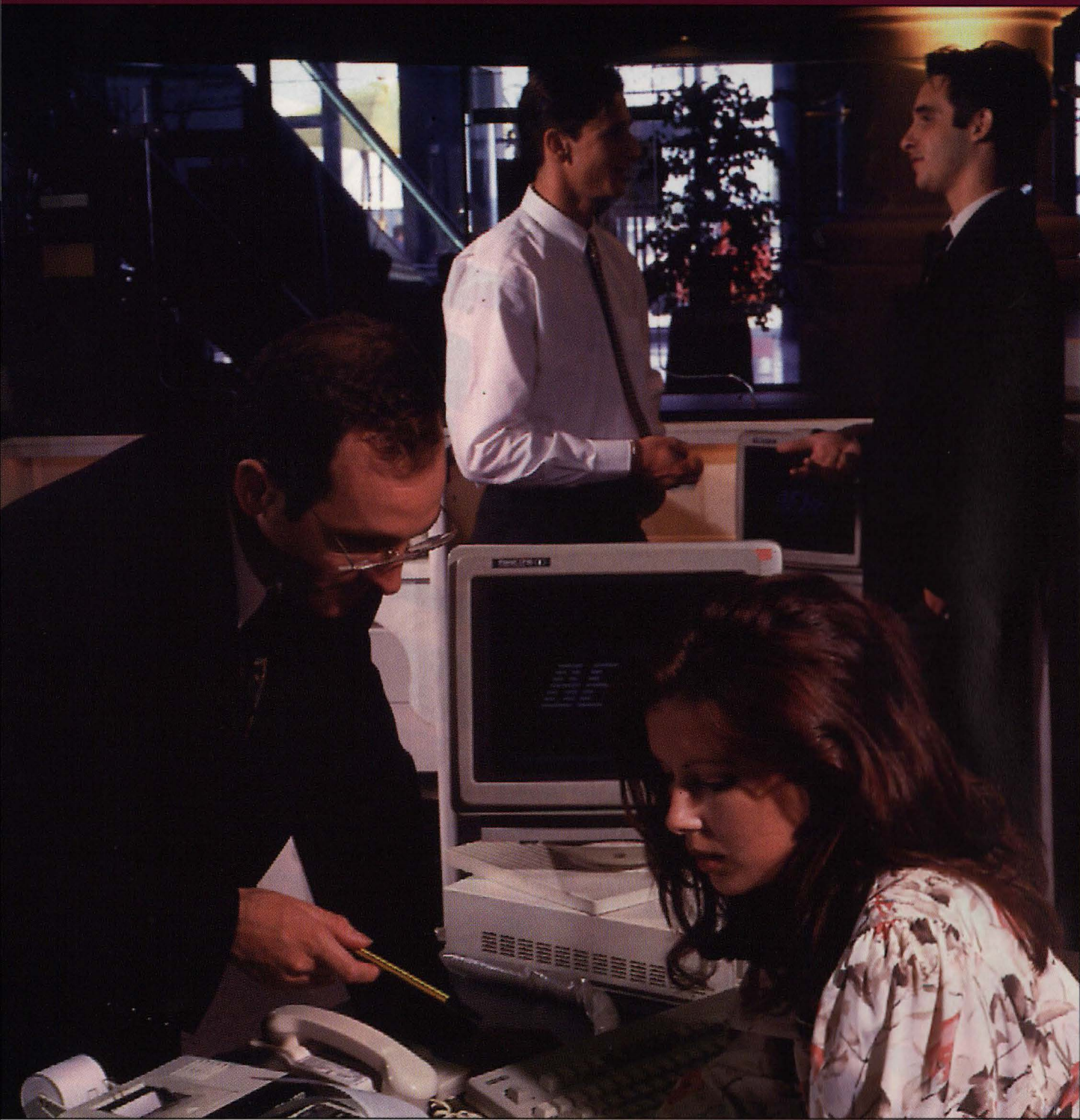


# IL-PULIZIJA

Vol. 9 Nru. 2 Harġa Jannar - Frar 1995



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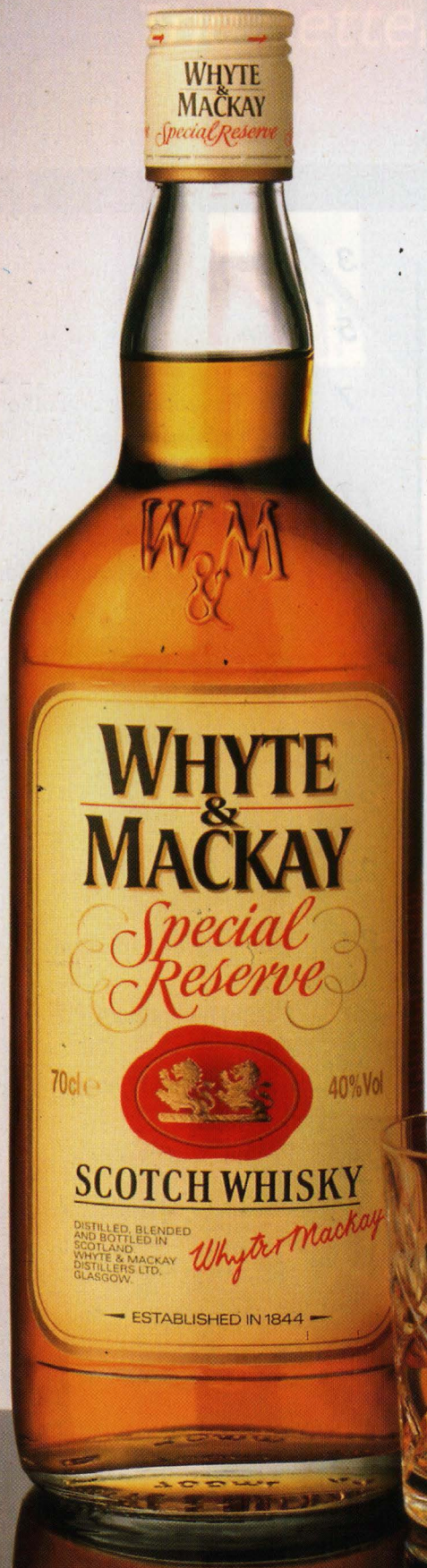
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**IL-PULIZIJA**  
 tiringrazzja lid-ditti u agenti tar-reklami li għoġobhom jagħtuna u nheggu lil qarreja biex jagħmlu użu minnhom.

**Il-Korp u r-Rizorsi Umani**

*Il-Korp tal-Pulizija jiffunzjona biss mill-istess attivita tal-membri tiegħu stess primarjament. Dan hu dak li sikwit nisimgħu fuq is-saħħa tar-rizorsi uman. Huwa għalhekk importanti li biex wieħed ikun ċert mill-aħjar użu ta' l-istess rizorsi umani disposti, wieħed irid ikun jaf x'tip ta' rizorsi umani għandna fil-korp tal-Pulizija u dan biex is-soċjeta Maltija tkun żgura mill-istess effiċjenza tal-korp, kif ukoll biex l-istess membri tal-korp jipproduċu dak ix-xogħol li jafu jagħmlu sew.*

*Nafu per eżempju li hemm numru sabiħ ta' membri tal-Korp li għamlu diversi korsijet speċjalizzati konnessi max-xogħol tal-pulizija kemm f'Malta u kemm barra. Ohrajn li attendew għall-Seminars u konferenzi fejn ġew trattati sugġetti partikolari l-aktar importanti fil-qasam ta' l-investigazzjoni. Jeżistu wkoll numru żgħir ta' gradwati fil-korp tagħna, mingħajr ma nħalli barra dawk li bħalissa qed isegwu xi kors ta' studju fl-universita ta' Malta. Dawn kollha ċertament jikkontribwixxu għat-tishih tar-rizorsi umani li hemm fil-Korp tal-Pulizija. Sintendi biex wieħed jieħu l-aħjar riżultati, irid isir aġġornament fi hdan il-korp biex jiġi żgurati li dak li jeżisti qed jiġi applikat sewwa u fl-aħjar interess tal-Korp u tas-soċjeta Maltija. Dan isir regolari barra minn Malta biex jiġi żgurati l-aħjar management bl-inqas ħela u nies u bl-aħjar riżultati.*

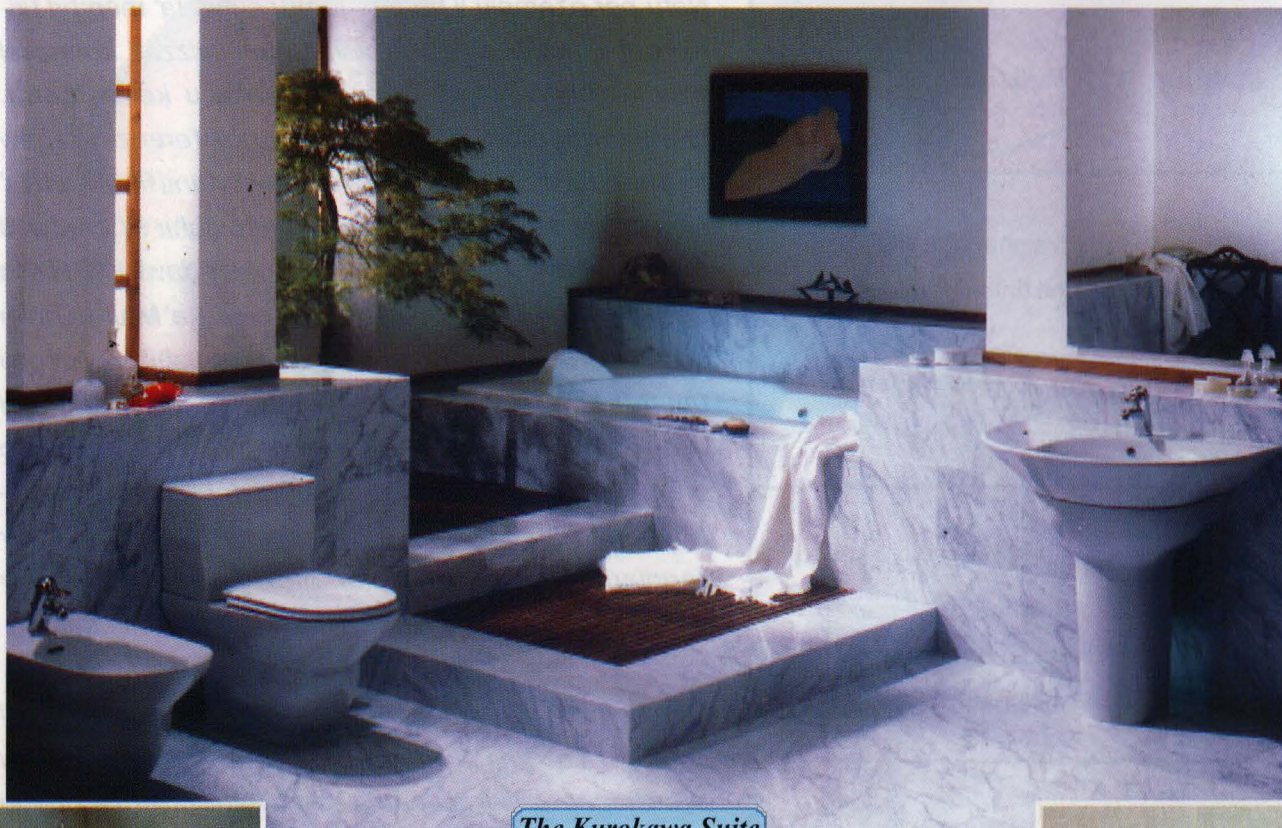
*Dan hu neċessarju wkoll fi hdan il-korp tagħna biex kull membru li qiegħed fil-korp jiġi applikat dak ix-xogħol lilu li jista jagħti l-aħjar riżultati la darba l-abilittajiet tiegħu jiġu defeniti. Eżercizzju bħal dan jitlob struttura u organizzazzjoni fi hdan il-korp liema eżercizzju irid isir regolari u mingħajr waqfien biex b'hekk jiġi dejjem żgurati l-aħjar tmexxija u l-inqas ħela fil-Korp tal-Pulizija għall-ġid ta' pajjiżna.*

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

# *A new bathroom for a new era.* *Introducing* ABSOLUTE *by Ideal Standard*

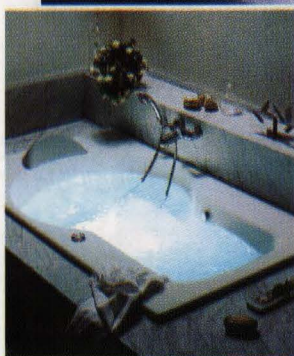


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## Il-kontribuzzjoni tat-tlett xhur

Il-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija għandhom l-obbligu li jhallu kontribuzzjoni fix-xahar li tmur f'fond imsejjaħ "General Fund". Dan il-fond beda fl-1919 u matul iż-żminijiet il-kontribuzzjoni varjat fl-ammont skond il-pagiet. Bħalissa, din il-kontribuzzjoni hija ta' Lm1 fix-xahar, iżda tingabar kull tliet xhur. Dan il-ħlas hu kundizzjoni tas-servizz u l-fond hu kkontrollat minn Awditur. Dan kollu hu skond il-liġi kif stipulat fl-Avviz Legali 14/60 art 12.

Wieħed jistaqsi imma minn dan il-fond x'nieħu lura?

L-ewwelnett ippermettili nistaqsi jiena kif taf kif titqassam il-Lm1 li tħallas fix-xahar? Aktar m'ilek fil-korp, aktar huwa għajb għalik jekk għadek ma taf! Bħalma hu obligu tiegħek li tħallas, daqshekk ieħor hu dritt tiegħek li tkun taf kemm staqsejt? Jew kont toqgħod fuq dak li jgħidu? Ħalli nagħti eżempju forsi kont temmen li tħallas tal-"Mess" u qatt ma kont tieħu xejn. Jekk hu hekk għandek żball. Fil-fatt tal-"Mess" ħadd ma jħallas xejn.

Il-Lm1 titqassam hekk: 60c jibqgħu fil-"General Fund", 25c imorru fil-fond "Mutual Help" (tal-mejtin -biex niftieħmu aħjar) u 15c imorru għall-Association.

## Fondi

Għandek tkun taf ukoll li fi ħdan il-Korp jeżistu diversi fondi, fosthom kif semmejt, dak tal-Mutual Help (tal-mejtin) u tal-Association li għalihom tħallas int.

Hafna spejjeż li jsiru matul is-sena jithallas mill-General Fund. Mela it-25c li jmorru fil-fond tal-Mutual Help, dan il-fond iħallas is-somma lill-familjari tal-membri li jmut jew ta' dak l-ex membru jekk ikun għadu jikkontribwixxi.

Mill-fond tal-Association jithallsu parti mill-ispejjeż li jsiru għal kull attivita li ssir lill-membri tal-korp, familjari jew it-ffal. Il-parti l-oħra tal-ispejjeż tithallas mill-fond ġenerali. Dawn jinkludu, ir-riċevimenti, il-parties u r-rigali tat-tfal, fost oħrajn.

Mill-fond Ġenerali jithallsu l-ispejjeż kollha għal dak kollu li jsir għall-membri fil-korp u ċerti spejjeż jinqassmu proporzjonalment mal-Assocjazzjoni. Wieħed għandu japprezza u jzomm quddiem għajnejh li l-ispejjeż biex torganizza xi attivita jkun kbar u fejn jidhlu r-rigali, xi ħaġa aktar. U fuq kolloxx kulhadd jippretendi t-tajjeb, mingħajr ma jħallas tajjeb li trid tqis ukoll li matul iż-żmien, jiżdiedu wkoll il-pagiet u ma jistax ikun li l-kontribuzzjoni tibqa' l-istess jekk mill-fond noqgħodu nnaqqsu biss mingħajr ma nerġgħu nroddu, nispiċċaw b'fond xott, kif kważi jinsab bħalissa.

Wara kolloxx, jekk nagħmiu fond b'saħħtu jkun ta' siwi għal kulhadd, fejn wieħed ikun jista' jgawdi aktar. Infakkar ukoll li jesżisti wkoll il-Welfare Committee li prinċiparjament dan jikkunsidra xi talbiet speċjali t'għajjnuna minn membri tal-korp. Jekk il-fond ikun batut, wieħed ma jistax jistenna mirakli lura. F'każ ta' bżonn dan il-fond irid jagħmel tajjeb lim'għandniex "Insurance". Ta' min jiftakar li sa llum, m'għandniex xi forma ta' Insurance u dan mhux għax mhix ix-xewqa tagħna jew

għax ma ppruvajniex. Pero minħabba nuqqas ta' konkorenza kellna nabbandunaw it-twaqqifta' skema għalissa.

Madankollu xorta fi ħsiebna nipersistu sabiex insibu l-aħjar skema li tkun tghodd għalina li għal kemm tkun fuq bażi volontarja bi ħlas, xorta waħda nħossu li għandu jkollna skema ta' Insurance. Id-diskors dwar il-ħlas għall-iskema hu diskors ieħor, iżda jaqbel li nuru r-rieda tagħna waqt li jkun għaddejjin id-diskussjonijiet kif ngħinu fil-ħlas. Ta' min jikkunsidra, ngħidu aħna li la l-fond isir b'saħħtu mhux ħażin, ikun hemm forma ta' sussidju, għaliex le? Fuq kolloxx dawn huma flusna stess u nużawhom għall-aħjar skopijiet għal titjib fil-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol tagħna bl-aħjar benefiċċji possibbli.

Fid-dawl ta' dan kollu, inħasset il-ħtieġa li għaż-żminijiet tal-lum il-kontribuzzjoni jkun xieraq li tiżdied għal Lm5.00 kull tlett xhur. B'hekk, il-kontribuzzjoni ser issaħħah il-fond b'xi 66%.

## Kunsill Ewropew għall-Unjoni tal-Pulizija

Dan l-aħħar il-Kummissarju għaddieli żewġ rivisti mahruġa regolarment mill-Kunsill Ewropew tal-Unions tal-Pulizija li għandu l-uffiċċju tiegħu fi Franza. (European Council of Police Unions - ECPU).

Minn x'hin qrajt ir-rivisti, mill-ewwel għetni x-xewqa li nara kif nista' nressaq l-Assocjazzjoni tagħna aktar fl-Ewropa, viċin ta' Korpi oħra tal-Pulizija. Din irrivista "Solidarite de la Police Europeenne", hija ppublikata f'erba' lingwi, ingliz, Franciz, Spanjol u Germaniz.

Meta urejt bix-xewqa li l-Assocjazzjoni tal-Pulizija ta' Malta tidhol membru f'dan il-kunsill, il-Kummissarju halla f'idejna.

Nhar is-16 ta' Jannar 1995 ktibt lis-Segretarju Ġenerali Roger Bouiller u tlabtu jilqa' t-talba tagħna biex nissieħbu fil-kunsill. Fit-30 ta' Jannar 1995, ġejt infurmat b'telefonata mill-Uffiċċju tas-Segretarju Ġenerali li kien interessat li jaċċettana bħala membri u qegħdin f'korrispondenza b'dan il-għan. Dan il-kunsill jimpenja ruħu biex igib indipendenza vera għall-Unions tal-Pulizija 'l bogħod minn partiti politiċi u gvernijiet, u jisħaq fost oħrajn li l-Pulizija jaħdmu ħinijiet u f'kundizzjonijiet li jgħinuhom iżommu kundizzjoni psikoloġika tajba neċessarja fil-qadi ta' dmirijietna. Bħala membri fi ħdan il-Kunsill hemm Franza, Spanja, Portuga, Italja, Greċja, Germanja, Belgium, Cipru, Ungerija, Polonja, Bulġarija u ċ-Cekoslovakkja.

Hemm ukoll pajjiżi li jagħamluħa ta' osservaturi bħal Portuga, Irlanda, Svizzera u l-Olanda

Nispera li sa ħaġa oħra inkunu f'pożizzjoni li nagħti tgharif, aktar dwar l-għaqda tagħna mal-Kunsill. B'hekk inkunu ressaqna l-Kor tagħna aktar viċin kollegi oħra 'l bogħod minn xtutna għall-benefiċċi tagħna u fl-stess ħin inkunu qed ngħollu isimna u isem Malta.



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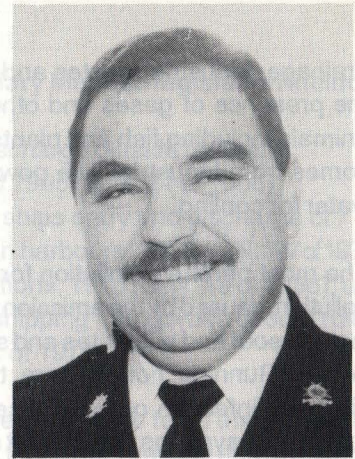
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# The Environment and other Legal related issues.

We must first understand what we mean by environment. Generally it is referred to those forces and conditions that surround and influence living and non-living things. So a human being's environment includes such factors as temperature, food supply, and other people. A plant's environment may be made up in soil, sunlight, and animals that will eat the plant. A rock's environment may be made up of seaweed, water and fish. Non living environment factors, such as temperature and sunlight, make up the abiotic environment. Living or recently living things, such as seaweed and food, make up the biotic environment. Both the abiotic and biotic environment interact to make up the total environment of living or non living things.

A more lawfully oriented definition of environment is that given by the well known Italian jurist, **Sergio Mattaini Chiari**, who is a magistrate in Gubbio, and a



*Supt. Dr. Angelo Farrugia LL.D.*

member of the Judicial Council of the Court of Appeal of Perugia, where in his latest thesis on the subject, "It danno da lezione ambientale", defines environment as being "a coincidere con la globalita degli aspetti esteriori alla persona, che alla persona consentono, nelle teste di valori <primari>, vita fisica, e, nella veste di valori <secondari> (ma non meno essenziali), vita psichica, in altri termini l'esplicarsi della sua personalita (che e un tutto inscindibile di tali elementi), sotto i piu diversi risvolti". In other words one defines environment according to the various aspects on looks at.

## CONSTITUTION

There is no reference to the environment in our constitutional although under article of the declaration of Principles. It is declared that "The State shall safeguard the Landscape and the historical and artistic patrimony of the nation". A similar constitutional provision is found in the Italian constitution where there is also reference to the preservational right for historical works. On the other hand there are special laws which are directly connected with the environment, like our Environment Protection Act of 1991 or the Italian very special legislation with particular reference to Venice, "per la salvaguardia di Venezia".

Before tempting to mention the bulk of related legislation and women's particular handicap to act before the courts, to protect our surrounding environment, it would be wiser at this stage to discuss pollution, environment life cycle and ecology.

## POLLUTION

Actually environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which people pollute the surroundings. Pollution is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. For example, exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution. But the automobile provides

transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water, but factories provide jobs for people. Too much fertiliser or pesticide can ruin soil, but fertilisers and pesticides are important aids to the growing of crops.

## CYCLE

Every living thing is related with other living or even non living things. This is another branch of study, known as Ecology where the study of the relationships among living things, and between living things and other parts of the environment, is carried out by scientists. All this has to be explained in terms of a cycle.

Daily wastes are turned into useful, or at least harmless substances. Bacteria called aerobic bacteria use oxygen to decay natural wastes such as dead fish and break them down into chemicals, including nitrates, phosphates and carbon dioxide. These chemicals, called nutrients, are used as food by algae (tiny water plants) and other green plants in the water. The algae serve as food for microscopic animals called zoo plankton, and the small fish in turn are eaten by larger fish. The large fish eventually die and bacteria break them down, beginning the cycle again. The cycle, however, will be destroyed if too much waste matter is poured into the water.

The position is simple. Once too much oxygen is used by the bacteria, then less and less oxygen is available for the animals and plants in the water. This will result in that more animals and plants die, adding even more wastes to the water. In the complete absence of oxygen, anaerobic bacteria will replace aerobic bacteria, and these will decay wastes but causes water to be concentrated with smelly gases.

## TYPES OF POLLUTION

Understanding this simple natural procedure, one will easily understand that untreated sewage, agriculture

drainage, industrial wastes and heated water due to the presence of gases and other materials, can kill animals including fish and plants. Heated water also comes from industries like power stations, that use water for cooling.

The most pertinent pollution for human beings is air pollution, caused by the emission of gases. Air pollution include soot and sulphates and such pollutants affect health. Running noses, sore throats, head colds, sinusitis (infection of the sinuses), and other upper respiratory systems occur most often when ozone (a form of oxygen that is a pollutant ground level) and particulates were highest. Pollutants another form of acid rain are formed when moisture in the air combines with NO<sub>2</sub> (nitrogen dioxide) and SO<sub>2</sub> (sulphur dioxide) released mainly by automobiles, factories, and power plants. The reaction between moisture and the chemical compounds, produces nitric and sulphuric acids, which fall to earth with rain or snow. These acids pollute our reserve of water, resulting in the death of fish and even worse the contamination of drinking water. Acid rain pollution also damages buildings and statues.

#### **PRESENCE OF U.V. RADIATION**

By now everybody has heard of the ozone hole in our atmosphere. The first ozone layer depletion has been noticed a few years ago over the Antarctica. We know that the ozone layer protects life on earth by absorbing almost all the sun's damaging ultraviolet radiation. It has been scientifically proved that the main depletion factor of the ozone layer is a chlorine containing air pollutant, known as C.F.C.'s, short for chlorofluoro carbons.

Today following the majority of the world's nations signing the protocol of Montreal, the presence of C.F.C. in the atmosphere has to be completely halted not later than the year 2010. This will at least reduce substantially U.V. radiation which is regularly causing skin cancer and other problems.

#### **GREENHOUSE EFFECT**

The ozone hole moreover, could warm the earth's atmosphere rapidly, causing frequent drought in some of today's best food producing areas and a flooding of seaports. In addition, the world's supply of fossil fuels eventually will run out. A build up of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere may embrace the greenhouse effect. It serves as a "gatekeeper" for energy. It allows sunlight to warm the earth, but prevents heat from escaping back into space. To make matters worse the destruction of tropical rain forest by fire - and burning of course, adds CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere - is decreasing the global rate to photosynthesis, in which green plants remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the air and return oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>). That is why the Amazon in Brazil is called one of the main "lungs" of the world.

#### **SOLID WASTES**

Other visible pollutants are the unorganised disposal of junked automobiles, tires, refrigerators, cans, plastic bottles, scrapes of materials, etc. Dumps as we know, also provide homes for disease carrying animals, such cockroaches and rats. Plastic will not decay like other materials and give off harmful gases when burned. Other solid wastes include the presence of lead in our countryside due to the presence of shotgun pellets in the soil. Today experts are even advocating the removal of lead based points and recycling batteries which by themselves account for about 80 per cent of the lead used. A W.H.O. (World Health Organization) new health limit of presence of lead in our blood is 10 micrograms per decilitre of blood. Scientific studies show that blood levels higher than this, could cause mental problems in children and stunt their growth. Lead can come into our food VIA a food chain, that is when materials are passed from one organisation to another. The heavy metals like lead and mercury collect in tissues and organs. Most of the heavy metals, and lead is one of them, can easily effect the human nervous system.

#### **OTHER SOLID PARTICLES**

Water tanks made of asbestos are still very common in Malta. Asbestos particles find themselves in the water and consequently later inside our body, deposit in our lungs and are not degradable.

This causes lung cancer. In U.S.A., in the late 80's plans were introduced in all states to remove the use of asbestos for domestic purposes. In fact school systems that fail to comply with such an imposed regulation, faced fines of up to five thousand dollars a day for each violation. Certainly women here in Malta could do much more to look after their own health and of their children in this aspect only!

#### **SAVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND CONTROLLING POLLUTION**

We must find ways to recycle waste, explore new technological developments, impose restrictions, motivate government action, and stimulate private organizations in order to control pollution and enjoy a healthier environment in the years to come. The appropriate legislation is the obvious answer, but there has to be also regular research that leads to better understandings of environmental problems. An incentive could be to provide money for voluntary organisations for anti pollution programs. Should Malta have an Environmental Protection Agency? Such an Agency will have the power to consult and to set and enforce pollution standards. It can also conduct research. Certainly nothing should in the meantime stop women from forming other off shoot organisations to fight pollution and to have a cleaner environment! The hitgher population growth is, the greater the need

should be felt to control wastes and provide alternatives for traditional energy productions.

### CONTROL OF WASTES

We must see that we use less coal as this emits sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) which as explained earlier causes acid rain. Methods could be formed to capture this gas and reuse it for the production of sulphuric acid. Cans and glass bottles can be re used and recycled. Automobile tires, can be reused for the same purpose. Automobile engines can be equipped with devices to burn fuel containing little or no lead and to make the combustion processes more complete. The use of plastic containers should be reduced. Plastic production helps create a demand for more electric power plants which in turn burn fuel such as coal which is a major source of air pollution. Plastic is also not easily recyclable.

### CLEANER ALTERNATIVE

One of the most inviting prospect and cleanest alternative for energy production is solar energy. It is a fact that every day, the sun delivers to our plant 20,000 times as much energy as we use. The two problems with solar energy, however is, that there is not always enough of it where and when it is needed, and it is not always very concentrated. However this alternative could complement existing traditional energy production plants, thus lessening the pollution in the air.

### MALTESE LEGISLATION

The Maltese legislation relating to the prevention, reduction and control of pollution is quite substantial although by far not exhaustive. The primary legislation include the following:

- a) Code of Police Laws (chapter 10)
- b) Petroleum (importation and sale) ordinance (chapter 25)
- c) The explosives ordinance (chapter 33)
- d) Factories ordinance (chapter 107)
- e) Ports ordinance (chapter 170)
- f) Continental shelf act (chapter 194)
- g) Clean air act (chapter 200)
- h) Territorial waters and contiguous zone act (chapter 226)
- i) merchant shipping act (chapter 234)
- j) Marine pollution (prevention and control) act of 1977 (act XI) of 1977.
- k) International convention for the safety of life at sea (ratification) act, 1986 (act XXV of 1986)
- L) Food, drugs and drinking water act (chapter 231)
- m) Litter act (chapter 206)
- n) Animal food and feeding stuffs act (chapter 183)
- o) Criminal code (chapter 9) and Environment protection act 1991

### Other subsidiary Maltese legislation include:

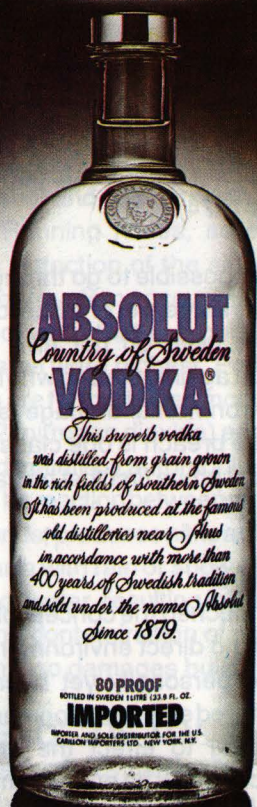
- 1) Material discharge outside harbours regulations 1905 (G.N. 24 of 1905)
- 2) Petroleum ships entry and discharge of petroleum in harbours, 1936 (G.N. 397 of 1936)
- 3) Port regulations, 1966 (G.N. 43 of 1966), and
- 4) Merchant shipping (dangerous goods) rules, 1974 (G.N. of 1974).

Although it would be impossible to go through all this bulk of legislation at this stage, yet one has to observe that most of the laws cited do not give rights to individuals to act in court against the one who breaches the law once the environmental damage is caused. The plaintiff, unless the breach is one classified as a rule of public order, must prove first that he has judicial interest in the matter.

### DIFFUSED RIGHTS

At this point, we have touched the concept of diffused rights, that is although no direct environmental damage is caused to me personally yet because the surroundings have suffered some environmental damage, then that is going to effect the immediate neighbourhood of which I might be one of its members. Can I, on my own initiative make a civil suit against the environmental breaches having such diffused right? Certainly this is not possible under Maltese law as it is today. One must first prove his juridical interest in order to successfully plea in court! As long as there are no special laws to protect such rights, the legal framework as it is today, will give no protection to the powerless against the powerful. *g. Romeo in his "L'interesse diffuse l'ambiente e il giudice amministrativo". Forom., 1986, 11, 2594* gives various examples where in Italy, today, under various special laws, it is possible for an individual, even though merely the holder of a diffused right, to successfully make an action through a minister of the government. But what if the minister remains passive and does not himself (through his office) proceed? The answer is still not clear. It is understood that diffused interest are not of a public interest *stricto sensu*. not of a private interest, but of a collective interest. An example of the latter may be grid blasting at the Malta Drydocks, where the people living at the area, Cottonera, have a collective interest. Would it not be possible for a person living in some other part of Malta to have also an interest in cleaning the air from such grid particles?

It is here where the legal formulae have to be found in the coming years to ensure a better environment. The "fruttori" are certainly human beings as members of the "collectivita". and women, who are always more numerous in our population, should present themselves as the forerunners in this so called 'iniziativa popolare.

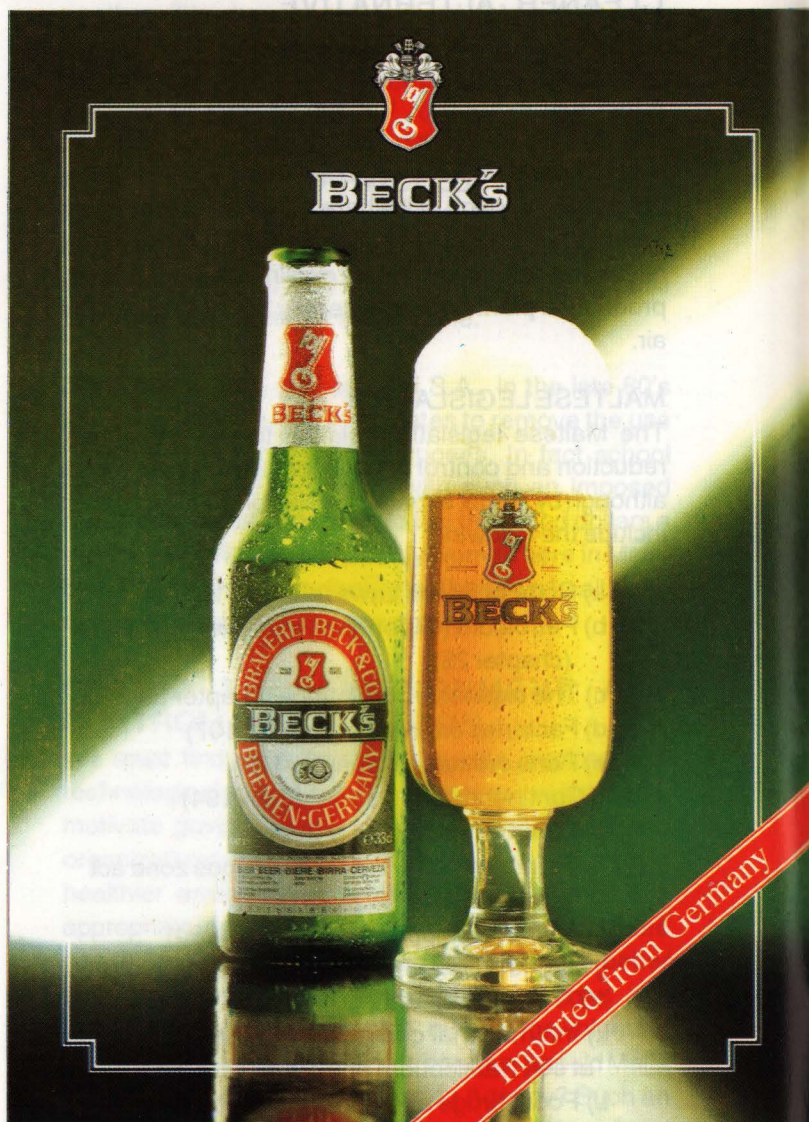


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## Pagna ta' l-Ittri

The Honourable Commissioner,  
The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation would like to express to you and your colleagues most heartfelt thanks for very warm and considerate welcome which you extended to the children of officers and members of the Police of the Russian Federation killed in the line of duty.

Accept, please, my most sincere wishes of success in your line of work and general well-being.  
With respect and hope for, further cooperation.

Signed by:  
V. Yerin  
*Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation*

Dear Sir,  
It is with deep regret to hear of the death of former Police Commissioner, Mr. Vivian de Gray.

The undersigned had the pleasure to serve in the Police Force, under this gentleman from 1952 to 1959. During my posting at P.H.Q., mainly at the secretary's office, many were the times where I had to take dictation in Pitman's Shorthand from the late Mr. de Gray - he, himself leaving a very proficient shorthand writer.

If a write-up on Mr. de Gray is intended in a future issue of the Police Journal "Il-Pulizija", I would be very much obliged if you kindly could send me a copy of same.

Wishing you, your officers and other ranks, the best of 1995.  
Keep up the good work.

Signed by:  
Frank X. Micallef (ex. PS 926)

Sur Editur,

Nixtieq għal darb' oħra nitlobok f'it spazju fil-magazine tagħna 'Il-Pulizija' biex hekk kif ktibt biex nitlob għal dak li xtaqna, hekk ukoll nirringrazzja fl-istess mod wara l-istess talba tiegħi u ta' oħrajn giet milqugħa u attwata.

Qiegħed nirreferi, sur Editur, għal talba li jien kont għamilt f'isem dawk kollha diletanti tal-logħob tat-Table Tennis.

Sur Editur, din il-mejda fl-aħħar waslet, u jien nixtieq nighid grazzi għal dan speċjalment għal min kien strumentali biex dan sehħ, u hawn qiegħed nirreferi għall-Maġġur J.Agius (tal-Mess), li ha interess anki personali sabiex din il-mejda setgħet tinxtara u titpoġġa fil-games room tagħna flimkien mal-billiard u l-American Pool.

Għal darb' oħra, grazzi.

Signed by:  
Emmanuel Mifsud (P.C. 451)

## ***Il-Karba tal-Pitiross***

*Kemm nixtieq li qed nittajjar  
fil-kampanja kollha lwien  
jew insib xi sigra kbira  
go xi għalqa jew f'xi gnien.*

*Imma x-xorta lill messet  
illi nkun f'qafas magħluq  
għewwa kamra jien imdendel  
mhux imdorri f'dan l-egħluq.*

*Il-hallieq lili għamilni,  
biex nittajjar għol-widien,  
biex infahhru bl-għana tiegħi,  
u nsebbhu il-holqien.*

*Għaliex qbatni, għaliex qfiltni?  
X'kont qed ngħamel jien f'żazin?  
Gejt mill-bogħod biex inżur Malta,  
kemm int kiefer x'wahda din.*

*Ma jiswiex li għandi x'niekol,  
għaliex dan mhux l-ikel tiegħi,  
jien xi dudu jew dubbiena,  
dawka kienu l-għaxqa tiegħi!*

*Min jaf kieku għalaqt lilek,  
kienx jabdek xi disperament!  
U nifirdek mill-familja,  
**Żgur li ma kontx tkun kuntent!***



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## Silence and safeguards under U.K. law by Supt Dr. A. Farrugia LL.D.)

Mr. Hurd has made it clear that the law on the right of silence is going to be changed. The only question, soon to be proposed by his Working Group, is precisely how.

While some lawyers' organizations are prepared to accept the need to put a stop to "ambush" defences at trial and there is precedent for the idea of pre-trial outlining of defences already on the statute book-most continue to oppose moves to tamper with the suspect's rights in the police station. One exception, now, is the Law Society. It says that Jall interviews should begin with the present caution. But if the suspect remains silent a modified caution could be administered in the form suggested by the 1972 Criminal Law Revision Committee.

The safeguard suggested by the Law Society is that investigating officers should make available to the suspect and his solicitor a written summary of the allegations and the facts behind them before the interview recommences the suspect's right to see a solicitor would also have to be spelled out afresh the modified caution was to be administered.

The suggestion echoes the 1981 Royal Commission's view that any change in the law would require that suspects were provided with full knowledge of their rights at all stages of the investigation, complete information about the evidence available to the police at the time and an exact understanding of the consequences of silence. It is nonetheless something of a U-turn. Last October it seemed that the matter of ambush at trial (which involves rather different considerations: NILE October 14, 1988) was the only area where concessions would be made.

To be fair the Law Society, like most people on the lawyers' side of the line, says that it is not convinced that the Police and Criminal Evidence Act safeguard for the suspect in the police station, including the right to access to solicitor, have somehow disadvantaged the police in the investigation of crime. In the face of Stir Hurd's intransigence, it wants to Make constructive suggestions.

These are likely, however, to please no-one. Though presumably aimed at the problem of the police holding most of the cards, a big factor in the invocation of the right to remain silent in the first place, it is debatable whether the Law Society's proposals will attract the support of large numbers of its criminal practitioner members, who believe that the twin rights of access to a solicitor and of silence are the safeguards which are needed. The compromise is also sure to be resisted by the police, who will react loudly against having to disclose anything at all before the case reaches a judicial tribunal and point to increased risks high might be run by witnesses or potential witnesses. Since the police seem to be winning most of the arguments, the chances are that it would be unacceptable to liar Curd too.

A judicial process solution must be better, and the safeguards in the Scottish system of judicial examination before the sheriff (NLJ October 28 1988) might be one way out of the difficulties. The accused can choose between silence and complaining, for instance, that a confession was obtained improperly, and he has the opportunity of giving facts in his defense which were not mentioned at the police station. Only if he fails to

reveal these matters at this stage is adverse comment from judge and prosecutor allowed at his subsequent trial.

The Scottish system is worth examining for other reasons failure to reveal matters crucial to the accused's defence can only be consented on at trial. It cannot corroborate other evidence in the case. This is a central and crucial question in the Working Group's paper. It could make the difference between a prosecution taking place or not, its role needs to be examined in other contexts too. In a system which sweeps away the right of silence, particularly if there is to be no second bite at the cherry in the form of a judicial examination, we need to ask whether there is a need to corroborate confessions. In most cases corroborative evidence is available, but we could make it a rule in every case as it is in Scotland. Consider Confait, Timothy Evans and the Guildford pub bombings.

Tape-recording is the answer to some of the imbalance which tampering with the right of silence could bring about. Now that it is clear that it leads to more confessions and fewer challenges to police evidence it has the support of the police, and it has obvious merit from the point of view of both investigator and suspect.

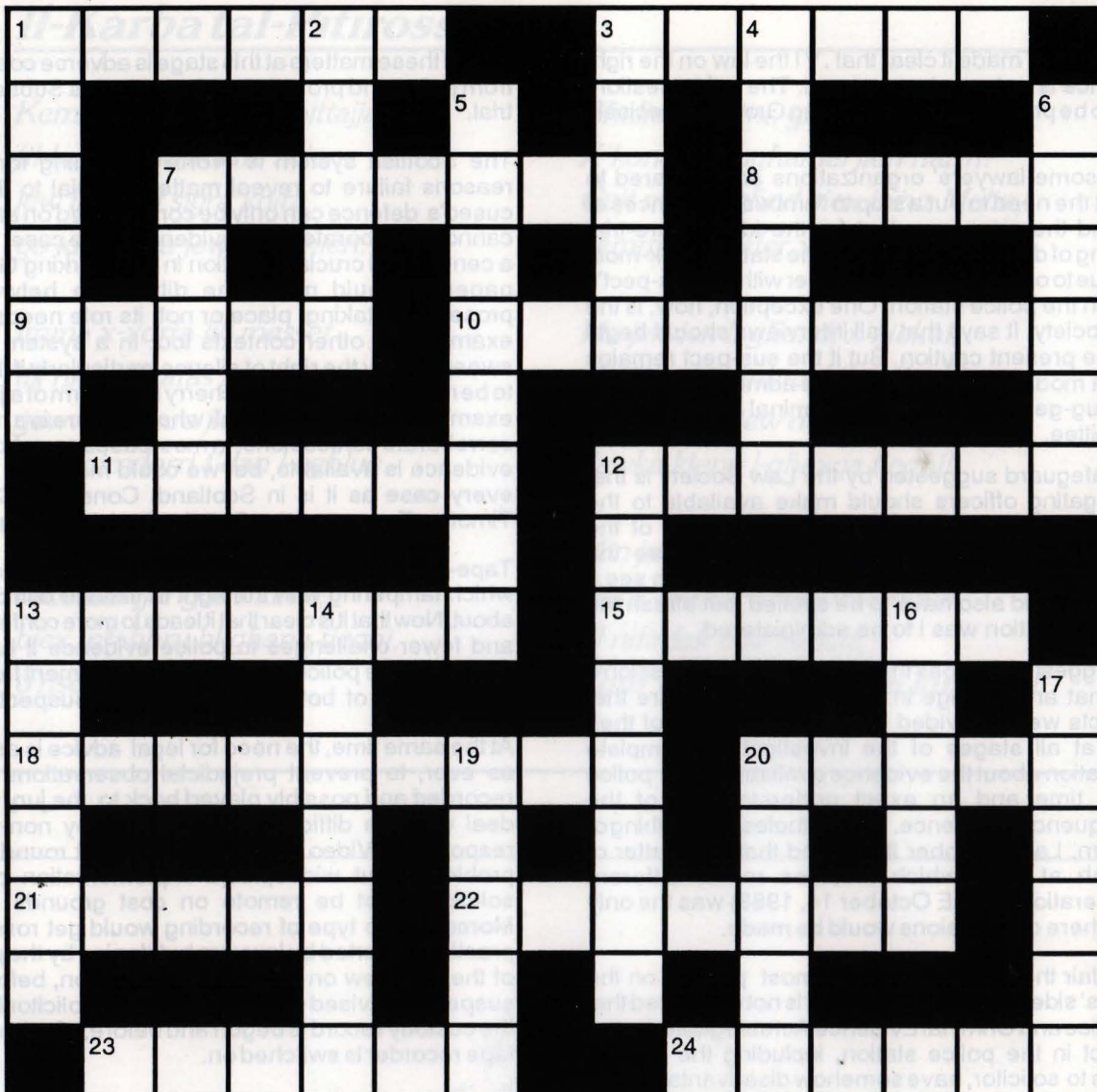
At the same time, the need for legal advice is as great as ever, to prevent prejudicial observations being recorded and possibly played back to the jury and to deal with the difficulties thrown up by non-verbal responses. Video recording would get round these problems, but widespread implementation of that solution must be remote on cost grounds alone. Moreover, no type of recording would get round the practice, reported by lawyers but denied by the police, of the interview on the way to the station, before the suspect is advised of his right to see a solicitor before the custody record is begun and before, of course, the tape recorder is switched on.

The half-way measure is to remove the right of silence, if removed it must be, only from the point the tape begins to run. This could be underpinned by, at the very least a practice direction to ensure that judges only admitted evidence taken beforehand in exceptional cases.

Much will indeed depend on the judges. Will they admit evidence preferred by defence counsel which differs from the pre-trial Outline defence" currently being considered? Will they adopt a harder line on evidence obtained in breach of PACE codes generally, and in particular where the suspect has been "averballed" in the police car or where he has unwittingly signed away his right to a lawyer?

These are all questions which are difficult to answer at this stage. There are others which need answering now. The Home Office has voiced its confidence that the PACE codes are working well. Lawyers have questioned that view (NLJ November 11 1988), particularly regarding the suspect's access to a solicitor in the police station. Suggestions have been made to amend the waiver of the right to legal advice. The Home Office has yet to publish any further observations of its own. It should do so before any moves are made to alter the balance struck in PACE. The right to see a solicitor will be more important than ever. Let us see the evidence that this right, at least, will in fact be safeguarded.

# Tisliba Numru I



## Mindudin:

1. Tiekol Minnhom
3. Żamm miegħu
7. Haġar prezzjuż
8. Ġralu l-ħsara
9. Opra tal-baħar
10. Numru ta' nies f'daqqa għall gwerra
11. Narawa ma Tarzan
12. Jintużaw f'xi serata ta' ghana
13. Kienet tintuża f'xi kamp ta' konċentrament
15. Gidma ta' waħda minn dawn
18. Tagħti ordni
20. Trewwah bih
21. Kienu ħafna dawk sigriet
22. ....tat-traffiku
23. Ma ħallihx iebs
24. Narawhom fil-ġurijiet

## Weqfin:

1. Belt Kapitali ta' Franza
2. Par
3. Ma baqetx b'xejn
4. ksirt għan-naħa l-oħra
5. Tintuża fix-xiri bid-dejn
6. Tintuża fil-logħob tal-boċċi
7. Din ħelwa ħafna minn fuq il-baħar
12. Jagħtielek l-imħallef
13. Għasafar żgħar
14. Ma baqgħux jtkellmu
16. Muniti antiki
17. Biċċiet ta' flus
19. Hekk għamel biex qabad l-aġhasfar
20. Id-daqq tiegħu sabiħ ħafna.



## Fl-interess tiegħek...

### • IL-KULLIZJONIJIET GHANDHOM JIBQAW TAHT IR-RESPONSABILITA' TAL-PULIZIJA

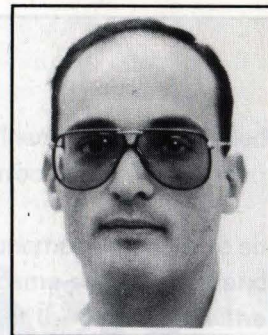
Għalkemm għaddew bosta xhur minn mindu diversi ġurnali kienu żvelaw li kullizjonijiet tat-trafiku kellhom jispicaw minn taht ir-responsabilta' tal-Pulizija sal-lum wiehed jista jgħid li din ix-xewqa għada ma seħhitx. Din hija xewqa tagħna l-Pulizija mhux biex ifarfru minn xi xogħol iżda l-kullizjonijiet qed jikunsmaw hafna mill-hin.

Ta' minn isemmi li kienu bosta snin ilu, fiż-żmien il-Kummissarju preċidenti, lill-kumitat tas-surgenti kien talab bil-miktub sabiex il-Pulizija ma tibqax tkejjel kullizjonijiet trivjali, sakemm ma jkunx hemm hsara f'propjeta' tal-Gvern jew korrimenti.

L-artikli li deheru fil-ġurnali lokali xi żmien ilu, hsibna li din ix-xewqa tagħna kienet se tiġi milqugħa, iżda milli jidher, inqalaw xi intoppi u reġa waqaf kollox.

Dan seħħ forsi wara li diversi kumpaniji ta' l-assigurazzjoni esprimew l-opinjoni tagħhom fejn ma qablux. Ngħidu kif inhi, għal hlas ta' tliet liri biss, dawn il-kumpaniji qedin jieħdu servizz komplet mingħajr ma jieħdu xogħol huma, jingagġaw nies żejda u ovjament ikabbru il-profiti tagħhom. Sfortunatament hadd minn dawn il-kumpaniji ma japprezzaw kemm verament il-Pulizija tiegħu xogħol u taħli hin f'kullizjoni trivjali. Nibdeu biex insemmu, l-ewwel ma jinholoq huwa l-inkonvenjent lis-sewwieq konċernati li jkollhom jistenew hin twil sakemm is-Surgent jasal fuq il-post. Mhux l-ewwel darba li Surgent ikolu aktar minn kullizjoni waħda x'jattendi fl-istess hin. F'dan il-hin jinholoq konvinjent ieħor lis-sewwieqa l-oħra bil-kongestjoni tat-traffiku. L-inkonvenjenti ikompli sakemm titkejjel u jingabru il-partikolarjiet, jekk mhux ukoll meta f'xi każijiet inholoq xi argument, xi kultant shun bejn żewġ partijiet involuti li jippretendu li jieħdu ir-raġun. Ga ladarba imbgħad titkejjel il-kollizjoni, is-Surgent ikollu immur l-Għassa sabiex ihejji ir-rapport ta' din il-habta kif ukoll jipprepara li sketch, jimla il-formoli rikjesti, bħal STAT FORM II u L-RAR. Żewġ formoli li għalkemm huma bżonnjużi huma wkoll tedejanti u jikkonsmaw hafna hin prezzjuż. Dan ix-xogħol kollu jitiħed għall kull kollużjoni. Wiehed irrid jimmaġina biss, f'distretti kbar, kemm ikun hemm kollużjoni u kemm jinħela hin tal-Pulizija, u għall daqstant is-Surgent ta' l-Għassa ma jkunx jista jiddedika il-hin tiegħu għal xogħol ieħor aktar importanti. Wiehed ma jistax ma jsemmix id-diversi drabi meta Surgent jiġi mħarrek il-Qorti kemm fil-kriminali kemm fiċ-Civil jew f'xi perizja.

Fil-Mixja ta' Pajjiżna lejn l-Ewropa wiehed ma jistax ma jharrisx lejn xi jsir f'pajjiżi Ewropej f'dan ir-rigward. Meta ikun hemm habta bejn żewġ vetturi, fejn ma jkunx hemm nies feruti ix-xufiera kull ma jagħmlu huwa li



P.S. 59 David Saliba

jibdlu il-partikolarjiet ta' xulxin, b'mod l-aktar ċiviku u jirraportaw lill-kumpanija assiguratrici rispettivi tagħhom u din minn naħa tagħha tiddeċidi lill minn għandha tagħti it-tort jew raġun. Għal pajjiżna dintidher xi haġa kbira iżda bl-edukazzjoni tal-Pubbliku, żgur li għandna naslu biex nagħmlu bħal ma jagħmlu f'dawn il-pajjiżi.

Sakemm dan iseħħ, jien minn naħa tiegħi naħseb ukoll illi wasal iż-żmien fejn l-awtoritajiet konċernati jirrevedu il-hlas ta' kemm thallas l-Insurance' sabiex takkwista kopja ta' rapport tal-Pulizija. It-tliet liri li qedin jithallsu illum żgur li ma jirriflettux fuq is-servizz li qedin jircievu.


### • INTRODUZZJONI TA' "TRAFFIĊ WARDENS"

Xogħol ieħor li fl-opinjoni tiegħi għandu jitneħħa minn taht ir-responsabilta' tal-Pulizija, huma bla dubju ta' xejn it-TICKETS li jingħataw għal diversi kontravezzjonijiet. L-istess wiehed irrid iħares lejn kif jittaklijaw din il-problema f'pajjiżi Ewropej. Bl-introduzzjoni ta' "Traffiċ Wardens" mhux biss jinholqu impjigi godda iżda ikkolok, konċentrazzjoni ta' grupp ta' nies li xogħolhom ikun biss għall kontravezzjonijiet tat-traffiku. Preżentament is-sitwazzjoni fid-Distretti qedgħa li diversi membri tal-Pulizija ikollhom ta' kull xahar jagħtu numru ta' 'Tickets', dan l-ammont ivvarja skond id-Distrett u deskrizzjoni ta' l-Uffiċjal inkarigat minnhu. Dan l-argument ta' Tickets mhux xi argument ġdid, u għalkemm huwa bżonnjuż li tinzamm id-dixiplina mis-sewwieqa, huwa wkoll metodu ieħor kif l-awtoritajiet jiġbru ammont ta' 'Revenue'. Iżda minn naħa l-oħra meta il-Pulizija qed tagħmel minn kollox sabiex tgħoli l-"IMAGE" tagħha mal-Pubbliku, it-'Tickets' żgur illi jagħtu daqqa ta' ħarta.

Fl-opinjoni tiegħi il-Kunsill Lokali għandhom jingħataw ir-reponsabilta' u l-facilita' li jingagġaw 'Traffiċ Wardens' distrettwali u għal daqstant ikunu qedin jaqdu iċ-ċittadin aħjar u barra minn dan ikunu jistgħu jiġbru 'Revenue' għalihom u b'hekk ikun ta' għajna għalihom fi proġetti u xogħol ieħor. Kontesstazzjoni ta' l-istess 'Tickets' għandhom ukoll issiru quddiem Kummissarju tat-Tfaffiku, u fl-Uffiċċju tal-Kunsill Lokali. B'dan ir-rigward nkunu wkoll qedin inħaffu hafna xogħol mill-Qrati ta' Malta. U b'hekk il-Pulizija tad-Distrett ikunu jistgħu jiddedikaw aktar il-hin tagħhom fil-għieda tagħhom kontra il-kriminalita'.



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# History of Prison - by P.S. 352 Carmel Magri

## THE HISTORY OF PRISON REFORMS DURING THE 1700's AND 1800's IN ENGLAND AND AMERICAS

### INTRODUCTION

Until modern times, imprisonment was scarcely sought as a valid and desirable solution to punish a wrongdoer. Historical documentation has revealed that the forms of punishment during the past ages were hard labour, banishment, corporal and at instances the capital punishment.

Punishments were commonly executed in public. The aims were to humiliate the offender and at the same instance deter others from Criminality.

By going through the stages which led to today's modern concepts of punishment we shall envisage the early experiments in punishing offenders during the eighteenth and nineteenth century, when conditions in prison institutions were quite appalling.

"Prisons for felons arose as a reaction to excesses and barbarisms of earlier punishments; imprisonment was one of the early 'diversions' from traditional criminal sanctions."

(Norval Morris, 1974, p. 4)

John Howard (1726-1790), an English prison reformer. He inspected prisons throughout Europe, urging officials to improve sanitary conditions and to reform criminals by giving them useful work.

Beccaria Cesare Bonesana (1738-1794), an Italian economist and penal reformer. His book "Dei Delitti e Delle Pene" (1764) was influential throughout Europe. Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), an English philosopher and legal reformer and a pioneer in urging prison reforms.

These and other leading penologists have contributed their efforts for a more humane treatment towards criminals and legislative reforms. It could be said that their ideas and concepts for such reforms have since been adopted by civilized countries. (New Standard Encyclopedia (N.S.E.) 1979, 2, 6: B-156, 197, H-271).

### THE FIRST STAGE OF PRISON REFORMS

Looking back in time, during the 1600's, paupers prostitutes, petty criminals and orphans were being

massed in thousands and confined in what were called 'workhouses' or houses of correction'.

In those days vagrancy and unemployment were so great that, the authorities became preoccupied and had to provide a solution to overcome the phenomenon, at the same instance provide security to the rest of society by removing the undesired. On the other hand these planned to introduce a sort of penal institution which, other than punishing the offender, rendered him productive and profitable to the state. Mathiesen (1990) suggests that Bridewell, a former Royal Palace in London, England Was converted into a workhouse. precisely to reach this scope.

Soon various countries tested this experiment and introduced hard labour as a principal punishment to crime. Historical documentation revealed that, the experiment; had partially with-held the rapid increase in criminality in those ages, for some time .

Mathiesen (1990) suggests that in Germany these workhouses were known as 'zuchthausern', on France 'hopital', 'tuichthuisen' in Holland and 'tukthust in Norway, the latter being tested some decades later.

Mathiesen continues that these countries provided work in these institutions to reach the state's demands and requisites. For example. France was oriented to knitting and weaving while the rasping of wood was generally provided in Holland.

Hence, it became the custom to confine convicts in such institutions without any regard to sex, age and criminality. They were taught all sorts of required trades to keep them occupied, productive and profitable. Mathiesen adds that Bugge (1969 : 127), suggested that in Norway, the houses of correction sub-stituted "the slaveries at the fortresses", while the authorities conceived them as 'benevolent foundations'.

"...paupers were to be educated, so that they could be released after a definite or indefinite period of time, and after release be able to support themselves and lease a farm or a house. Men and boys were to be taught a trade and to be supplied with a trade certificate. Women and girls were to be taught spinning, weaving and knitting, and the art of running a house, so that they either could be employed in the

service of 'decent people' or get married. If married they were even supposed to be supplied with a dowry." (Bugge 1969 : 127, translated from Nor-wegian by Mathiesen, 1990, p. 23).

To his dismay, Mathiesen, argues that he has never found any example of paupers being given any dowry.

Unfortunately these houses of correction did not offer a pleasant habitat for the inmates and became notorious for foul conditions and vice. Notwithstanding, the deterrent of hard labour, these institutions sought a constant and spectacular growth in Population which kept worrying the authorities. The need of alternatives was being felt.

"This was the time of the differentiation of the criminals, and their placement in actual prisons in the modern sense." (Mathiesen. 1990).

#### THE AMERICAN INVENTION

Despite, all unimaginable brutal corporal punishments and ex-hausting forced labour sentences undergone by the inmates in these workhouses, criminality was still not deterred.

It was by the year 1790, when the alternative to the workhouses was invented. This invention was the "Pennsylvania Quakers' Penitentiary". The Quakers were a Religious Society of Friends founded about 1652. They were first called Quakers in decision because they trembled at the word of God. After 1700 many Quakers were active in charity and philanthropy, and especially in opposition to slavery. (N.S.E. 1979, 5: F-356).

The Quakers, therefore were the pioneers in penology and their reforms have attributed to a drastic change in the old-fashioned system of imprisonment, hence this system was to be adopted by most states throughout the globe. In 1790 Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia became the first prison. The system used in Pennsylvania by the Quakers was to confine each and every prisoner in separate cells. Within the parameters of their time in custody, convicts were oriented towards self-rehabilitation. Separated in solitary confinement, prisoners had to meditate and to do penance for their wrongdoings. By this time two other penitentiaries were also constructed on the same ideology. One near Pittsburg, called Western and another in Philadelphia called Eastern. Here the inmates were confined in complete isolation and absolute silence.

Frustration and insanity amongst the felons were a general rule. Another reform in penitentiaries was that which abandoned the capital punishment for all crimes except in those cases of murder and introduced imprisonment as a major punishment for criminality. (N.S.E. 1979, IO: p-S85).

"In their 'penitentiary' the Quakers planned to substitute the correctional specifics of isolation, repentance, and the uplifting effects of scriptural injunctions and solitary Bible reading for the brutality and inutility of capital and corporal punishments."

(Norval Morris, 1974, p. 4).

In 1796, another penitentiary began to operate on the system used at the Walnut Street Jail. This prison in the State of New York was given the name of Newgate, after an English institution or sort of primitive prison in England which confined those who awaited trial or punishment or those who had to be detained for civil or criminal debts.

(Normal Morris, 1974, p. 5).

#### THE SILENT SYSTEM

In 1825, another reform flourished at the Auburn Prison in New York. The system introduced was known as the 'silent system'. Convicts were kept locked in separate cells during night time and by day they worked together in forced silence. This system of forced labour was welcomed and introduced by many institutions.

With the prison factory Auburn became a profitable enterprise, and for this reason was widely copied in many states.

As mentioned earlier, Europe during the late 1700's and early ' 1800's, was over populated with vagrants and beggars, therefore the control of these undesired became an immediate political problem. By this time the Auburn system was being experimented also in Europe and many new institutions were built for this purpose. As Mathiesen (1990) argues, it was the time that these beggars and vagrants were imprisoned and forced to work in a productive manner, at the same time protect the 'decent' society.

"Once, institutionalized, it is not surprising that the -beggars and vagrants were put to work, and to as profitable work as possible." (Mathiesen, 1990, p. 12).

Unfortunately, the conditions in the factory prisons were still quite degrading and inmates were kept in broadly open halls with-out sex and age separation, oppressed by severe toil on crank machines (1) and treadmills (2).

(1) Crank machines consisted of a set of cranks affixed on a continuous shaft which could be manually operated. This device was used for grinding corn, crushing bones, pumping water or other purposes.

(2) Treadmill, a machine rotated by the walking motion of one or more persons, also used for the above mentioned activities.

## SEPARATION AND CLASSIFICATION

In 1817, Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845), an English pioneer in prison reforms and a devout Quaker, founded an association for "The Improvement of the Female Prisoners in Newgate Prison". This association had the task to separate female from male inmates, classify them in criminality and provide female staff for their surveillance. Fry also insisted that female inmates, should be instructed both religiously and educationally while serving their forced labour sentences. (N.S.E. (1979) 5: F-369).

Hence, female prisoners soon found themselves separated from male prisoners, still, they were confined in mixed prisons but in se-parable wings or divisions, supervised by female officials. However they were bound to hard labour, solitary confinement and disciplinary punishment systems, still to a lesser degree imposed on male inmates. Notwithstanding the fact that being a minority, female prisoners and officials received few or no attention at all into consideration the fact that there is little taking documentation and the subject. This could be attributed to prejudice towards the inferior or weaker sex.

"There has been less work of women officials, although it is clear that after the 1840 women prisoners were normally directly supervised by woman officials in female wings of mixed prisons. Such women officials occupied roles subordinate to men and were governed by rules made by men. In other work which makes no claim to such excellence, women figure as a side show to the main account, to be dutifully mentioned every now and then."

(Forsythe 1993, P. 525)

Forsythe argues that women prisoners were more kindly dealt with than men. They received lesser corporal punishments and did not work on the treadmill. Cell doors were opened so that women could sit for some time at their cell door. Women were less sentenced to death penalties than men were.

When thinking about the sort of privileges, these 19th

century female inmates achieved, one would certainly ask himself, why they were treated in this manner? Forsythe (1993) suggested that most of these females found refuge in prisons, as most of them could not cope with living without their spouse or partner, who had abandoned them and left them to care for the children, others found themselves desolate with the loss of their closest relatives, most were either battered or abused by their husbands or parents and others were driven to prostitution or at instances had physical or mental disabilities.

But by the introduction of the Victorian prisons; privileges were withheld and the era of prison hostel had finished. As Forsythe (1993) argues, in 1877 a new Prison Commission chaired by Sir Edmund Du Cane, made prison "policy and ideology, reality", he added that the new regimes radically changed the old-fashioned techniques applied by Elizabeth Fry, and introduced a harsher approach towards prison inmates which made conditions miserable and unbearable. Du Cane's aim was to make prisons deter inmates from returning back.

## THE HULKS (I)

During the primitive stages of prison reforms we envisaged that paupers, prostitutes and all sorts of inadequate criminals were being gathered and confined in workhouses, while corporal and capital punishments were auxiliary instruments used to deter criminality.

Then we encounter the stage where criminals were separated in solitary cells with the Bible being the only refuge and means of reflection and repentance. At a later stage we envisaged the prisoner being forced to work on the treadmills and crank machines in total silence.

Amidst the gradual process, another type of punishment was being experimented and needs not be neglected. This punishment which brought about a lot of controversy was Transportation.

Emsley (1994) points out that during the 1700's and 1800's, tens of thousands of prisoners have been transported to various colonies. By the year 1830 those transported reached a peak of 5000 a year. By the enactment of the Transportation Act 1718, the English Judicature had the power to use its discretion to ensure that the convicted prisoners were not all executed and by virtue of this act, exiled those most unwanted prisoners.

(I) An old ship used as a prison to convey convicts from the mother country to its colonies. Since 1800, The Hulks have transported over 108,000 convicts in exile. However, this alternative to imprisonment and to capital punishment did not reach the desired decrease in criminality and overgrowth in prison population persisted.

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, transportation had been always a controversial aspect, and those who opposed its introduction and administration, argued that it encouraged criminality. Despite these oppositions convicts continued to be transported, as the authorities believed it was the only deterrent to those who might be considering living in criminality.

On the other hand opponents argued that transportation had become a habitual order disposed on convicts, thus devaluating its deterrent value. In time, most of the colonies raised objections and strongly disapproved the use of their continent for this purpose.

"... they were being overwhelmed by hordes of criminals from the mother country."  
Emsley C. (1994).

Transportation was abolished as a judicial sentence in 1857, though a small quantity of convicts continued to be sent to Western Australia until 1867.

By this time, in England, another reform was already underway. This reform consisted of separating juvenile delinquents from hardened criminals, outside the prison precincts. These training institutions were founded on the principles of reforming and educating the young and first offenders. These institutions or reformatories were later called Borstals, after a village in Kent, where the first one was located.

Since 1800 in America a similar institution was being experimented. At first these were managed by private enterprises but later became governed by the state. America's first state reformatory was founded in 1876 at Elmira. New York.

However, these were not the first institutions of the sort, way back in 1704 Pope Clement XI, founded a similar house of correction in Rome for the same scope (N.S.E. 10: P-585).

In those ages youths were considered as adults and treated to that extent. Juveniles were imprisoned, transported and executed. Youths under 14 were also imprisoned before trial even for minor offenses.

Magistrates became aware of this harsh unjust treatment and suggested that juveniles under 12 be tried and sentenced immediately.

In 1840 a parliamentary Bill to this effect was introduced by the authorities but never became law, due to constitutional controversy on the grounds that, then juveniles would not have the right to a jury trial. Gelsthrope and Morris (1994).

It was by the 1908 Children Act, that juvenile offenders were treated separately from adult offenders. Discipline imposed on juvenile offenders at that time, engaged much of public attention and the experience gained on the subject made the authorities reflect whether the physical effect of separate confinement also applied to juvenile prisoners, for lengthened periods. By placing youths in conditions so unnatural to their age can contribute to the formation of habits that might fit them for a life of freedom. Gelsthrope and Morris (1994).

## CONCLUSION

Much has been said and done during the seventeenth and eighteenth century, to ameliorate prison institutions either in physical or human terms. Unfortunately, the concepts of introducing alternatives have always brought a certain doubt, about their effectiveness in controlling prison expansion. We have encountered different stages of prison reforms, from the gathering of all inadequate criminals who were confined to work houses. to those being sent in exile.

Irrespective of the failure in decreasing overcrowding in penitentiaries, it has been noticed that reforms do have a positive side and a useful role to play in improving penals institutions.

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## 'Sports tal-Korp' - Football: Tagħrif miġbur minn PS 621 Pierre Calleja Jibda l-Kampjonat tal-Football tal-Gvern

L-ewwel partita tat-team tal-pulizija fil-kampjonat tal-futbol tal-Gvern u Parastatali kienet dik kontra l-Enemalta li ntlagħbet fit-30 ta' Novembru 1994.

Meta wieħed jara min huma whud mill-players tat-team avversarju wieħed jiskanta kif il-players tagħna jafu jqumu għall-okkażjoni. Lanqas kienu għadew aktar minn żewġ minuti logħob meta ballun li deher li kien ġie kkontrollat mid-difiża tagħna b'nuqqas ta' koncentrazzjoni il-libero tagħna Chetcuti u l-goalkeeper Mulvaney ma ftehmux daħal bejniethom bħallefha ta' berqa Noel Turner u tefa' l-ballun ġewwa.

Wara din id-doċċa kiesħa t-team tagħna beda joqgħod u anke beda jiddetta l-logħba. Nofs il-ground beda jiffunzjona tajjeb u l-attakkanti tagħna bdew iħarbtu lid-difiża avversarja b'ċerta kontinwita sakemm D. Bugeja għadda ballun lil C. Hartshone dan tefa għanofs u b'kuraġġ liema bħalu J. Borg għola mal-goalkeeper avversarju Cortis u bir-ras tefa ġewwa u għamel l-iskor 1-1. F'din l-azzjoni J. Borg wegġa iżda wara li ddewwa dan seta jkompli. Fit-tieni taqsima meta l-iskor kien 1-1 stennejna reazzjoni min-naħa tat-team avversarju iżda għal kuntrarju bdejna niddominaw. Fl-għaxar minuta ta' din it-taqsima clearance tad-difiża tagħna P. Zammit b'abbilita għeleb in-nassa ta' l-offside baqa javvanza għadda l-ballun lis-sostitut J. Bonello li tefa fix-xibka biex għamel l-iskor 2-1 favur it-team tagħna. Id-dominju min-naħa tagħna kompli u fl-azzjoni korali li kienet maħduma minn diversi players P. Zammit ħarbat lid-difiża avversarja u hekk kif ġie waħdu quddiem il-goalkeeper Cortis bi trankwillita qabbez il-ballun għal ġewwa u għamel l-iskor 3-1.

Wara dan il-goal it-team ta' l-Enemalta fetaħ baraxx ta' attakki u hawnhekk spikkat id-difiża speċjalment il-goalkeeper Mulvaney li tista tgħid beda jagħmel l-impossibbli. L-aħħar seba minuti tal-partita kienu minuti diżastrużi għat-team tagħna fejn fihom l-ewwel A. Busuttil f'nofs il-kaxxa ż-żgħira spara

ġewwa b'first timer, biex imbagħad fl-aħħar żewġ minuti interċetta cross min fuq ix-xellug u tefa ġewwa biex għamel l-iskor finali 3-3.

### Iż-żewġ teamijiet lagħbu hekk:

**Pulizija:** E. Mulvaney, N. Bartolo, V. Aquilina, P. Vella, A. Chetcuti, C. Harthshorne, P. Bugeja (J. Cremona), J. Borg, P. Zammit, S. Mallia, J. Vella (J. Bonello).

**Enemalta:** C. Cortis, D. Gravino, E. Vella, N. Farrugia, D. Caruana, K. Fenech, M. Farrugia, A. Busuttil, R. Baldacchino, R. Caruana, N. Turner.

### Rebħa Konvinċenti

It-tieni konfront li kellu t-team tal-Pulizija fil-kampjonat tal-footbal tal-Gvern u Parastatali kien dak tas-17 ta' Jannar 1995 kontra t-team tal-Water Services Corporation.

L-istaġun li għadda l-istess team tal-W.S.C. kien rebħilna bl-iskor ta' 3-2 pero din is-sena l-istorja kienet differenti.

Qabel il-partita l-coach tagħna F. Zammit (Gori) wissa lill-players tagħna fejn qalilhom li għalkemm l-avversarji ma kellhom l-ebda player ta' klassi bħal ma kellhom l-Enemalta dawn xorta kellhom team li kapaċi jieħdulna t-tlett punti.

Mal-kickoff P. Zammit għadda ballun lil E. Fenech dan avvanza u spara xutt b'saħħtu li ra lill-goalkeeper avversarju L. Sultana iwettaq save stupend. Sa l-ewwel ghoxrin minuta' logħob il goalkeeper Sultana wettaq xejn anqas minn hames saves. Meta tibda tilgħab tajjeb u tiġi f'din is-sitwazzjoni fejn il-goalkeeper avversarju ma jkunx jista jiġi megħlub tibda titlef mir-ritmu tal-partita. Fl-ewwel u l-uniku attakk min-naħa tal-W.S.C. ta' l-ewwel taqsima ġie mxejjen tajjeb mill-goalkeeper Mulvaney.

(IKOMPLI FUQ PAĠNA 27) ■■■

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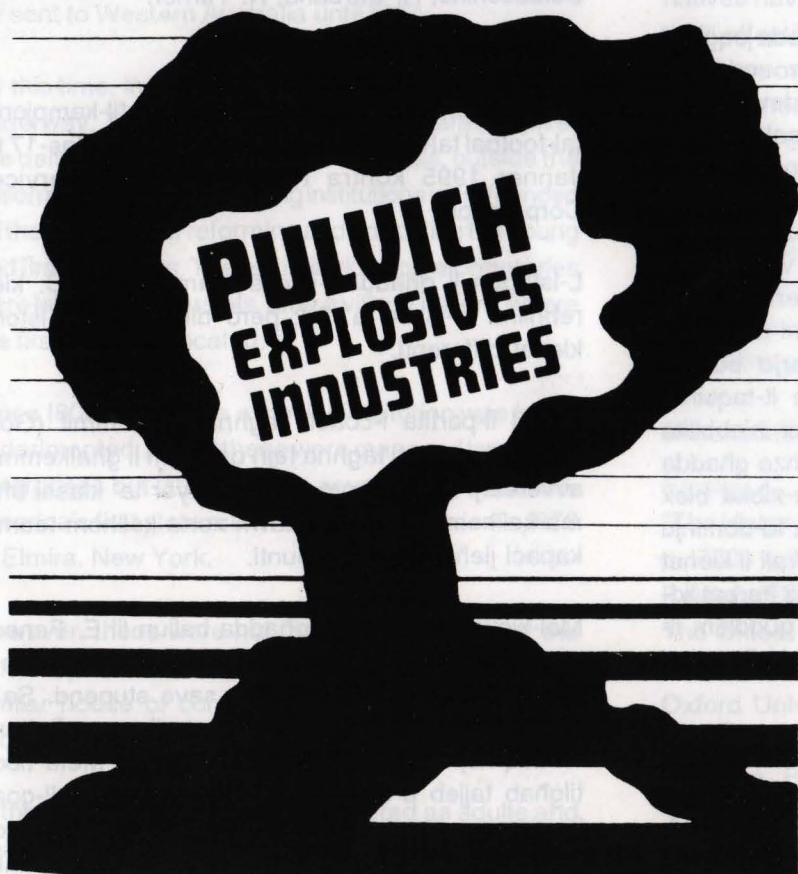


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# Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti

## "Lehen l-għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti"

### Kelmtejn mill-President

Kull min attenda għall-attività li saret fil-kwartieri Ġenerali tal-Pulizija, nhar it-8 ta' Jannar, setgħa jara u jhoss ilgibda li hemm bejnietna l-pensjonanti sew waqt il-Quddiesa kif ukoll waqt ir-riċeviment. Aħna grati lejn il-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija, is-sur George Grech, talli għoġbu jgħanna nofs ta' nhar maġna (għalkemm il-hin kollu jsejnhulu fuq xi dover jew ieħor) u talli juri dik il-hegga u turija ta' simpatija u apprezzament għax-xogħol fejdieni li għamilna matul dawk is-snin kollha ta' servizz.

### Il-mewt ta' Vivian de Gray

Ma nistax ma nsellimx lill-ex Kummissarju tal-Pulizija, Vivian de Gray li miet fis-7 ta' Jannar. Sar talb għalih kemm waqt il-Quddiesa li semmejt aktar il-fuq kif ukoll bosta kienu l-pensjonanti li wara nofs in-nhar, dak in-nhar stess tar-riċeviment annwali, attendew għall-quddiesa 'Preasente Cadavere' fiċ-Ċimiteru ta' l-Addolorata fejn wara saret id-difna. R.I.P.

### Il-liġi dwar l-Għaqdiet Volontarji

L-abbozz ta' din il-liġi proposta mill-"Working Group" ta' l-AZAD issa tlestha u għandhu jittressaq lill-Għaqdiet interessati f'laqgħa li ssir fil-futur. Wara li jiġi approvat l-abbozz dan jiġi pprezentat lill-Gvern, jiġi studjat u jittressaq fil-Parlament għad-diskussjoni.

### Laqgħa mal-Ministru ta' l-Intern

Fis-17 ta' Frar għandha ssir laqgħa mal-Onor. Ministru Dr. Louis Galea, Ministeru ta' l-Intern u Zvilupp Soċjali, fuq talba li saret mill-Għaqda lill-Prim Ministru dwar proposta ta' pensjoni ta' l-irtirar kif ġie spjegat fid-dettal fl-aħħar haġġa tal-Magazine permezz taż-żewġ ittri li kienu ntbagħtu lil dawn iż-żewġ persunaġġi.

### Żjieda fil-Membri

Saret kampanja biex inżidu l-membri u bħal ma tafu ppruvajna nilhqu lil sħabna li huma membri fil-M.H.A. billi ntbagħtet formola ta' applikazzjoni għas-sħubija fl-għaqda. Issa jonqos dawk li ma humiex membri fil-Mutal Help Association sabiex jingħaqdu magħna. Il-

Pensjonanti ma għandhomx għal fejn joqgħodu jaħsbuha biex japplikaw. F'pajjiżi oħra is-sħubija fir-"Retired Officers' Associations" hija haġġa naturali u kważi obligatorja. M'hemmx xejn hażin billi wieħed ikollu għaqda bħal din li tista' tagħmel il-ġid kemm għall-individwu u anke ġenerali. Il-motto tal-Għaqda għandu jkun: "Għin ruħek biex tgħin lil għirek". Aktar membri jfisser aktar għajta qawwiya.

### Fiera ta' l-Anzjani f'Mejju 1995

Il-President u l-membri inkarigat mill-attivitajiet soċjali, Joe Calleja, attendew laqgħa ta' nformazzjoni fiċ-Ċentru Hidma Soċjali fejn ġew spjegati x'iridu minna l-organizzaturi tat-Tieni Fiera Anzjana Attiv li din id-darba ser issir f'Dar il-Mediterran għall-Konferenzi l-Belt bejn it-12 u 14 ta' Mejju. Il-Ftuħ uffiċjali se jsir il-Hamis 11 ta' Mejju. Jinħtieġu volontarji biex

1. Jieħdu hsieb l-istand waqt il-hinijiet tal-ftuħ għall-pubbliku u
2. Sabiex titella xi attività ta' kwalkwe xorta (per eżempju, dak ta' strumenti, maġija, kant, eċċ..) li tieħu mhux aktar minn siegħa.

Barra minn dan hija x-xewqa tal-Kumitat li jekk xi membru għandu xi kollezzjoni ta' armi (badges), brieret, mudelli jew xi haġġa oħra li tappartjeni is-servizz tal-Pulizija jkun jista' juri dawn l-oġġetti f'dan il-padiljun.

**Min hu lest li jikkopera għandu jaqbad mas-sur Calleja fuq numru 331799 jew lil President fuq numru 374734.**

Signed by:  
A .J. Saliba - President



# Elements of an Explosion

## Blast

Air being propelled at tremendous force and speed creates an over-pressure travelling outward in all directions away from the source for great distances.

## Augmented Pressure

The pressure wave, reflected and channeled by the design of buildings and layout of streets. This causes the pressure effect to last longer and can increase structural damage.

## Fragmentation

Any item that is part of or near to the bomb when it explodes becomes a projectile. The larger the explosive charge, the farther the fragments will travel. Fragments normally travel in a straight line but, like a bullet, can also be deflected.

## Secondary Fragmentation

This occurs as the blast over-pressure hits and breaks structures, e.g., windows, doors, collapse of false ceilings, office equipment, etc.

## Partial Vacuum

Return to normal pressure. At this stage, windows not destroyed by the initial blast may be sucked out.

## Groud Shock

The transmission through the ground of the blast wave pressure. This causes problems with gas, water, electricity, sewers, telecommunications, etc., and may also cause structural damage to the foundations of buildings and subway systems.

(The density and height of buildings, the width of streets, the size of the device, the time of day the device is detonated, and whether a warning has been received exacerbate the effects of the explosion.)



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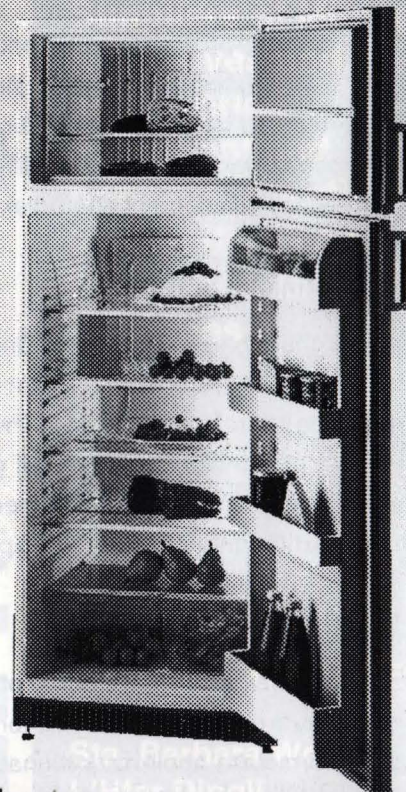
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## Il-Pulizija fl-Imghoddi - Kif kien jagħmel ċitazzjoni minn Charles Clews

Il-pulizija ta' dari kienet ferm differenti minn kif nafuha llum: altru minn li tidhol b'eżami, altru minn li jkollhom l-akkademja, altru mill-Passing Out, biċ-ċerimonjal kollu li tiegħu magħha.

Kienu jdaħħluk pulizija, għax fik persuna, għax għandek is-saħħa, u forsi bir-raġun kollu. Fl-Isla, il-Belt, il-Furjana, il-Gżira, kien hemm bosta u bosta ħwienet tax-xorb, u kien ikun hawn eluf ta' baħrin li jinżlu l-art. U l-baħri dak iż-żmien kien magħgun mod ieħor - jinżel l-art biex jixrob (umhux ilma minerali) u kien ikun hemm minnhom lesti li jqanqlu t-trouble.

U kienu jkunu spissi l-fights, kif kienu jsejñulhom il-barmoids. U għalihom kien irid ikollok manigoldi, għax spiss il-baħrin kienu jkunu 'fihom irġiel', kif ngħidu aħna.

In-naħa tagħna jsemmu wieħed minn dawn il-kuntistabbli, li aħna sejrjn innejhlu Ċikku, li kien lanqas biss jaf jikteb ismu, dejjem kif igħidulek l-anzjani. U jsemmulek kif kien jagħmel ċitazzjoni. Kien żmien meta, ma nafx għaliex, kien hawn saħna kbira mill-pulizija kontra l-logħob tal-ballun mit-tfal fit-toroq.

Jaħasra ma kienx hawn playgrounds bħal-lum, u partita, kemm jekk b'ballun taċ-ċarruta (sitt ħabbiet - 2 mils) u kemm b'ballun tal-kamoxxa, kif konna nsejñu l-ballun tat-tennis, fit-triq trid issir. U erħi l-pulizija, jiġik għal għarrieda, l-ewwel jaħtaf 'il ballun, u wara jipprova jaħtaf l-ewwel tifel li jiġi qribu.

U dan Ċikku l-pulizija, li kien mibni b'saffejn (jekk mhux bi tliet saffii!) kellu tattika li għan-nies xejn ma kienet sabiħa. Kif jinduna li hemm it-tfal qed jilagħbu l-ballun, erħilu nkiss inkiss jiġik minn wara l-kantuniera, u jaħtaf l-ewwel tifel li jsib, kif għidna. U hemm tibda l-praspura.

"Boy," kien jagħmillu, waqt li b'id waħda goffa jżomm lit-tifel imwerwer, "jiġifieri qiegħed hawn, tilgħab il-ballun, minn flok qiegħed id-dar tistudja, jew tagħmel il-homer. Mhux żgur taf tikteb ismek!" "Naf," iwiegħbu t-tifel. U hawn Ċikku joħroġ in-notebook u l-lapis. Mesħa l-lapis ma' lsienu, ħalli l-kitba tidher, u jnewwlu lit-tifel. "Hawn ħa, ħa nara tafx. Ikteb ismek."

U t-tifel innocentement inizzel ismu. "Ha nara tafx kemm għandek snin..." It-tifel inizzel. "Ha nara tafx fejn toqgħod..." It-tifel inizzel l-indirizz. "U isem missierek..." Fi ftit kliem it-tifel iħarrek lilu nnifsu. Din attwalment grat lil ħabib tiegħi, illum ilu mejjet, ċertu Ġużeppe Azzopardi, li rrakkontahieli.

### Il-Bxara

Isemmulek, oħra klassika ta' Ċikku: meta ġie mqabba jagħti l-bxara lil waħda li żewġha kien għadu kif miet l-isptar.

Dariftit kellhom it-telefon, saħansitra anke min kien tal-flus. Kont tisma' jgħidulek: hawnhekk telefon għandu biss l-arcipriet, it-tabib, tas-Sanita' (il-Health Inspector) u l-għassa.

U telefonati minn xi sptar kienu jiġu l-għassa, u jintbagħat kuntistabbli bil-messaġġ fid-djar. U darba waħda, fl-għassa wasal messaġġ li raġel miżżewweġ; kien għadu kif miet. Is-surgent li rċieva l-messaġġ, qabba lil Ċikku biex imur jagħti l-bxara l-ħażina lil martu. Anzi nafu li Ċikku nnifsu kien għamel... voluntier!

Is-surgent forsi kien jaf Ċikku x'inhu, u wissieħ għal darba, tnejn, li għandu jiha l-bxara bil-mod. "U iva, surgent," qallu Ċikku, "inti xi ħsibtni. Ħalli jkolli ftit ieħor servizz malli għandi." U Ċikku telaq jagħti l-bxara lill-imsejtna, issa armla.

Tgħaddi xi nofs siegħa, u fl-għassa daħlu żewġ manigoldi daqshieħ. Ħut dik il-mara. Iridu jaqdbu 'l Ċikku minn għonqu, iridu jtuħ xebgħa, iridu joqtluh. Is-surgent mar fuqhom, ried jaf x'għara. "X'għara?" qallu wieħed mill-aħwa. "Hekk itiha bxara, dak l-annimal? Hekk, hekk, paqq pumm? Mur ara 'l-oħti, b'ħass ħażin fuqha. Dak Ċikku, ġie u bħal sajjetta qalilha li żewġha miet."

Is-surgent kif seta' jekk seta', ikkalmahom, u ħarġu mill-għassa. Tistgħu taħsbu meta daħal Ċikku, kif laqgħu s-surgent. "Hemm x'għamilt?" beda jgħidlu. "Ma għidtlekx biex tagħtihelha bil-mod?" qallu.

"Jaħasra surgent bil-mod tagħtihelha," beda jinsisti Ċikku. "U kif bil-mod?"

"Ara, surgent, għamilt ħalqi ma' widintha, u kemm kemm ninstema' għidtilha: 'Għadu kif miet ir-raġel tiegħek l-isptar.'

Tahielha bil-mod kieku!

Isemmu iżjed praspur tiegħu, iżda li jieħdu fit-tul: bħal meta kienu qed isiru xi abbużi f'naħa tar-raħal, u s-surgent qallu biex jagħmel l-għassa, "Ara Ċikk, mid-dar ta' l-avukat sa dak il-karozzin. Meta xi siegħa wara, is-surgent mar jara kif sejjer Ċikku, għal xi nofs il-lejl, lil Ċikku ma sabux. Fejn seta' mar?

Meta wara li fittxu sabu, x'isib. Isib li l-karozzin kien telaq u mar fuq il-venda, u Ċikku mar urajh. Mhux hekk qallu s-surgent, 'minn ħdejn l-avukat sal-karozzin? Ċikku mar mal-karozzin. Għax sa hemm kienet ir-ronda!

Meta, snin ilu, kont ħriġt bis-serje dwar Mabbli l-Fabbli l-Kuntistabbli (abbli ħafna għat-trombun kantabbli), li fiha tgħidx kemm ħloq praspur, u anke sawwart fuq il-verita', tgħidx kemm nies min-naħa tagħna, kienu ġew jgħiduli l-praspur ta' dan l-imbieriek Ċikku, u li minnhom użajt ħafna.

Kienu karattri, dawk, li ma jergħux jiġu, bħall-Hajbu, bħas-Sinofju, li kien idoqq il-vjolin bl-udit, fil-ħwienet tal-baħrin, u li jitolbuh idoqq kien idoqq. U meta kienu jkunu żaqqewh xi grokk żejjed kien jinza' ż-żarbut u jitla' jdoqqilhom fuq il-mejda. U ġieli dawk li ħasbu li kienu l-peduni tiegħu... ma kienux peduni... iżda... U kien dejjem jiftaħar, dan Sinofju, li qatt ma ħabat difru mal-pulizija.

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## Nixtieq ngħid xi haġa - minn Roberto J. Buontempo (PC 963)

Illum se nkun xi ftit aktar kritiku mis-soltu. Kien għalhekk li ġieni l-ħsieb li l-artiklu nsemmieh hekk. Nibda bil-famuża ħames liri kull tlett xhur. Jien ngħid li hemm bżonnhom (forsi mhux kulħadd jaqbel miegħi). Li ma naqbilx hu l-mod ta' kif ġejt infurmat biex ittiehdet din id-deċiżjoni.

Għal min ma jafx jien membru attiv fi ħdan l-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija u fil-preżent nirrappreżenta r-rank ta' kuntistabbli fl-istess Assoċjazzjoni.

Huwa veru li kemm il-President kif ukoll is-Segretarju ltaqgħu u ddiskutew aktar minn darba l-kwistjoni tal-ħames liri. Iżda jien ngħid li mhux sew li jien qatt ma ġejt ikkonsultat (bħala membru fil-Kunsill) biex ittiehdet id-deċiżjoni, ħlief li ġejt imsejjaħ biex nivvota. Ivvutajt favur għax naqbel mal-prinċipju. Iżda fl-opinjoni tiegħi f'materja hekk importanti bħal din, li tolqot lil kull membru fil-Korp, kellna nsejju laqgħat għal dawk ir-rappreżentanti kollha li qegħdin fi ħdan l-Assoċjazzjoni. Għax inkella wieħed jistaqsi, x'qegħdin jagħmlu hemm dawn ir-rappreżentanti? Li kieku saru dawn il-laqgħat li qiegħed insemmi kien ikollna stampa ċara ta' x'jaħsbu l-membri tal-Korp u żgur li kien ikun hawn anqas tgergir. Iż-żewġ liri żejda mhux ser tagħmel daqstant differenza għal dawk li għandhom l-opportunita' li jagħmlu sahra u għal dawk li jieħdu l-allowance, iżda ma ngħidx l-istess għal dawk li ma jistgħux, jew aħjar dawk li mhux qiegħed ikollhom l-istess opportunita', jiġifieri bħal ta' l-uffiċini.

Mill-kick ta' Mulvaney il-ballun ġie għand E. Fenech li xxuttja iżda Sultana reġa salva f'corner. Mill-istess corner inqalgħet taħwida quddiem il-lasti u wara diversi tentattivi P. Zammit fetaħ l-iskor għall-1-0 favur tagħna. Fil-ħamsa u għoxrin minuta P. Zammit għeleb in-nassa ta' l-offside, avvanza, għadda l-ballun fuq il-lemin lil S. Mallia dan tefa cross fil-kaxxa ż-żgħira u bir-ras P. Zammit ma falliex biex għamel l-iskor 2-0.

Fit-tieni taqsima wara li l-inizzjattiva għaddiet għand l-avversarji għal ftit minuti bla ebda periklu għal-lasti tagħna, P. Zammit reġa ħarab, għadda minn bejn żewġ difensuri avversarji u hekk kif ra l-goalkeeper avversarju ħiereg jagħlaq l-angolu spara xutt li ma jaħfrix għall-3-0. Wara diversi okkażjonijiet oħra ta' skor li ġew mitlufa

### Żbalji fl-artikli tiegħi

Ir-rivista tagħna "Il-Pulizija", naf fiċ-ċert li tinqara minn ħafna, mill-bidu sa l-aħħar. Jien dan napprezzah mhux ffit. U għalhekk nixtieq permezz ta' dan l-artiklu nitlob apologija għal xi żbalji banali fl-istampar li kienu jiffurmaw parti mill-artikli tiegħi f'xi ħargiet li għadew.

Wieħed jiftakar li għal aktar minn darba, saħansitra ismi kienu jistampaw ħażin, żgur li ma kontx inkun jien li niktbu ħażin! Darba oħra ġabu ritratt ta' majjal biex jintroduċu l-artiklu tiegħi li kien fuq il-ħidma ta' l-ALE. U l-aktar żball riċenti fl-aħħar ħarġa, jiġifieri meta giet ippublikata ntervista li kienet saret lili minn ġurnalista ta' fama, u li kienet dehret f'ġurnali lokali xi żmien qabel. F'din l-intervista ġew ippublikati sitt ritratti li ma kellhomx x'jaqsmu ma' l-intervista.

Għal darb'oħra nitlob apologija u nassigurakom li qegħdin nagħmlu dak kollu li hu possibli biex ineżattezzi bħal dawn ma jirrepetux ruħhom. Grazie!

mill-attakkanti tagħna, is-sostitut A. Galea qabeż l-avversarju dirett tiegħu, avvanza u oċcipja l-ballun minn fuq ras il-goalkeeper Sultana għall-iskor finali 4-0. B'din ir-rebħa t-team tal-Pulizija tela fl-ewwel post tal-klassifika flimkien mat-team tal-B.O.V.

### Iż-żewġ teamijiet lagħbu hekk:

Pulizija: E. Mulvaney, N. Bartolo, J. Vella, R. Grech (V. Aquilina), J. Lentini, S. Deguara, J. Borg, D. Bugeja, P. Zammit, S. Mallia, E. Fenech (A. Galea).

W.S.C: L. Sultana, Joe Zammit, B. Mamo, E. Lia, R. Bonnici, S. Agius, J. Dalli, E. Rapinett, J. Bajjada, J. Hatterley, R. Pace. ■





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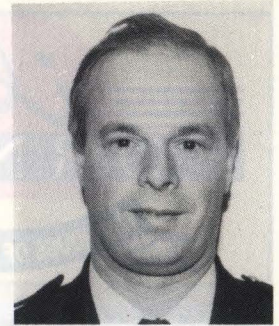
### X'jehtieg li jsir - *Distrett Numru 3*

Issa li bdejna s-sena l-ġdida, 1995, naraw daqxejn kif nistgħu intejjbu d-distrett numru 3 li jikkonsisti f'Rahaġ Ġdid, Fgura, Tarxien, Luqa, Albert Town u Sta. Lucia.

### Bżonnijiet

Il-bżonnijiet f'dan id-distrett huma bosta u varji. Nibdw mill-għassa ta' Raħal Ġdid li hija l-Head district. Jidher li s-sitwazzjoni f'din l-għassa mhux aċċettabli għaż-żminijiet tal-lum. Ir-reception area fejn in-nies jidhlu biex jagħmlu xi rapport issib li l-bank fejn is-surgent jikteb ir-rapport ilu biex jinbidel madwar tlett snin. Kull meta saret il-mistoqsija dwar min qed jaħdem dan il-bank, ir-risposta kienet li qed jinħadem min nies tas-sengħa ġewwa l-faċilita' korrettiva ta' Kordin. Fl-opinjoni tiegħu fi tlett snin kellhom jinħadmu l-għamara kollha ta' għases kollha ta' Malta. L-iskrivanija f'din ir-reception area hija miksura u maħmuġa. Platform ta' l-injam fejn hemm l-apparat tar-radio u l-computer qiegħed biex jingabar il-ħmieġ taħtu. Żewġ mapep waħda ta' Raħal Ġdid u l-oħra tal-Fgura huma inviżibbli u m'għandekx ċans li t-tagħraf xi triq. Żewġ portable radios ma jintużawx għax kważi dejjem bil-ħsara. L-istess tista' tgħid għall-apparat tat-telefon li daqqa linja u daqqa oħra bil-ħsara ta' sikwiet. Insomma, vera li għandha bżonn ta' dawra sewwa. Issa niġu għall-uffiċju ta' l-istess għassa. Mijiet ta' persuni jidhlu biex jagħmlu użu minn dan l-uffiċju u mil-ħarsa ta' wiċċhom tinduna li dak mhux uffiċju li tilqgħa n-nies. Għandu dehra sdinkata u maħmuġa b'għamara antika. Hemm bżonn li dan l-uffiċju jingħata 'face lift'. Problema oħra f'dan l-uffiċju hija n-nuqqas ta' mutur biex jitqassmu r-riferti u ħtiġijiet oħra. Dan ilu jintalab għal żmien twil iżda s'issa dan għadu ma nġiebx. Uġieħ ta' ras oħra f'din l-għassa hija l-Lock Up jew aħjar issa parti mill-ħabs ċivili. Mhux l-ewwel darba nies li jidhlu l-għassa ta' Raħal Ġdid biex jinqdew jismgħu dagħa u kliem oxxen u storbu ta' mużika b'volum għoli. Wasal iż-żmien li jew jibqa jintuża bħala lock up għall-bżonnijiet ta' l-għassa biss jew l-għassa kollha tittieħed mill-ħabs u jinstab post ieħor għall-għassa ta' Raħal Ġdid. Dan l-aħħar ġiet sinjura fl-għassa ta' Haġ Luqa fejn riedet tieħu sodisfazzjon għax qalet li ċemplet fuq 237148 l-għassa ta' Raħal Ġdid u xi hadd li hi hasbet li kien pulizija beda jkellima hażin u jgħdi. Din is-

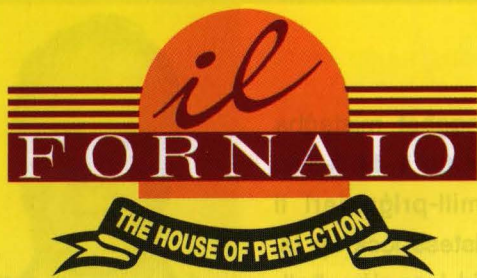
sinjura baqgħet mistaġba x'ħin saret taf li din il-linja tintuża mill-prigunieri li hemm fl-istess lock up ta' Raħal Ġdid. Issa niġu għall-vettura ta' Raħal Ġdid. Din lis-Skoda tintuża bħala



mezz ta' trasport għat-tlett spetturi u għax-xogħol kollu ta' Raħal Ġdid. Ta' sikwiet jinħela il-kwota tal-petrol ta' din il-karozza u fil-weekend tispicċa bla petrol. Dan l-aħħar din il-vettura kienet involuta f'incident tat-traffiku. Din ilha żmien biex tiġi rranġata, iżda dan ix-xogħol ma jistax isir għar-raġuni li ma hemmx vettura oħra minflokha. Tistħi tiġri biha din il-vettura b'daqqiet fuq iż-żewġ naħat tagħha. Ma ninsewx li vettura tal-pulizija dejjem tkun f'għajnejn in-nies. U xi ngħidu dwar il-personnel li hemm f'din l-għassa. Hemm bżonn li jiżdiedu in-nies biex almenu filgħaxija jkun jista' jsir il-patrol u mhux bħal ma qed jiġri issa jkollok bilfors tibqa l-għassa għax ma jkunx hemm nies biżżejjed.

Dawn l-affarijiet kollha li semmejt innislu nuqqas ta' heġġa għal kull min jaħdem f'dan l-ambjent.

Riġward l-għasses l-oħra ta' dan id-distrett ma hemmx xi żżid jew tnaqqas ma' dak kollu li hemm miktub f'dan l-artikolu għaliex jinsabu fl-istess keffa tal-miżien għajr dik ta' Haġ Luqa li tinsab xi ftit tajjeb grazzi għall-inizjattivi ta' xi wħud li jaħdmu f'din l-għassa. Pero wieħed ma jistax jgħid li ma jonqosx xejn għaliex hemm bżonn ta' vettura, portable radio u linja tat-telefon bħal dik li kien hemm installata fil-passat jiġifieri ma' G. H. Q. Kif qed naraw hemm ħafna xi jsir f'dan id-distrett u minn issa irridu naraw kif f'din is-sena li għadna kif bdejna nirranġaw din is-sitwazzjoni biex barra li l-membri tal-Korp jaħdmu f'ambjent nadif u sabiħ li jixraq li jkollna, il-poplu ta' dan id-distrett ikun jista' jiġi moqgħdi aħjar.



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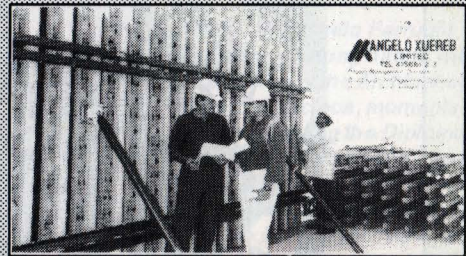


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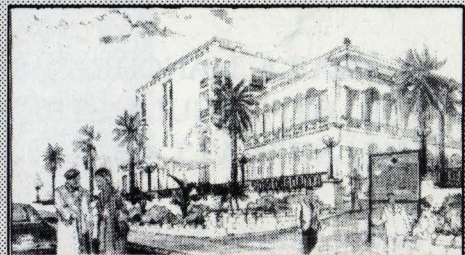
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◆ Supt. Dr. Angelo Farrugia, the Editor, shaking hands with his excellency the Archbishop Mons. J. Mercieca, moments before collecting the Diploma in Communal Marriage cases and Jurisprudence at the Archbishop's Curia Valletta on the 17th December 1994.



◆ Members of the Scottish Edinburgh Police bag pipes band during the Police Officers' Mess Cocktail Party at GHQ on the 29th December 1994



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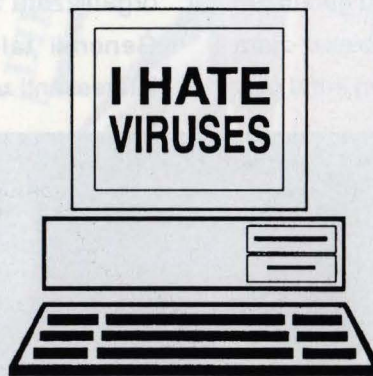
**BUPA Malta**

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## Computer Virus? Never. - Paul C.aruana (P.S. 1180) *Data Processing Branch*

Last month I received a call from a friend of mine begging me to rush over to his place as his computer was acting abnormal. "I 've got a virus!" he was shouting over the telephone, after a little persuasion I managed to calm him down by promising to see to his computer.

I left immediately. As I was walking along I quickly reminded myself about the number of times I had rushed over to my friend's house to see a "virus" which he had discovered. During all my previous visits the expected "viruses" turned out to be either hardware Software problems or errors on my friends part. I remember offhand that once he phoned me up to say that all his data was lost because of some virus actually he had accidentally formatted his hard disk whilst experimenting with DOS. Luckily he had a backup!!.



On arrival my friend eagerly pointed out his computer. He was about to switch it on when I interrupted. I inserted a boot disk<sup>2</sup> into his floppy drive and booted the computer from this diskette. Next I inserted a diskette containing a standard anti-virus program and proceeded to scan the PC's hard disk. To my astonishment I discovered that my friend for once was right! The Pc was suffering from a NOINT<sup>3</sup> virus infection. Luckily such a virus causes only trivial damage. We then proceeded to eradicate the virus completely. The anti-virus package easily took care of this and the NOINT virus was now history. After re-scanning the computer to make absolutely sure that the virus had been removed my friend asked whether he should re format his hard disk. No way! Once a virus has been removed your computer is available as if nothing had ever occurred.

I asked whether he had imported any new programs into his computer recently. He produced a pile of diskettes which he had borrowed from a friend. The painstaking task of scanning the diskettes was soon underway. In a diskette at the bottom of the pile (these things do happen to be at the end!) the NOINT

virus was rediscovered. It was a copy of a game! If only my friend had taken my advice about borrowing software none of the above scenario would have happened.

The situation at my place of work is totally different. No unauthorized software is allowed in the building. It is absolutely necessary that we import software, each diskette is checked carefully for any suspected virus.

As an extra precaution backups are taken at regular interval This means that should we suffer a serious virus outbreak that is beyond our control we will always have our backup information. By disciplining ourselves and observing the above code we can proudly state that since our beginning in 1989 we have never suffered from the least virus infection. We expect that from you too!

1. Viruses are computer programs that interfere with the normal operations of the computer and make copies of themselves. They infect programs on discs secretly and can be difficult to detect. The effects of these viruses vary from a joke, to the complete destruction of data.
2. A boot disk is a disk which can start your system. It is also referred to as a System disk. MS DOS boot disks contain three system files - IO.SYS, MS DOS.SYS and COMMAND.COM. When you start your system these three files are copied from the system disk to your systems random access memory (RAM).
3. This is the name of one particular type of Virus. Noint is found frequently and is quite infectious but causes only trivial damage.

## Aħbarijiet mill-Korp - minn Roberto J. Buontempo (PC 963)

### Tfal Russi f'Malta

Matul ix-xahar ta' Novembru 1994, il-Korp tal-Pulizija flimkien mal-Ministeru għas-Sigurta' Soċjali ospitaw f'Malta grupp ta' tfal mir-Russja. Dawn it-tfal huma ltiema u l-ġenituri tagħhom kienu tifu ħajjithom waqt il-qadi ta' dmirijethom.

Din kienet żjara li jibqgħu jiftakru żgur, speċjalment għat-trattament li ġew mogħtija mill-Maltin li bħal drabi oħra urejna li għandna qalb kbira u ġeneruża. Kienu ħafna dawk in-nies li taw kontribut biex iż-żjara ta' dawn it-tfal tkun suċċess. Tant li dawn it-tfal ġew

b'bagalji vojta u marru lura b'waħda ppakkjata sew. Minħabba raġunijiet ovvi mhux ser insemmi nies u ditti li kkontribwew u taw rigali lil dawn it-tfal, iżda minn qalbi niringrazzjahom f'isem il-Korp.

### Mini European Assembly - December 1994

Għall-ewwel darba minn kemm ilha tiltaqa' din l-Assemblea, fid-19 ta' Diċembru li għadda, ġiet organizzata ġewwa s-sala Vilhena fil-Kwartieri Ġenerali tal-Korp. It-tema kienet waħda ferm interessanti u toqot mhux ftit lill-Pulizija:



♦ Uħud mit-tfal waqt riċeviment fil-kwartieri. Jidhru wkoll il-Kummissarju George Grech, AC Joe Gauci u l-Ambaxxatur għar-Russja Mikhailov.

### IT-TORTURA U T-TRATTAMENT DEGRADANTI - IR-RIMEDI FL-EWROPA X'INHUMA?

F'din l-Assemblea tkellmu diversi gruppi ta' studenti mill-Universita' u l-Liċeo li kienu qegħdin simbolikament jirrapreżentaw it-tnax il-pajjiż fi hdan il-Komunita' Ewropeja. Kien hemm mistednin distinti, fosthom il-Kummissarju George Grech li fetaħ l-istess Assemblea.

Wara li spiċċat l-Assemblea kull min kien presenti ġie mistieden il-Mużew tal-Korp li nżamm miftuħ għall-

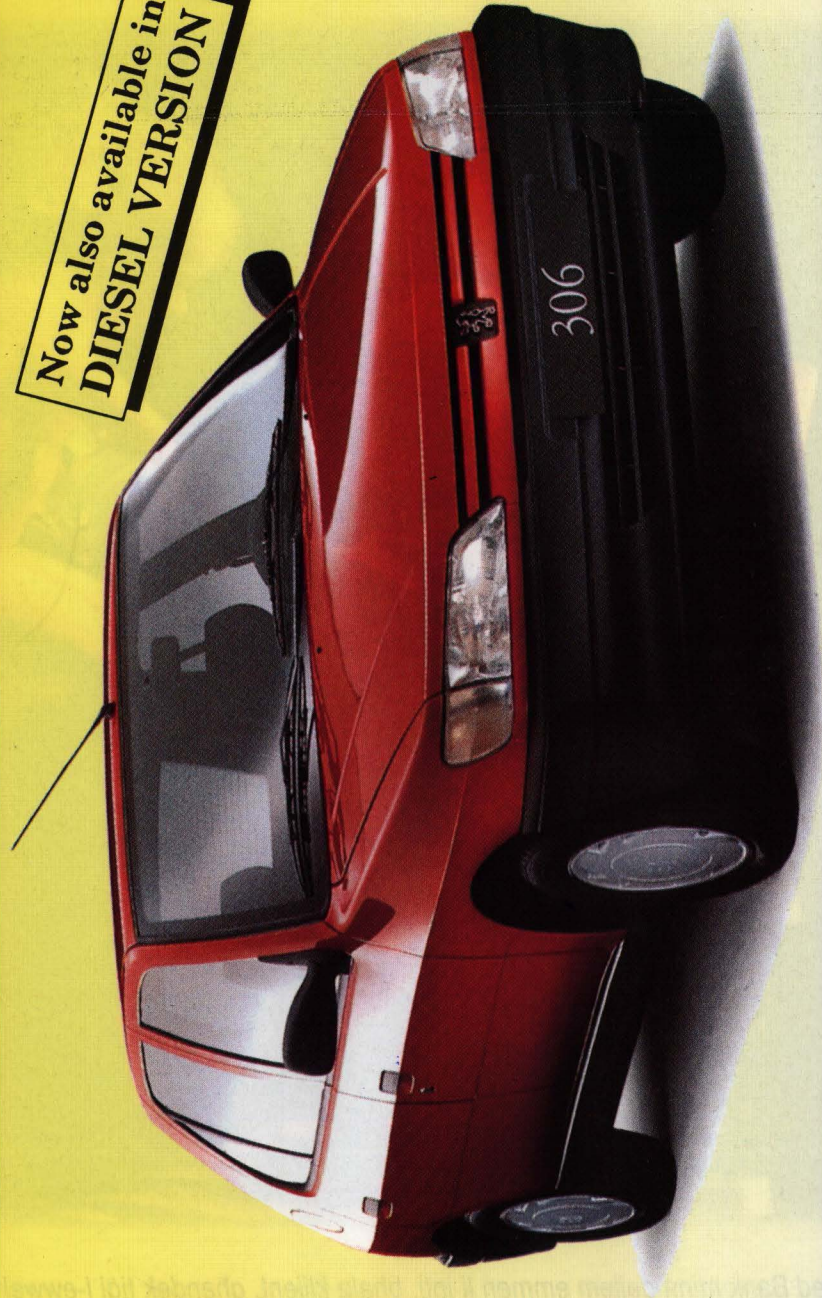
okkażjoni. L-organizzazzjoni kienet waħda tajba ferm tant li kienu ħafna dawk li esprimew il-fehma tagħhom li s-sala Vilhena kienet l-isbaħ post li qatt iltaqgħu fih. Ta' min isemmi li l-mezzi ta' l-istampa u x-xandir ġew bi ħgarhom biex jirraportaw dan l-avveniment hekk importanti. Attivitajiet bħal dawn ikomplu jressquna aktar qrib taċ-ċittadin. F'din l-attivitajiet partikolari, mhux biss lejn iċ-ċittadin Malti u Għawdx iersaqna, iżda lejn l-Ewropa u b'hekk inkitbet paġna oħra fl-istorja tal-Korp, s'intendi b'aspett pożittiv!

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*Ċemplulna jekk għandkom xi sugġerimenti jew tixtiequ tesprimu l-opinjoniġiet tagħkom – aħna dejjem lesti nisimghukom.*

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