?" On top of all, he was so fully taken aback that he even turned round as he stood... well and truly openly exposed!

I practically choked. And I was far from swift in getting up from the floor. Whilst wiping my eyes and waking up from that exotic scene, that young lady straightened herself up, pulled her skirt down, stepped away and walked out past me... after all, had she not just answered Nature's call?

How on earth could I explain to my relative why that young lady had chosen to place herself next to him at that particular, critical moment, and that the Japanese take a very practical view of the phenomena relating to the material world? Apart from that, it took me quite some time to digest that unique, comical view that was to last me well beyond any expectation! He never stoppe uttering "Patri u Filju..." even when gazing at monkeys and chimpanzees, serpents and bears, elephants and kangaroos and giraffs!

Japanese Prisons

I wondered what a Japanese Prison would be like, so I asked for the necessary permission to visit one. My request was granted, but tactfully they fined a date when I would have already left Osaka and travelled on to Tokyo.

However, in the normal course of events, we should have failed to reach that admirable capital seein that our trip was due to come to a terminal end catastrophically between Osaka and Tokyo.

On to Tokyo

We had made arrangement to fly over, but on arrival at the airport - just a few minutes late - we were very disappointed to see our monoplane taking off. However, as it came to be, it was in effect a matter of "Kull deni ħudu b'ġid" - even an Italian lady who had just joined us was so correct in telling us not to worry, whilst pointing out that "non ogni male vien a nuocere".

When, as agreed, we returned the following day for our flight, we realized clearly enough that missing the plane the previous day had indeed been a matter of a Great Blessing in Disguise. We were shown that day's newspaper featuring "our" plane on its front page, completely burnt out after crushing on the side of a mountain. It was quite a shocking ordeal once we were so close to be roasted alive together with everyone else on board. The officer in charge then apologized on behalf of the Company as through a mistake, our names had been included in the list of passengers charred in the crash.

When, on the way to Tokyo we saw a mountain in front of us, the plane started spiralling down whilst the altimeter kept on lowering its reading. The passengers got highly excited: we had reached the disastrous spot of the previous day... but all was quiet again when the plane regained its height, then flow over that particular, mountainous area.

Return Trip

The time had come for our return home, this time on the PO SS Rampura. Whilst crossing the South China Sea, on our way to Hong Kong, the ship started veering in an unexpected, staggering manner through a heavy squall. We came to know that the course of all that was due to the tail of a typhoon, a violent hurricane common in that region, just as well, for all that, that we had not been punched by that eyclone in some other way... its tail was more than enough!

Another item worth recording concerned the outstanding number of sharks surging around the hull, soon after leaving Singapore: it looked as if the sharks in the Indian Ocean were starving and thus had homed in on us, in search of food cast overboard.

Sharks can smell the fatal end of a human being, but one of the Officers denied that there was any death on board. In that case I tried to solve that quandary by referring to the pungent fragranced being diffused by the fair young lady standing nearby who I later came to know was an Italian/American. She was keen on speaking Italian. We ended our friendship at the end of the trip, but then she looked forward to hearing more about Malta... over in the United States.

