

# IL-PULIZIJA

*Vol. 8, No. 1*



# **Kotba li jinsabu għall-bejgħ fil-Librerija tal-Pulizija**

## **Kodiċi Kriminali**

Lm2 Membri tal-Korp

## **Kodiċi ta' Ligijiet tal-Pulizija**

Lm2 Membri tal-Korp

## **Kodiċi ta' Organizzazzjoni u Proċedura Ċivili**

Lm3.50 Membri tal-Korp

## **F'Ġieħ il-Haqq — Book I**

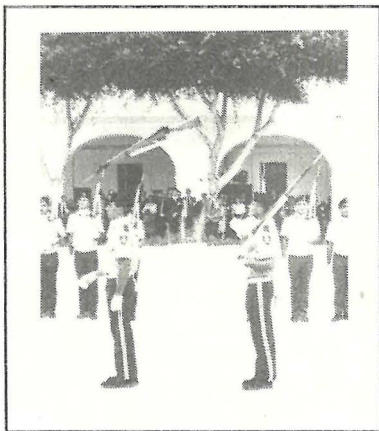
Lm1 Membri tal-Korp

## **F'Ġieħ il-Haqq — Book II**

Lm1 Membri tal-Korp

## **Ġabra ta' Appelli Kriminali (Sede Inferjuri) 1976-1978**

(Magħżulin u miġburin  
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għall-prezz ta' Lm2.80



Wirja ta' Silent Drill Display

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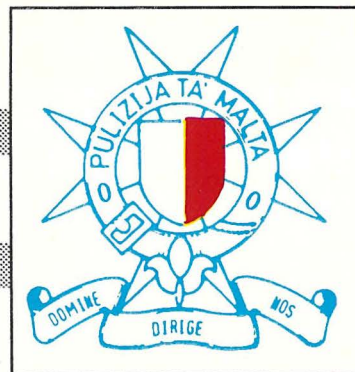
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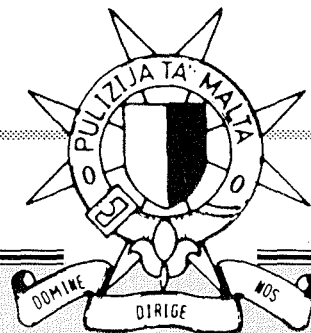
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# Il-Pulizija

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## IL-Magazine "IL-PULIZIJA"

# Ergajna bdejna

*Wara assenza pjuttost twila, mill-ahhar hargha ta' dan il-magazin, jista' jinghad li minhabba ċirkustanzi li ma kienx hemm kontroll assolut fuqhom, il-pubblikazzjoni kienet waqfet. Madankollu, b'ċertezza ngħidu li kienu jsiru l-isforzi kollha meħtieġa fil-limiti tagħna, matul dan il-perjodu, sakemm ergajna wasalna għall-istampar ta' din il-hargha.*

*Il-Magazin huwa meqjus bħala makkinarju mportanti fil-hajja tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, għaliex huwa l-uniku mezz ta' komunikazzjoni approvat bejn il-membri fil-korp, dawk li hallewh kif ukoll fiċ-ċirkulazzjoni kbira tiegħu. Intennu, kif dejjem għamilna, dwar il-partecipazzjoni ta' kull min irid li jibgħat xi kitba għall-pubblikazzjoni fil-magazin sabiex b'hekk inżommuh haj kemm jista' jkun u kulhadd juża din l-opportunità f'għieh il-ġid tal-kitba positiva.*

*Matul dan il-perjodu l-attivitajiet tad-diversi organi fi hdan il-korp baqgħu naturalment għaddejnin u ta' min isemmi, fost l-ohrajn, iż-żjara li delegazzjoni ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni għamlet lil President ta' Malta fl-okkażjoni ta' Jum il-Pulizija, laqgħa mal-Ministru ta' l-Edukazzjoni u Intern kif ukoll laqgħa ohra ma' rappreżentanza mill-Kumitat dwar ir-Riforma fis-Servizz Pubbliku. Il-laqgħat kienu kollha kordjali għall-ahhar u l-partijiet kollha fehemu ċ-ċirkustanzi mhux tant komuni għall-haddiema ohra, li jaħdmu fihom il-Pulizija.*

*Bhal dejjem, huwa l-hsieb li l-hargha tal-magazin tinzamm regolari minkejja xi diffikultajiet li jinqalgħu minn żmien għal żmien, iżda li nippruvaw negħlbu fl-iqsar żmien possibbli bl-ahjar mod ta' diċenza minn naha tagħna.*

# L-emblema l-ġdida tal-Korp tal-Pulizija

minn Walter Camilleri PC35

M'għandix dubju. Kulhadd jaf li l-Korp tal-Pulizija tagħna issa għandu Emblema ġdida, u li żżanznet uffiċjalment fit-12 ta' Lulju, 1989, "Jum il-Pulizija", u l-175 Anniversarju mit-twaqqif tal-Korp A.D. 1814.

It-tħabbir uffiċjali ta' dan il-bdil fl-Emblema kien sar b' messaġġ mill-Kummissarju għall-membri kollha tal-Korp. Dan jaqra hekk:

"GHQ (OG) 4303

Sender PC35

Date 4/7/89

From: Commissioner of Police

To: General

NEW/MODIFIED POLICE EMBLEM

With effect from 5.00 a.m. on the 12th July, 1989, the Police Emblem is going to be replaced with a new/modified one, which bears the motto: DOMINE DIRIGE NOS".

All Police Personnel are to call at the Quartermaster's office for the purpose of collecting Cap Badges, and/or Collar Buadges, and this up to Saturday, 10th instant."

B'hekk twieldet l-Għaxar Emblema tal-Korp, u konsegwentement, inbidlet ukoll il-Bandiera tal-Korp u l-Logo.

Għaliex inbidlet l-Emblema. Fil-21 ta' Settembru, 1964, Malta saret Stat Indipendenti. F'dik is-sena kellna l-Emblema "bil-Kuruna Rjali" u kienet bil-Ingliż— Malta Police.

...Għal raġunijiet mhux s'issa magħrufa uffiċjalment, dik iddeċ F'Lulju, 1969, il-Kummissarju V. de Gray, kien Emblema ġdida u propja, fi Stat Indipendenti, kellha parti t'isfel bil-kliem kif kien qabel, "Malta Police".

Fl-1982, il-Kummissarju Pullicino kien ordna kliem, għall-ewwel darba bil-Malti, thalla dak originali, "Domine Dirige

Għal xi raġuni jew oħra mhux 1983, dan il-motto tneħħa u kienu ġew in-nalment kien ġie deċiż li l-motto kellu jkun tal-poplu). Fl-opinjoni tiegħi, din id-tal-Korp.

Fl-Ewwel ta' Jannar, 1984 giet fis-Malti għall-ewwel darba, "PULIZIJA TA' uli". Jidher, anzi nemmen, li bil-bdil tal-motto, Populi" kien sar żball kbir madornali. Żball

Kien tneħħa ċ-"Ċinturin u l-tal-Kuruna u f'dik ta' warajha, tal-Pulizija fl-Emblema tal-Korp. tant kien mixtieq. Din l-Emblema tiku u estetiku.

Mal-bdil fil-gvern, f'Mejju 1987 l-Amministrazzjoni kienet għamlitha ċara, li l-motto tal-Korp kien se jerga' jkun "DOMINE DIRIGE NOS", b'talba l-Alla, biex "Imexxina HU".

Fis-7 ta' Ottubru, 1988, il-Kummissarju Calleja ordna uffiċjalment, li l-motto jinbidel u jerga' jsir "DOMINE DIRIGE NOS" minflok l-"Ad Commodum Populi". Konsegwentement, mal-bdil tal-motto, kellha tinbidel l-Emblema u l-Bandiera tal-Korp, bi struzzjonijiet li l-emblema kellha tkun aktar attrajenti, b'qisien aktar mirquma, u b'modifiki neċessarji, bħal ngħidu aħna, jerga' jidhol iċ-Ċinturin u l-Bokkla, simbolu tal-Pulizija, u r-rappreżentazzjoni tal-Fleur-de-lys għal fini ta' estetika u ornament. B'hekk l-emblema l-ġdida saret verament artistika u ta' ġieħ, għax anke l-qisien saru aktar proporzjonati.

Din l-Emblema l-ġdida u l-bandiera huma sbieħ tassew, li ma narax għala għandhom jinbidlu fil-futur. Huma sbieħ u attrajenti hafna, kif sqarru bosta u bosta, prinċipalment minn kollezzjonisti barranin, fejn diġ'a sabu posthom f'mużewijiet u wirjiet Internazzjonali.

Bejn Settembru u Ottubru 1989, minhabba li sar dan il-bdil fl-emblema u fil-bandiera tal-Korp, il-"World Intellectual Property Organization, (W.I.P.O.) Paris Convention, for the Protection of Industrial Property and of Official Signs and Hallmarks", irreġistrat uffiċjalment l-Emblema u l-Bandiera tagħna għall-ewwel darba fl-istorja, biex ikunu rikonoxxuti uffiċjalment fl-isfera internazzjonali.

Fi ftit kliem, l-Emblema giet modifikata biex tkun isbaħ, aktar artistika u biex jerga' jidhol il-Motto/Talba l-Alla, "Domine Dirige Nos". Mulej Kun Int li tmexxina.



I-Emblema kienet baqgħet fis-seħħ sa Lulju, 1969. ieda, wara li telgħulu!, li almenu, sakemm ikollna tinqata' u titneħħa l-Kuruna Rjali biex tibqa' biss l-Din allura kienet Emblema modifikata.

I-Emblema ġdida u propja għal korp, imma bil—"Pulizija ta' Malta". Il-motto kien "Nos", sa mis-sena 1919.

magħrufa, f'temp ta' ġimgha. f'Mejju, trodotti xi erba' mottos oħra ġodda! Fi-"ADDOMMODUMPOPULI" (għal qadi deċiżjoni ma ittiehdetx minn membri

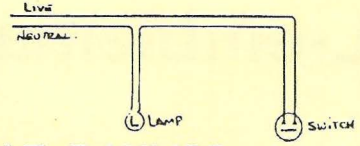
seħħ l-emblema l-ġdida bil-kliem MALTA" u bil-motto ġdid "Ad Commodum Popm" minn "Domine Dirige Nos", għal "Ad Commodum iehor kien fl-estetika.

Bokkla" rahh-rezentati fl-emblema meta dan kien il-wahdieni simbolu Barra dan, il-qisien ma hargux kif kienet giet ridotta mill-aspett artis-

# Electricity

## and how it works

by Inspector MARTIN E. BAYLISS



12R. TECH. ENG. MIET. MIEC

PART 2

In this issue as we have already mentioned in the previous issue, we are going to basically look at ILLUMINATION.

### ILLUMINATION

Light is a form of radiant energy. It may be produced by electrical currents passed through filaments as in the incandescent lamps, through arcs between carbon or metal rods, or through suitable gases as in neon and other gas tubes. In some forms of lamps the light is due to fluorescence excited by radiation arising from the passage of electricity through mercury vapour. Most bodies reflect light in some measure, and when illuminated from an original source they become secondary source of light. A good example is the moon, which illuminates the Earth by means of reflected light originating in the sun.

Illumination by reflected light is of great practical importance; electric lamps are rarely used without reflectors, and light reflected from the walls and ceiling of a room makes an important contribution to the illumination of the room.

### LAW OF INVERSE SQUARE

If a source of light which sends its light out equally in all directions be placed at the centre of a hollow sphere, the light will fall uniformly on the inner surface of the sphere, that is to say each square metre of the surface will receive the same amount of light. If the sphere be replaced by one larger area proportional to the square of the radius. The amount which falls upon any square metre of such surface will therefore diminish as the radius increases, and will be inversely proportional to the square of the radius.

It is sufficient to be able to say that the strength of one source of light is so many times greater than that of another, we need to be able to measure the strength in agreed units. The agreed unit is the CANDELA and the standards are kept at the National Physical Laboratory Standards and sub-standard lamps of

many sizes and types can be purchased from lamp manufacturers. They can be used as standards of comparison and for calibrating photometric benches.

### TERMS USED IN ILLUMINATION Luminous Intensity (Symbol I)

In the preceding paragraph we have spoken on the strength of a source of light. The technical term for this quantity is "Luminous Intensity". As we have seen it is measured in "Candelas" or "Lumens". The luminous intensity of the light sent out by the lamp in any given direction is an indication of the rate at which it is sending out luminous energy in that direction.

### PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE (Symbol d)

"d" is the perpendicular distance between source and the surface and from the law of Inverse Square we know that the amount of light which falls on one unit of this area is inversely proportional to  $d^2$ .

### ILLUMINATION (Symbol E)

When we throw light upon an object, the effectiveness of the illumination will depend on the number of lumens the object receives per square metre ( $lm/M^2$ ). The unit of illumination is LUX. (1x).

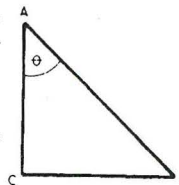
$$\text{therefore: } E = \frac{I}{d^2} \text{ Lux.}$$

### COSINE LAW

Very often the illuminate surface is not so normal to the direction of the light AC as in the figure aside, but is inclined as AB. The area over which the light is spread is then increased in the ratio:

$$\frac{AC}{AB} = \text{Cosine } O$$

The expression for the illumination then becomes: —  $E = I \text{ Cos. } O / d^2$ .



### BRIGHTNESS

When the eye receives a great deal of light from an object we say it is bright, and brightness is an important quantity in illumination. It is all the same whether the light is produced by an object or merely reflected from it. The object sends out light as though each small piece of its surface were a certain luminous intensity. Generally the brightness of an object is not the same from all points of view.

When brightness is considered in terms of measurable quantities, the term "Luminance" is employed. The luminance of a surface, which may be either a source or a reflecting surface is given in candelas per square metre ( $cd/m^2$ ).

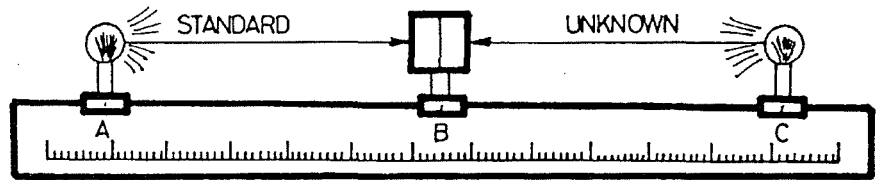
### GLARE

The size of the opening of the pupil in the human eye is controlled by its iris. If the eye looks at a bright object such as a naked lamp which sends a large amount of light into the eye and produces an intense image on the retina, the iris automatically contracts to protect the eye by reducing the intensity of the image. If the eye is looking at some other object, much less bright, while the very bright object remains in the field received on the retina from every object in the field of view and make it more difficult to see the object desired; at the same time the proportion of the retina which receives the image of the bright object may be fatigued. This affect is referred to as GLARE and lighting installation must be designed to avoid it. Naked incandescent lamps or naked arcs should never be installed where they are likely to come into the field of view, but they should be enclosed in fittings of opalescent glass or of such material and design that the brightness of the fitting is comparatively low.

### PHOTOMETRY

The common laboratory apparatus used in comparing the luminous intensities of different lamps in the photom-

etric bench, which consists of a horizontal frame scaled in centimetres, upon which are movable blocks which carry the photometre head, a sub-standard lamp whose luminous intensity is known and the lamp whose luminous intensity is to be measured.



### PHOTOMETRIC BENCH

The photometre head, of which there are several kinds, consists essentially of two adjacent similar surfaces which may be observed together and upon one of which falls the light from the standard lamp, while the light from the test lamp falls upon the other surface.

The photometer head is moved about long the frame until the two illuminations appear to the observer to be equal. When the photometer is thus “balanced”, the luminous intensity of the test lamp may be calculated from the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Luminous intensity of unknown lamp}}{\text{Luminous intensity of standard lamp}} = \frac{BC^2}{AB^2}$$

or  $CD$  of unknown lamp =  $CD$  of standard lamp  $\times BC^2 / AB^2$

#### EXAMPLE:

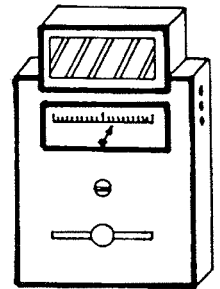
Suppose the luminous intensity of the standard lamp is 100 cd, the distance AB is 120 cm and the distance BC is 180 cm at balance. Find the luminous intensity of the lamp on test.

#### ANSWER:

Unknown luminous intensity =  $100 \times 180^2 / 120^2 = 225$  cd.

#### LIGHT METERS

The lighting engineer’s most useful instrument is the portable light meter, used to measure values of illumination on site. The latest type and the most simple to use, consists of a photo-electric cell connected to a micro-ammeter calibrated directly in LUX. The photo-electric cell is responsive to light, and its electric response is proportional to the illumination received. The cell is provided with a shutter so that the light may be cut off when the cell is not in use. The meter may read 1 to 250 Lux in two ranges controlled by a switch or push button. A lighting survey of an area such as a street or room may be made quite simply by placing the light meter predetermined points within the area and noting the readings.



#### COEFFICIENT OF UTILIZATION

The factor allows for the losses incurred by absorption of light on walls, ceiling, floor, furniture, etc. Dark colours absorb more light than pale colours. A further important loss involved is the loss in the lighting fitting which may be large.

#### MAINTENANCE FACTOR

This factor is used on the assumption that the installation gives only a fraction of the illumination it would give when perfectly clean. This factor is commonly given as 0.8. Sometimes is merely the inverse of the maintenance factor, and for maintenance factor of 0.8, would be  $1/0.8 = 1.25$ .

#### EXAMPLE

An office 18m by 43m requires an illumination at desk level of 330 Lux. The mounting height of lamps above the desk level will be 2m. The following alternatives are suggested:

- a) 80 Watts fluorescent lamps giving 4800 lumens when new.
- b) 150 Watts tungsten filament lamps giving 1950 lumens when new.

Calculate the number of lamps needed in each alternative, assuming a coefficient of utilization of 0.6 and the maintenance factor of 0.85.

Formula:-  $N = \frac{E \times A}{I \times CU \times MF}$

Then (a):-  $NF = \frac{330 \times (18 \times 43)}{4800 \times 0.6 \times .85} = 104$  lamps

(b):-  $NT = \frac{330 \times (18 \times 43)}{1950 \times 0.6 \times .85} = 257$  lamps

# SANYO

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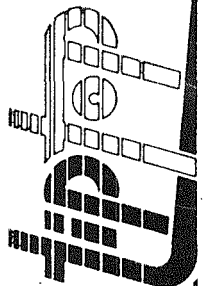
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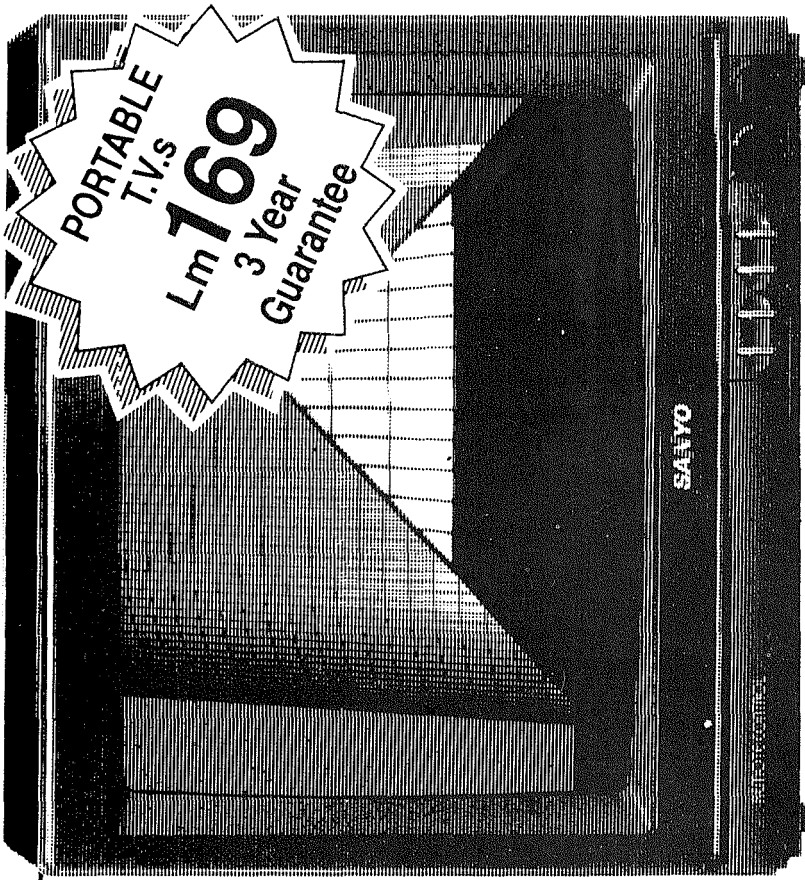
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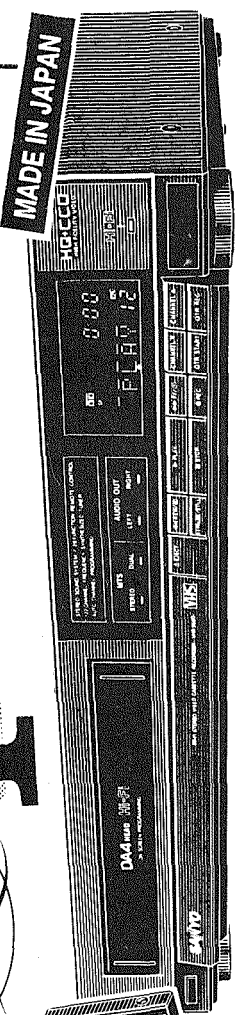


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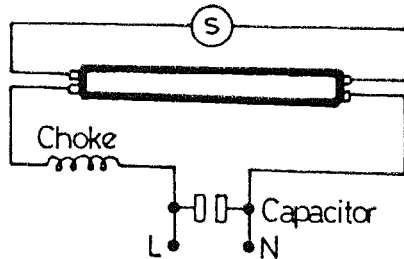




In spacing out the lamps, it is assumed that the distance between lamp centers in any row is approximately equal to the distance between adjacent rows. It is assumed that the distance between the outside row and the wall, and between the end lamp and end wall, is half the spacing distance. If a scale plan of the office is drawn, the spacing of the lamps may be found either by calculation or by trail.

## CHOKES

The choke comprises of an iron cord electro magnetic force enclosed in a metal case, and is wired in series with the tube. It serves two purposes. It limits the current in the circuit once the discharge has been stated and it gives a high voltage surge which in conjunction with the filament heating initiates the discharge.



A stater switch is in series with the filaments of the lamp and in parallel with the stater switch capacitor which has the function to suppress radio waves interference.

The tube is coated on its inside surface with powder that fluoresces with the ultra violet rays emitted by the discharge. It contains a small amount of mercury and argon gas, the latter being necessary to initiate the discharge before the mercury becomes vaporised. The lamp also contains the two filaments connected in series with the heating element and contacts of the starter switch. The filaments which are situated at opposite ends of the tube are coated with oxides which readily emit electrons when heated.

The main capacitor is incorporated to improve the power factor of the circuit which because the presence of the choke would be abnormally low is left unconnected.

## OPERATION

When the circuit is connected to the supply, the heating element in the starter switch and the filaments warm up. Because of the increase in the temperature of the filaments, the gas in their immediate vicinity ionises, this by itself however, is not sufficient to initiate the discharge through the tube.

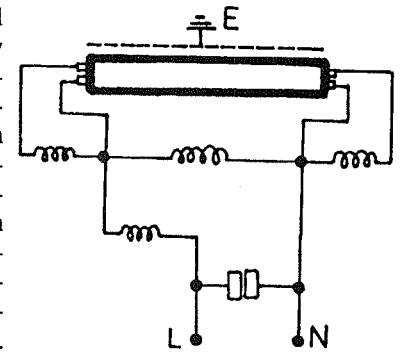
Simultaneously with the heating of the filaments, however the element of the starter switch is also heated that after a short period of time the contacts open, so breaking the circuit and causing the choke to give a high voltage surge across the tube. This, together with the ionisation of the gas near the filament is normally sufficient to start the discharge through the tube. The current flowing through the heating element of the starter switch is sufficient to ensure that the contacts remain open and thus leaving the filaments disconnected while the lamp is in operation.

During starting period, because of the relatively low impedance of the choke, most of the potential drop is across the lamp. As the current rises, the potential drop across the choke also rises, so that when the current reaches a given value the two potentials are approximately balanced with half the supply voltage across the lamp. By this means the current is prevented from reaching an excessive value which might destroy the tube. When connecting the circuit supply, it is essential that the live connection is taken to the choke and not to the lamp, as

should the earth occur on the circuit when incorrectly connected, damage is possible on the lamp.

## QUICK STARTING

Pre-heating quick starting. An earthed metal strip placed very near the tube will increase the voltage gradient at the cathode, an assist in starting ionization. Thus the tube provide with a very thin metal strip on the outside of the glass envelope will need a considerable reduced voltage. If in addition the electrode filaments are provided with a sufficient current for a very rapid heating, a Quick Start is possible. The diagram above shows this type of circuit. The primary winding of the auto-transformer is connected in parallel with the tube and receives practically full mains voltage. The filaments provided with current from secondary windings. When the lamp has started the transformer receives the normal tube voltage and the filament currents are correspondingly reduced.



This requires either one production of the circuit to give a much higher voltage kick when opened, or alternatively the direct application to the tube of a voltage approximately three times the normal tube voltage. The latter is obtained by the use of a step-up transformer. The tube electrodes are specially designed to withstand the higher voltages.

## TWIN-TUBE CIRCUIT

Other circuit arrangements of one or more fluorescent tubes are available notably, twin-tube circuits. In one arrangement two single tube circuits each without power factor correction capacitor, are connected in parallel. One circuit remains at a low power factor of about 0.5 lagging, while the other circuit incorporates a series capacitor to give it a power factor of 0.5 leading.

Thus the complete arrangement runs from the mains at unity power factor. Another advantage of this circuit arrangement runs from the mains at unity power factor. Another advantage of this circuit arrangement is that owing to the phase difference between the currents in the two tubes, the stroboscopic effect on moving is reduced.

## FLUORESCENT LAMPS ON D.C. SUPPLY

In the foregoing it has been assumed that the supply to the fluorescent lamps is alternating current. If, however, the available supply is direct current, modified circuits will be required. Firstly the ballast resistance must be connected in series with the choke. Secondly the starter switch must be specially designed for D.C. working. and thirdly a reversing switch must be connected into the circuit between the supply and the fitting. This is so that the current in the tube can be reversed at intervals to prevent migration of the mercury to one end of the tube.

## STROBOSCOPIC EFFECT OF DISCHARGE LAMPS

At the usual A.C. supply frequency of 50Hz, a discharge

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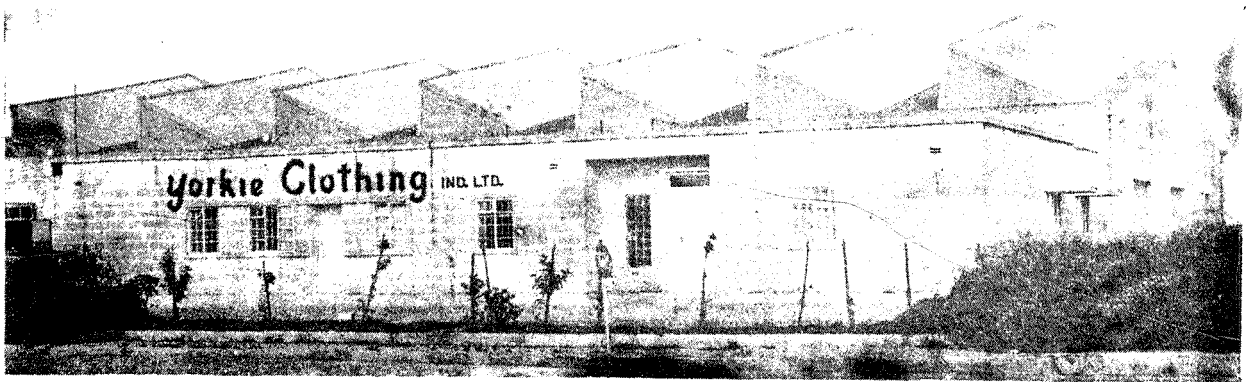
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lamp will be extinguished 100 times per second. Although this effect is seldom noticeable in normal conditions it can be a danger risk when running machinery attains certain critical speeds.

For example, at 100 rev/min. a revolving part could appear to be stationary. Some types of discharge lamps have an 'after-glow' which damps down stroboscopic effect. In other cases the use of lead-lag twin tubes is helpful, or in large building adjacent rows of discharge lamps could be connected to different phases of the three phase supply.

A frequency flicker at half the above rate near the electrodes of fluorescent lamps is sometimes disturbing the individual worker. In such a case this can be eliminated by the fitting of a small plastic shields at each end of the tube, with a very small loss of light.

### HOT CATHODE DISCHARGE LAMPS

If one or more of the electrodes be heated, the electron emission is much increased and currents of 50 to 100 times greater can be carried. The electrode voltage drop is very much reduced, and the lamps will operate at ordinary voltages. Mercury vapour and sodium vapour are the most valuable fillings. The vapour pressures of these gases at ordinary room temperatures are too low to permit the starting of discharge, so these lamps contain, in addition, a few millimeters pressure of argon or neon which enable the discharge to start at a reasonable voltage. Current through the tube heats up the tube, increasing the vapour pressure, and the mercury or sodium discharge commences.

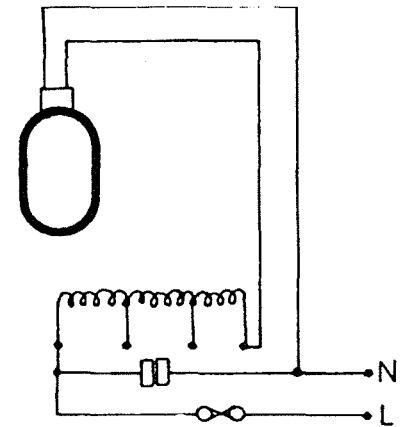
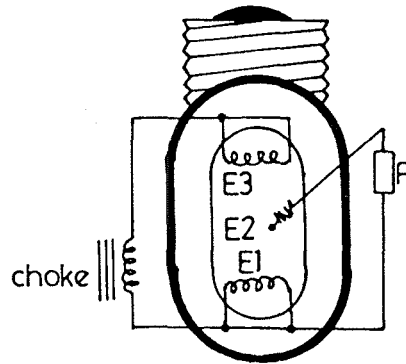
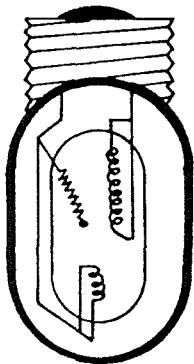
### HIGH PRESSURE MERCURY VAPOUR DISCHARGE LAMPS

This consist of discharge envelope encases in an outer bulb of ordinary glass. The discharge envelope may be of hard glass or Quartz. The space between the bulbs is partially or completely evacuated to prevent heat loss. The outer bulb absorbs harmful ultra-violet rays. The inner bulb contains Argon and certain quantity of mercury. When the discharge has attained a steady state the mercury is completely vaporized. The electrodes consist of a filament of tungsten wire surrounding a stick of bare earths, but no independent filament heating is necessary.

An auxilliary electrode is used to start the discharge. It consists of fine wire and a high resistance R (shown in figure). When the supply is switched on, full mains pressure is available across E2 and E3 and a glow discharge limited to a few milliamperes occurs. This enables the main discharge to commence.

As the lamp warms up, mercury is vaporized, increasing the vapour pressure, and the luminous column becomes brighter and narrower. The lamp requires 4 or 5 minutes to attain full brilliancy. If the discharge is stopped, the lamp must cool down and the vapour pressure be reduced before it will restart. This takes between 3 to 4 minutes. The temperature for operation inside the inner bulb is about 600°C. The power factor is 0.6 with the special choke used and the capacitor is connected across the mains to raise the power factor. Losses in the choke and the capacitor amount to 5% or 20W in the 400W lamp. The efficiency is about 40 Lumens per Watt.

### HIGH PRESSURE MERCURY DISCHARGE LAMP



These lamps must be operated vertically, since if they are used horizontally convection will cause the discharge to touch the glass bulb, which will fail. Lamps which are intended to operate horizontally are fitted with magnetic devices which hold the luminous coloumn central.

### SODIUM VAPOUR DISCHARGE LAMPS

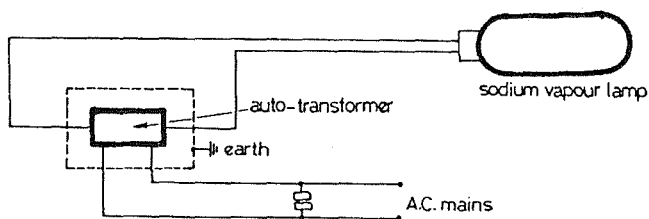
These lamps have a characteristic yellow glow. They operate with low-pressure sodium vapour at a temperature of 300°C. They have a neon filling with small globules of sodium. The Neon initiates the discharge, which is taken up by the sodium vapour as the internal pressure increases. Because the efficiency falls off as the current density increases above a certain value sodium lamps have low watt values compared

with the mercury vapour lamps. Long distance paths are necessary and for this reason the discharge envelope against loss of heat, the outer case is of the doubled walled vacuum type. The lamp must be operated horizontally, or nearly so, to keep the sodium well spread out along the tube, although some small lamps may be operated vertically, lamp cap up. Several minutes are necessary after switching on before the discharge are at full, but the lamps may be re-started immediately after the stoppage.

The sodium lamp is only suitable for A.C. and therefore requires choke control. This requirement is met by operating the lamp from a stray field, step up, tapped auto-transformer with an open circuit secondary voltage of 470 to 480 Volts.

The uncorrect power factor is very low, about 0.5, and a

capacitor must be used to raise the power factor to about 0.8. The efficiency is approximately 75 Lumens per Watt. A wiring diagram is given the figure hereunder.



## NEON TUBES

The I.E.E. regulations contain a number of regulations concerning luminous tube installation, the list of which follows. Tubes are accessible to unauthorized persons shall be mechanically screened and 'DANGER' notices affixed. The transformer shall be double wound, and the secondary circuit shall be earthed. This is commonly done by earthing the centre point of the secondary winding, thus reducing the voltage to earth by half. The maximum permissible voltage is 5000 Volts to earth. The general earthing regulations shall be observed throughout the installation. Every switch controlling a discharge-lighting circuit shall have a current rating not less than twice the steady current it is required to carry.

Each primary final sub-circuit should preferably be provided with a locked switch to open all poles, except the neutral in a 3 phase 4 wire circuit except that where a distribution board supplies a number of luminous tube sub-circuits only, the switch may be used to control the board. For exterior installation, a switch painted red marked 'FIREMAN'S SWITCH' shall in addition, be fitted on the outside of the building not more than 2.75 meters above ground, the 'OFF' position to be at the top. This switch should be connected in the primary supply circuit. In general one fireman's switch should control all the luminous tube installations on the building. A similar switch fixed in the main entrance to the building is required for luminous tube installations inside the building which is required to run unattended.

Exposed high voltage cables shall be armoured or metal-covered except for the short connection between the tube sections, usually bare copper or nickel, which shall be enclosed in tubing of a specific size. All metal sheathing shall be earthed and the cables shall not be enclosed in conduit. The high-voltage cable shall be distinguished by tabs or labels. The ends of the cables connected to the tubes shall be protected by bell glasses or similar means. Transformers shall be in earthed metal cases or enclosed in fire-resisting enclosures. These regulations are summarized. The end of the high voltage cable where it is joined to the bare wire leading to the sign should be specifically prepared. The metallic sheet or armouring should be stripped back for a distance in mm not less than KV to earth multiplied by 10. (Example: — If V to earth is 5KV x 50mm = 50mm). A porcelain is then fitted over the exposed insulation and sealed with ozone-proof compound. The bare copper wire only emerges from the thimble end. Every capacitor shall be provided with a means of automatic discharge on disconnection. (Example: — a high resistance leak).

## FAULTS

Flickering may be due to:

- Transformer secondary voltage too low; this can be rectified by an adjustment to the transformer tapping.
- Reduction of gas pressure in the tube due to absorption of the gas into the electrodes. The tube may be removed and refilled by the makers. Neon tubes installed in the open require frequent cleaning, say four times per year. Care must be taken that the key of the open locked switch is removed and held by the operator while the work is being done.

## VOLTAGE DROP AND POWER

The voltage drop in a cold cathode neon tube consists of two parts, the electrode drop and the drop in the discharge column per meter of the tube. The values given are approximately. They vary with the nature of the gas, its purity, the tube diameter, and the gas pressure. For neon, the voltage drop per pair of electrodes is 300 Volts, and the tube drop per meter for 15mm in diameter tube is about 400 Volts.

Example: The neon outline of a sign contains 18m of 15mm tube in lengths of 3 meters connected in series. Calculate the secondary voltage of the step-up transformer and its output in volts/amperes and watts. The power factor with corrective capacitor is 0.8. Find also the total lumens, assuming the lumens per watt to be 12.5

Total Voltage drop

drop due to 18m of tube + drop due to 6 pairs of electrodes  
 $(18 \times 400) + (6 \times 300) = 7200 + 1800 = 9000\text{V}$  or 9KV

Let current being 35mA.

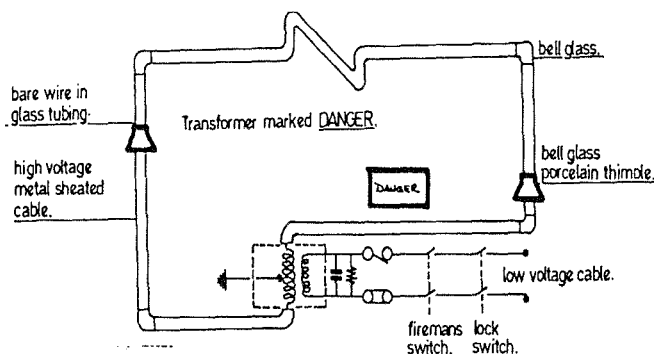
apparent power in volt/amperes: =  $9000 \times 0.035 = 315 \text{ VA}$ .  
 power in watts =  $315 \times 0.8 = 252 \text{ Watts}$ .  
 Given average lumens per watt = 12.5 Lumens.  
 Lumens emitted =  $252 \times 12.5 = 3150 \text{ Lumens}$ .

## COLOUR AND CURRENT

The colouring available depend upon the particular gas or gas mixture used. Common colours are as follows:

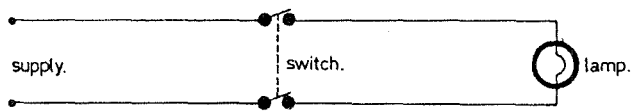
Neon — Orange Red — Relium — White — Argon — Blue.

The diameters of the tube vary and common sizes of 10, 15, 20, and 30mm carry currents of 25, 35, 60 and 150mA respectively.



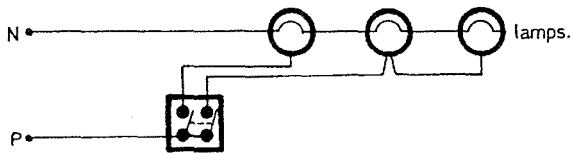
## COMMON TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

The double pole switch is used to isolate or cut off the supply on both poles of the supply. Regulations stipulate that all two wire single phase A.C. systems are to be provided with this type of switch.



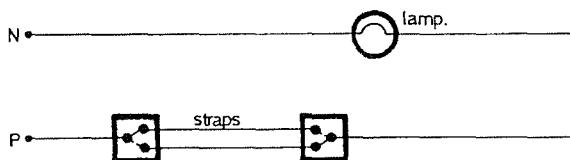
**Figure 17 showing a double pole switch.**

The two gang switch is mainly used for chandeliers or where double control of light is required.



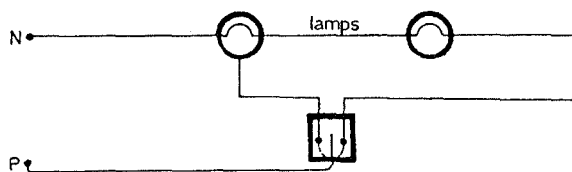
**Figure 18 showing a double pole switch.**

The two-way switch is mainly used to control a lighting point from two separate positions. The most commonly used regarding a two-way switch is when wiring a staircase.



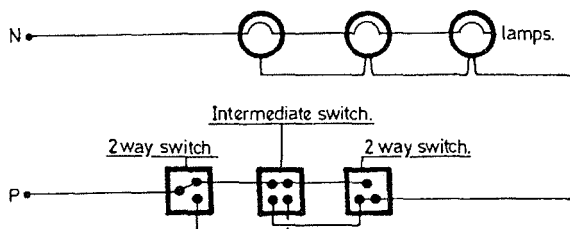
**Figure 19 shows a lighting circuit with a two-way switch.**

The two-way and off switches are very similar to the two-way switches. The only difference being that they have an 'OFF' position which is situated in the centre.



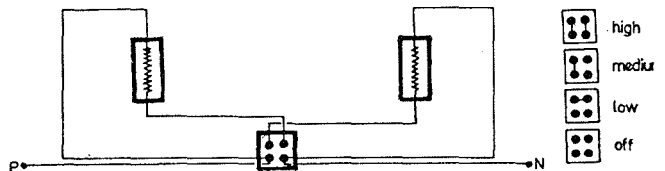
**Figure 20 shows a circuit with a two-way off switch.**

The intermediate switch is used to control lighting points from more than two separate positions. The most commonly used is either in a large staircase or in a corridor.



**Figure 21 shows a circuit using an intermediate switch.**

The rotary switch or sometimes called a three-heat switch is used for electric heaters and cookers to obtain a high medium or low heat from the same object.



**Figure 22 shows a circuit using a rotary switch.**

Other types of switches commonly used are the following:

- (1) Push Button switch.
- (2) Pendant Switch.
- (3) Ceiling switch or Pull Switch or Pull Cord Switch.
- (4) Switch holders.
- (5) Time lag switch.
- (6) Foot press switches.

Heat operated switch or thermostat.

## LAMP HOLDERS

Electric lamps are connected to an electrical instrument by fitting them into suitable holders.

The most common type of holders are:-

- (1) The BAYONET type and (2) the EDISON SCREW type.

Each of the type is further subdivided into different sizes.

BAYONET: Large — Small — Minature.

EDISON: Goliath — Medium — Small — Minature — Liliput.

Lamp Bayonet holders which are large and which are used for lamps up to 150 Watts are always provided with a CORDGRIP although it is advisable that other type of holders be also provided with a cordgrip. This is meant to secure the flexible cord so that the weight of the lampshade or fitting is not placed on the terminals of the holders.

In Edison Screw lampholders the lamps are made screwed into the holder; the screw itself forming one terminal and the other being in the centre of the base of the holder. Filament lamps from 150 to 300 watts use the large Edison Screw while lamps from 300 to 1500 watts use the goliath size.

Both types of holders are also found in BATTEN form in which case the holder is meant to be fitted directly to walls or ceilings. Owing to heavy currents taken by lamps over 300 watts it is advisable to switch 'OFF' the supply before removing the lamps from the holders.

## I.E.E. REQUIREMENTS FOR HOLDERS

### Regulation C. 22

States that for filament lamps no lamp holder should be used on circuits operating at more than 250 volts.

### Regulations C. 25

States that the outer contact of the Edison Screw lamp holder should be connected to the NEUTRAL or EARTH of the supply.

### Regulation C. 23

States that every lamp holder used in damp situations shall be earthed and made of insulating material or fitted with a skirt or shield.

### Regulation D. 16

States that in bathrooms those parts of a lamp holder likely to be touched by a person replacing a lamp shall be constructed of insulating material and for bayonet type lampholders be fitted with a skirt.

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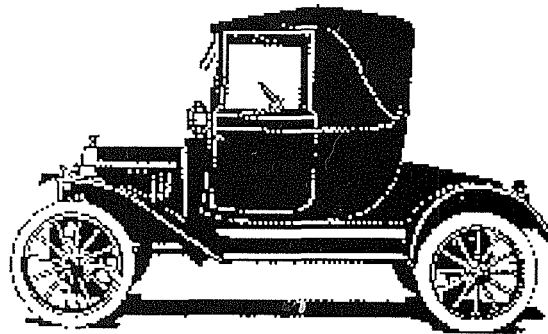
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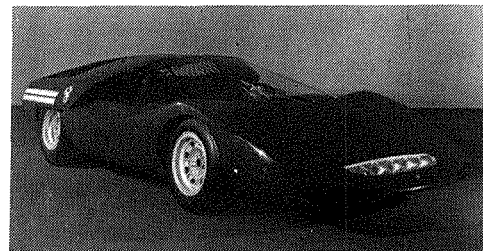
Fid-dinja tal-lum il-karrozza saret parti integrali mill-familja. Hafna jqisu l-karrozza bhala l-“pet” tal-familja, waqt li oħrajn jissahhru jillostraw, jirrangaw, jew ipogġu xi aċċessjoni li jbiddu d-dehra tal-karrozza tagħhom. Ftit hawn min jahseb minn x’hiex għaddiet il-karrozza matul iż-żminijiet l-imghoddija.

F’din il-harġa tal-Pulizija sejrjn naraw xi haġa żghira hafna dwar l-istorja wara kull mudell li hareġ fis-suq mid-dinja kollha. Sejrjn nixtarru biss dawk il-fabbriki u nies li bis-saħħa tagħhom inholoq xi mudell jew żvilupp ġdid, għalhekk sejrjn inhallu barra dawk il-mudelli li jsiru f’xi pajjiżi taħt liċenza mill-fabbriki originali. Huwa impossibbli li nsemmu wkoll xi ditti u nies li kkonċentraw biss fuq tlielaq.

Filwaqt li nimxu skond l-alfabet sejrjn naraw l-istorja li offra dak il-bniedem u dik id-ditta li produċiet dawn il-karrozzi.

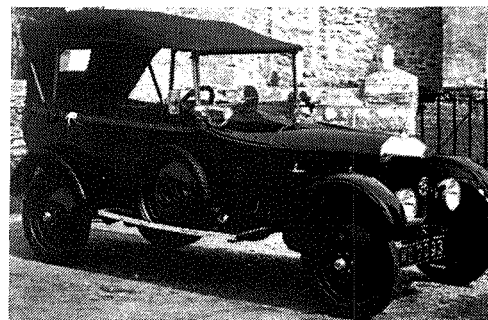
### ABARTH

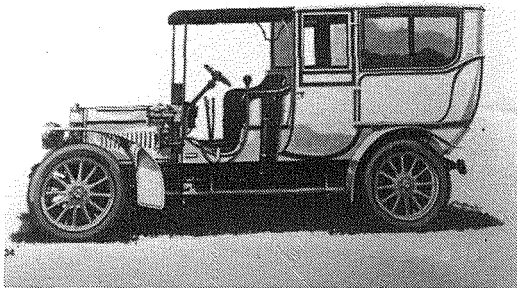
Fil-15 ta’ April 1949 Carlo Abarth beda jopera l-kumpanija tiegħu ġewwa Torin wara li hadem tajjeb hafna għas-sodisfazzjon ta’ Ferdinand Porsche, fost l-oħrajn. Carlo Abarth qatt ma kellu kwalifiki fl-inginerija mekkanika iżda jidher bil-fatti li l-abbiltà mekkanika tiegħu twieldet miegħu. Dak iż-żmien Carlo Abarth iddisinnja l-karrozzi tat-tlielaq Cisitalia li fl-ewwel tigrja tagħhom fis-Senigalja hadu l-ewwel tliet postijiet. F’dik is-sena biss Abarth kellu sodisfazzjon ta’ tmintax-il rebħa. Fl-1950 Carlo beda jimmodifika karrozzi tat-triq, jiġifieri dawk maħsuba għall-konsum mill-pubbliku. Fl-1955 meta l-Fiat harġet il-mudelli “600” u “500” jew kif inhi magħrufa ahjar iċ-Cinquecento, Carlo Abarth għamel modifikazzjonijiet fil-makni kif ukoll fil-kostruzzjoni biex gab dawn il-karrozzi hekk żghar potenti daqs il-karrozzi l-kbar. B’dan il-mod id-dilettant tal-karrozzi meta jixtri karrozza b’makna sportiva mingħajr ma jonfoq flejjes kbar. Fl-1971 id-ditta Abarth saret parti integrali mill-kumpanija ġganteska Fiat.



### A.C.

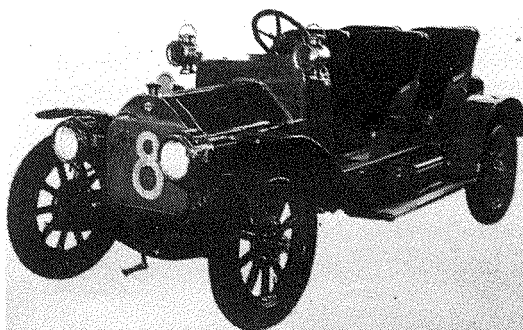
Dawn l-inizjali ma għandhom x’jaqsmu xejn ma’ l-Assistant Commissioner kif huma mdrorrija jdoqqu f’widnejna l-Pulizija. Auto-Carriers Ltd. ta’ Surrey, l-Ingilterra bdiet tmanifattura l-karrozzi fl-1903. Dawn kienu ngenji pjuttost kummerċjali bi tliet roti b’hafna mill-kostruzzjoni magħmula mill-aluminium biex iżommu ċerta heffa. Il-makna kienet b’ċilindru wiehed b’kapaċità ta’ 631 c.c. Fl-1907 A.C. Sociable giet introdotta bhala karrozza għall-familja u kienet tinbiegħ taħt il-mitt lira. Sal-1927 l-A.C. baqgħet tipperfezzjona fil-karrozzi tagħha, iżda f’dik is-sena l-kumpanija giet xolta sal-1930 meta żewġ aħwa inginiera William u Charles Hurlock reggħu taw spinta billi iddesinjaw karrozza b’xejra ġdida. Din il-karrozza hadet sehem fl-R.A.C. Rally u rebħet it-tellieqa. Dan ir-reklam għen biex l-A.C. bdiet tinbiegħu tajjeb u fl-1937 intbagħtet l-ewwel kunsinnja ta’ dawn il-karrozzi lejn l-Istati Uniti ta’ l-Amerika fejn intlaqgħu tajjeb hafna. Mill-1953 l-A.C. bdiet toħroġ karrozzi fuq stil sportiv u ta’ prestiġju b’makni rinomati u ta’ saħħa kbira.





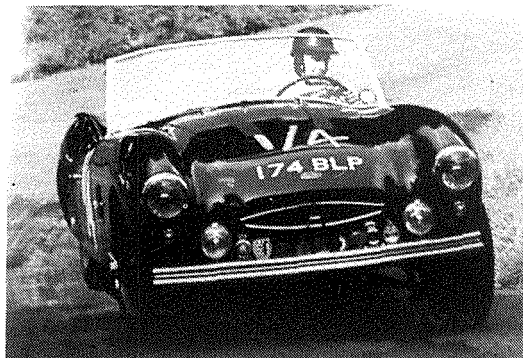
## ADLER

Adler bil-Germaniż t'fisser Ajkla. Din kienet l-aspirazzjoni ta' din l-art fiż-zminijiet l-imghoddija. Sa mill-1886 l-Adler kienet timmanifattura muturi (motor-cycles) filwaqt li iktar kmieni kienet taghmel ukoll il-bicycles. Fl-1900 l-ewwel karrozza Adler harġet mill-fabbrika għat-tifhir ta' l-ammiratur tal-karrozzi. Fl-1905 hafna mudelli differenti harġu għall-bejgħ b' suċċess. Sal-1914 l-Adler kienet toffri xi tletin mudell differenti u qabel l-ewwel Gwerra Dinjija l-Adler ġew ukoll esportati lejn l-Ingilterra, l-Afrika t'Isfel, l-Asja, u postijiet oħra. Fl-1930 il-kumpanija ta' l-Adler għamlet rivoluzzjoni teknika u harġet hafna idejat godda fosthom is-sistema "front-wheel-drive". Sfortunatament l-1939 kienet is-sena fejn l-Adler wafet mill-produzzjoni tal-karrozzi meta tfarrket il-fabbrika waqt attakk mill-ajru. Wara hafna sforzi biex terġa tidda l-manifattura tal-karrozzi Adler, l-Adler spiccat biex iproduċiet biss ftit muturi iżda baqgħet famuża għall-manifattura tat-typewriters ta' din il-marka.



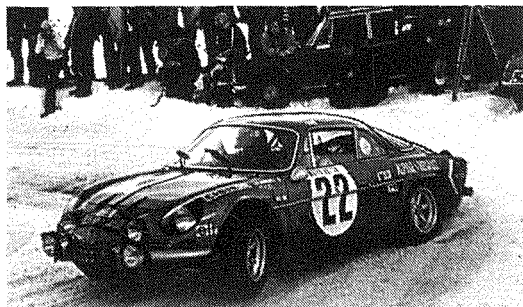
## ALFA-ROMEO

Żewġ kelmiet li żgur imorru flimkien huma l-Alfa Romeo u s-suċċess. Żgur li ma kellux ideja x'kien sejjer jitlef il-Franċiż Alexadre Darracq meta fl-1909 biegh id-ditta tiegħu lil xi ndustrjalisti Taljani. Fl-1910 bl-għajnuna finanzjarja tal-Banco Agricolo Di Milano għet iffurmata l-kumpanija Società Anonima Lombarda Fabbrica Automobili, jew fil-qosor ALFA. L-ewwel mudell ta' l-Alfa fl-1911 b'makna 12 h.p. jew 24 j.p. skond l-għażla tax-xerrej. L-ewwel Gwerra kellha riżultati marzjali fuq din il-kumpanija għaliex aktar bdew herġin vetturi li għandhom x'jaqsmu mal-gwerra milli karrozzi għall-pubbliku. Fl-1915 il-kumpanija inxtrat minn Nicola Romeo li ried jimmanifattura kompressuri, bċejjeċ tal-ferroviji, tractors, u elf haġa oħra. Iżda Nicola Romeo aċċetta wkoll li jorog xi karrozzi fuq stil sportiv bl-isem ta' Alfa-Romeo. Minn dak iż-żmien sal-lum is-suċċessi għall-Alfa Romeo ma waqfu qatt. Wiehed mill-iktar suċċessi magħrufa li qatt kellha l-Alfa-Romeo kien fl-1924 meta erba' karrozzi Alfa-Romeo b'makna 2000 c.c. "straight Eight" rebhu l-ewwel erba' postijiet fil-Grand Prix ta' l-Italja, misjuqa minn Ascari, Wagner, Campari u Minoia. Minn dak iż-żmien 'l hawn l-Alfa-Romeo qatt ma harset lura, iżda kabbret il-manifattura tal-vetturi tagħha anke għall-oqsma oħra.



## ALLARD

Fl-ahħar ta' l-erbghanjiet fit-toroq ta' l-Ingilterra bdew jidhru karrozzi sportivi bl-isem ta' Allard. Kienu karrozzi li jiswew hafna flus iżda kienu joffru dawk li l-Ingliżi jgħidu "value for money". Is-suċċess ta' l-Allard qasam ukoll l-Atlantiku fejn fl-Amrika kien hemm domanda konsiderevoli. Il-fundatur Sydney Allard kien iffissat fuq it-tlielaq tal-karrozzi u dan wassal biex jimmanifattura l-karrozza għall-gosti tiegħu u ta' hafna oħra diletanti bħalu. Fil-bidu tal-hamsinijiet wiehed seta' jixtri Allard b'qawwa ta' makna differenti. Wahda mill-iktar makni li għamlet suċċess fuq l-Allard kienet il-Ford Pilot V-8 b'cilindrata ta' 3622 c.c. F'dan iż-żmien il-kostruzzjoni ta' l-Allard bdiet iżżomm fiha makni goffi bħal dawk ta' l-Aoldsmobile, Chrysler, Lincoln u oħrajn li kollu kienu V-8. Dawn il-karrozzi kellhom suċċessi rinomati f'hill climbs fl-1953. Fl-istess sena għat-tellieqa ta' Le Mans l-Allard harġu jissorprendu lil kulhadd b'makni ta' Cadillac V-8 54 h.p. Fl-1966 Sydney Allard miet u ha l-kumpanija t-tifel tiegħu Alan li kkonċentra iktar fuq tuning u racing equipment milli fuq karrozzi shah immanifatturati mid-ditta Allard.



## ALPINE

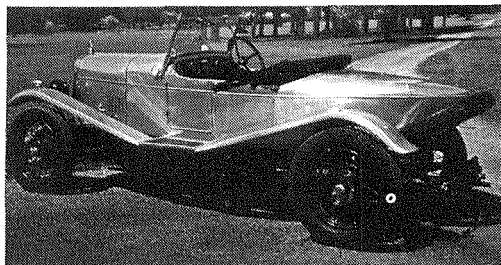
Wara t-tieni Gwerra Dinjija Franza sofriet minn ekonomija hażina li waslet għax-xoljiment ta' ċerti ditti li jiproduċu karrozzi sportivi. Id-diletanti Franċiżi bdew ifittxu swieq barranin u sa nofs il-hamsinijiet il-htieġa kienet qed tinhass għielha. Jean Redele' beda juża makni Renault immodifikati u immontati fuq karrozza ta' disinn tiegħu. Fl-1962 l-Alpine sabet kompetizzjoni qawwija hafna mill-kumpanija D.B., iżda l-Alpine hadet spinta tajba 'l quddiem meta l-kumpanija d.B. inxtrat mill-Matra. Fl-1964 il-karrozzi Alpine kienu fuq quddiem fir-Rallies u tlielaq oħra bħal Le Mans, Sebring, Rheims u Targa Florio. Is-sena ta' wara l-Alpine hadet makna Cosworth-Ford u Honda. Id-ditta Renault bdiet tgħin hafna finanzjarjament u Prattikament l-Alpine spiccat taħdem bil-makni Renault biss. L-1971



kienet sena oħra ta' suċċess għall-Alpine-Renault meta fil-Monte Carlo Rally hadet l-ewwel, it-tieni u t-tielet postijiet tal-klassifika. Minn dak iż-żmien 'l hawn l-Alpine hadet xejra mhux ta' karrozza sportiva biss, iżda wkoll ta' ċertu lussu u b'makna raffinata għall-aħhar.

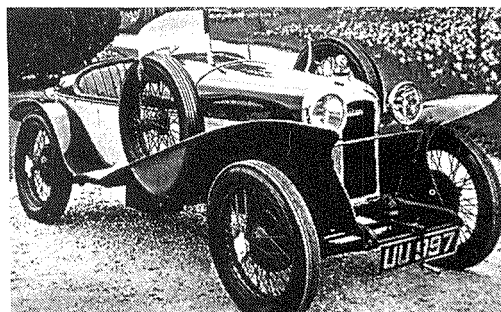
## ALVIS

L-1928 rat l-ewwel karrozza Alvis esposta għall-bejgħ. Xi kritiċi jgħid li dak iż-żmien din kienet l-iktar karrozza avvanzata teknikament. Iżda lura fl-1923 l-Alvis kienet diġa' rinomata għar-raputazzjoni tajba tagħha meta fl-istess sena rebhet it-tellieqa feroċi ta' Brooklands b'veloċità medja ta' 93 mil fis-siegħa. Fl-1933 l-Alvis kienet l-unika karrozza Ingliża li kienet taqbeż il-veloċità ta' mitt mil fis-siegħa. Kellha wkoll "all syncromesh gearbox" u "independent suspension". Fl-1946 il-fundatur ta' din il-kumpanija tal-karrozzi, T.G. John miet u għalhekk issa l-kumpanija issemmiet Alvis Ltd. Din bdiet tipproduċi wkoll makni ta' l-ajruplani u tankijiet tal-Gwerra. Fil-hamsinijiet l-Alvis kellha karrozza esperimentali iddissinjata minn Alec Issigonis, il-bniedem li holoq il-Mini-Minor, iżda minhabba nuqqas ta' finanzi din il-karrozza kellha tiġi abbandunata. Forsi kieku dan il-proġett imexxa kien ikun suċċess daqs il-Mini! Fl-1967 l-Alvis bdiet tiffirma parti mill-British Leyland u l-karrozzi Alvis sfumaw fix-xejn. L-isem Alvis baqa' jidher biss fuq vetturi tal-Militar.



## AMILCAR

Fl-1922 meta spiċċat tellieqa tal-karrozzi fi Franza, kulhadd beda jistaqsi x'karrozza kienet dik li rebhet it-tellieqa. Din it-tellieqa kienet twila 1450 kilometru u damet sejra 24 siegħa. Sa dan iż-żmien f'it li xejn kien magħruf fuq l-Amilcar, iżda minhabba dan is-suċċess din il-karrozza ċkejna b'makna ta' 2200 c.c., żgħira hafna għal dak iż-żmien, għaġġbet lil kulhadd. Fl-1929 l-Amilcar bdiet tiġi immuntata wkoll fl-Awstrija, l-Italja u l-Germanja, filwaqt li minn Franza bdiet tiġi esportata lejn l-Ingilterra. L-aħhar tellieqa li rebhet l-Amilcar kien fl-1933. Sadattant l-Amilcar kienet amalgamat mal-Hotchkiss fejn harġet għall-bejgħ Hotchkiss Amilcar. Iżda t-tieni Gwerra Dinjija qatlet għal kollox din l-intrapriża.



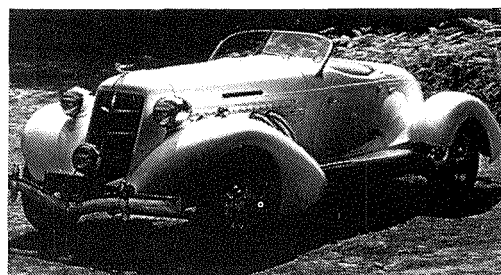
## ASTON-MARTIN

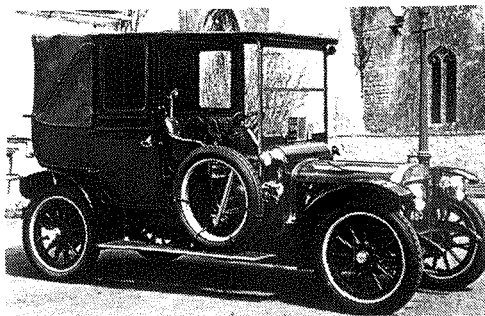
Lionel Martin u Robert Bamford (safejn naf jien m'hemm l-ebda konnessjoni mal-ex-Kummissarju), bnew karrozza bejniethom fl-1913 biex ikkompetew u rebħu l-Hill Climb f'Aston Clinton, hdejn Londra. Dan is-suċċess għamlilhom kuraġġ biex fl-1921 bdew jiproduċu karrozzi għall-pubbliku sportiv. Fl-ewwel sentejn tal-produzzjoni l-karrozza ta' dawn it-tnejn kisru għaxar rekords mondjali u hađu 22 rebħa fl-Ingilterra. Fl-1935 l-Aston Martin, kif kienet imsemija rebhet il-Mille Miglia ta' l-Italja. Fl-1947 David Brown xtara l-kumpanija li kienet qed tfalli u wara arrangamenti tekniċi hareġ mudell li rebħ li Spa Grand Prix. Fl-1959 l-Aston-Martin rebhet ukoll il-Le Mans, tellieqa ta' 24 siegħa u li Sports Car Construction Championship. Wara din is-sena sforzi godda saru biex l-Aston-Martin terġa' tidhol għat-tlielaq iżda David Brown beda jikkoncentra iktar fis-suq tat-triq filwaqt li warrab għal kollox il-kompetizzjonijiet. Minn dan iż-żmien l-Aston Martin hadet xejra ta' karrozza saloon bi stil sportiv, eleganti, lussuza b'makna kbira u b'kumdità ta' limousine.



## AUBURN

Fil-wirja tal-karrozzi ta' Chicago li saret fl-1903 dehret għall-ewwel darba karrozza bl-isem ta' Auburn. Sal-1924 din il-karrozza kienet qadbet art tajba ġewwa l-Amerika, iżda f'din is-sena kienet f'qagħda finanzjarja kritika hafna u dahal għaliha ċertu Erret Loban Cord. Fl-1928, bis-saħħa ta' Cord, li diġa' kellu karrozza li ġġib ismu stess, l-Auburn kienet qed tiġi offruta lil pubbliku b'diversi tipi ta' makni. Fl-1930 l-Auburn hadet daqqa ta' harta oħra bid-dipressjoni ta' l-Amerika iżda irnexxielha tqum fuq saqajha billi sena wara harġet 28,000 karrozza għall-bejgħ. L-Auburn għamlet kuraġġ u bdiet toffri għall-bejgħ karrozzi b'makni V-12 u V-16 tad-ditta Lycoming. Dawn harġu bi prezzijiet rleattivament baxxi meta mqabbla ma' karrozzi oħra. Iżda hadd ma kien lest li jonfoq inqas biex jakkwista iktar! Forsi kieku l-prezzijiet kienu għola l-Auburn kienet tinbiegħ iżjed u forsi hadd ma kien jahseb hażin. Iżda jibqa' l-fatt li l-Auburn kienet karrozza ta' saħħa kbira, eleganti, lussuza u servili.





## AUSTIN

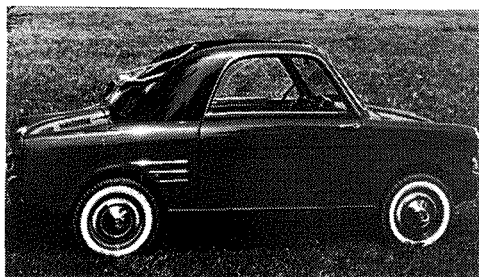
Herbert Austin, il-fundatur tal-karrozzi bl-istess isem, beda billi kien jimmanifattura makni li jgħizzu n-nahag. Fl-1984 Herbert Austin mar Franza mill-Ingilterra fejn kellu x-xorti jara karrozzi jgħru fit-toroq ta' Parigi. Lura l-Ingilterra Herbert bena żewġ karrozzi bi tliet roti. Fl-1901 Herbert Austin kien il-General manager tal-Wolseley Tool and Motor Co. Sa dak iż-żmien il-karrozzi li kien jibni Austin kienu johorgu bl-isem ta' Wolseley. F'Novembru ta' l-1905 Herbert Austin fetah għal rasu. Fl-1906 Austin hareġ l-ewwel mudell bi prezz pjuttost irhis. Sal-1913 id-ditta Austin kienet stabbilita sewwa u fi żmien l-ewwel Gwerra Austin immanifattura hafna vetturi speċjalizzati għall-Milizja Ingliża. Eżatt wara l-gwerra, l-Austin sabet ruhha f'diffikultajiet finanzjarji iżda sforz it-tmexxija għaqlija ta' Herbert din id-ditta malajr reġgħet qabdet l-art. Fl-1922 Herbert hareġ il-famuża Austin 7 li tant għamlet suċċess mad-dinja kollha li baqgħet issir għal sittax-il sena shah. Fi Franza l-Austin 7 kienet magħrufa bhala Rosengart, fil-Ġermanja bhala Dixie, fl-Amerika bhala Bantam, u saħansitra fil-Ġappun bhala Datsun! L-Austin 7 kienet karrozza sempliċi, minghajr lussu, b'sistema ta' lubrigazzjoni taż-żejt fil-makna kif kienu jsibuha l-Ingliżi, "faith, hope, and gravity".

Kienu jsejnhulha hekk għaliex iż-żejt tal-makna ma kienx ippumpjat iżda kien jimxi permezz tal-gravità. Sal-1928 29,000 Austin 7 hallew il-fabbrika flimkien ma' mudelli oħra. Minn dak iż-żmien sal-lum l-austin dejjem ħarset 'il quddiem u meta miet Herbert Austin b'attakk f'qalbu fl-1944, tmien snin wara l-Austin amalgamat mal-Morris. L-intrapriża saret il-British Motors Corporation. Qalba oħra sehhet meta din l-intrapriża inbgehet mill-British Leyland.

Minhabba l-karrozzi tajbin li dejjem hareġ, Herbert Austin jibqa' mfakkar ukoll għat-temperament li kellu. Jekk il-haddiema jarawh ġej bil-kappell mixhut fuq in-naha ta' quddiem kien ifisser li kien ikun f'burdata tajba, iżda jekk Herbert Austin kien jifacċa bil-kappell mixhut għal wara fuq għonqu, allura warrab rasek!

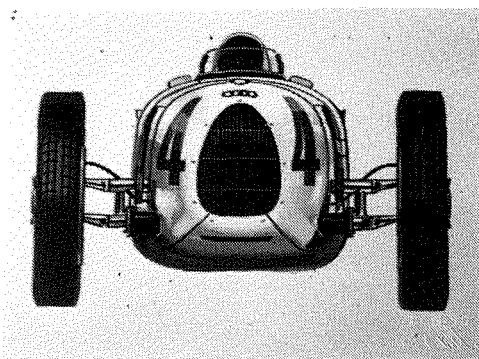
## AUTOBIANCHI

Edoardo Bianchi beda jagħmel il-bicycles fl-1885. Sal-1935 baqa' fuq l-istess linja iżda wara l-gwerra sab diffikultà kbira biex jerga' jidhol fis-suq. Fl-1955 Bianchi, Fiat u Pirelli harġu terz kull wiehed biex bdew il-manifattura tal-karrozzi. Fl-1958 il-Bianchina harġet fuq chassis ta' Fiat 500 b'tyres Pirelli! Fl-ewwel sena nbiegħu 11,000 karrozza. Din il-karrozza kienet xi f'it iktar lussuża u komda miċ-cinquecento tal-Fiat. Fl-1964 Giovanni Nasi sar President tal-kumpanija u fl-1968 il-Pirelli harġet mill-intrapriża biex issa, wara li kien spicċa wkoll Bianchi, id-ditta saret kollha kemm hi tal-Fiat. Fl-1970 l-Autobianchi A111 u A112 harġu għall-bejgħ u ma kienu xejn hlief Fiat immodifikati.



## AUTO-UNION

Bis-saħha ta' Adolf Hitler (dak li xeba jibbumbardjana fi żmien il-Gwerra), l-Auto-Union, bl-għajnuna ta' l-Istat Germaniż għamel isem tajjeb fil-qasam tat-tlielaq tal-karrozzi. Wara l-ewwel Gwerra, l-industrja tal-karrozzi fil-Ġermanja kienet agunija u hafna kienu dawk li nghanqu biex jiffrankaw xoljiment shih. Mercedes ingħaqad ma' Benz, oħrajn ma kellhomx triq oħra hlief li jgħalqu l-bibien tal-fabbriki, u Horch, Audi-Wanderer u D.K.W. saru Auto-Union. Ir-reklam għall-bejgħ tal-karrozzi f'dawk iż-żminijiet kien ir-rebħ tat-tlielaq. Fl-1934 bl-għajnuna ta' l-Istat Nazista, l-Auto-Union bdiet tibni karrozzi għat-tlielaq. Dawn il-karrozzi kienu teknikament iddisinjati minn Dr. Ferdinand Porsche. Fl-1936 Porsche hareġ l-Auto-Union b'makna 6006 c.c. b'sittax-il cilindru. Din is-sena kienet l-aħjar sena għat-tlielaq tal-karrozzi fejn l-Auto-Union issuperat il-Mercedes-Benz. Sal-1939 l-Auto-Union kienet fil-quċċata ta' l-unuri iżda bħal hafna oħrajn il-Gwerra qatlitha. Wara l-gwerra l-istess fabbrica bdiet tikkoncentra fuq karrozzi għat-triq u kien hawn fejn reġgħet fegġgħet id-D.K.W. Aktar tard id-DKW reġgħet giet iddisinjata mill-ġdid u harġet taht l-isem ta' Audi, meta saret parti integrali mill-Volkswagen. L-istorja ta' Auto-Union tieqaf hawn iżda l-erba' ċrieki tad-ditta niqgħu narawhom fuq il-karrozzi Audi.



# FOCUS FUQ...

## Tagħrif miġbur mill-Ispettur R.G. Zammit

Sejrin nagħtu bidu għal sensiela oħra ġdida li ġġib l-isem ta' FOCUS FUQ... F'din is-sensiela sejjer inlaqqakom aktar mill-qrib ma' membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija li jhaddnu u jipprattikaw xi avveniment sportiv. Sejrin nitolbu minghandhom ukoll xi nformazzjoni personali, kif ukoll kif jahsbuha fuq l-isports ġewwa pajjiżna.

F'din l-ewwel sensiela sejrin niltaqgħu ma' l-Ispettur Pierre Calleja li huwa stazjonat il-Mosta u li huwa footballer.

**Isem:** PIERRE CALLEJA.

**Età:** 26 sena.

**Tul:** 5,10.5.

**Piż:** 70 kilos.

**Ma min lagħab:** Żebbuġ, Mqabba, Rabat, Sliema, Malta.

**Kariga:** Spettur.

**Status:** Ġuvni.

**Tpejjep:** Iva.

**Karrozza:** Ford Fiesta.

**Passatemp Favorit:** Kaċċa.

**Ikel Favorit:** Hut.

**Team favorit f'livell ta' Club:** Juventus, Italja.

**Team Nazzjonali favorit:** Italja.

**Pajjiż li tixtieq iżżur:** U.S.A.

**Sport iehor favorit:** Sparar fuq il-plattini.

**L-ahjar logħba li tiftakar:** Mqabba vs Sliema 1-0.

**L-ahjar rizultat għalik:** Malta vs Tunes 2-1.

**Memorja sabiha li tibqa' tiftakar:** Meta Sliema hadu l-league 1988/89.

**Memorja kerha li tibqa' tiftakar:** Meta sfronda l-ground u mietu n-nies waqt il-partita Malta-Libja.

**Persunaġġ li tixtieq tiltaqa' miegħu:** Steve Davies.

**Kif tixtiequ l-ambjent ta' madwarek kif ukoll dak ta' pajjiżek:** Paċifiku u nadif minn kull tniġġiż.

**Mistoqsi x' jista' jsir għall-progress fl-isports ġewwa pajjiżna, l-Ispettur Pierre Calleja qalilna li x-xewqa tiegħu hi li kull linja**



sportiva jekk jista' jkun tkun fuq bażi professjonali.

Mistoqsi wkoll x' jista' jsir biex l-isports fi hdan il-Korp tal-Pulizija jgħid fuq saqajh u fuq bażi soda, l-Ispettur Calleja qalilna li hemm bżonn ta' aktar faċilitajiet, kif ukoll hinijiet, dedikazzjoni u ftehim fost il-membri tal-Korp.

### NOTA:

Dawk kollha membri tal-Korp li jixtiequ li jiġu ntervistati biex b'hekk l-intervista tagħhom tiġi pubblikata fil-harga tal-magazine 'IL-PULIZIJA' għandhom jikkuntattjaw lili b'kull mezz u wara li nistharrġu s-sugġett u naraw li huwa validu, ix-xewqa tagħhom tiġi milqugħa. Grazie.





PART 2

# Our feathered friends

by Inspector MARTIN E. BAYLISS

In this issue we shall continue where we left off with our comprehensive survey on World's Birds, and carry on, on the mostly known Seed-Eaters. From the evolutionary standpoint the seed-eaters are a youthful as well as dominant group. The seed-bearing plants that furnish their principal food came suddenly into prominence during the Miocene epoch, 25 or 30 million years ago. Other birds turned partially to this new type of food — Larks among the passerines, and Quail, Pheasants, and Pigeons among the non-passerines. But non exploited seeds as food so intensively as did the ancestors of the Sparrows. Seed-producing plants, principally grasses and sedges, spread rapidly after the Miocene. So did these small birds that relied on them for food. The presence of seeds allowed Sparrows to populate almost all the land areas of the world. They are absent only from Antarctica, where no seeding-bearing plants grow, and from a few oceanic islands the birds have been able to reach. The task of sorting the vast complex of seedwaters into natural groups, that reflect their ancestry and relationships to one another has long plagued ornithologists. We are now certain that they arose from 2 or 3 parent stocks, perhaps more, simultaneously in different parts of the world. Complicating the problem has been the marked parallelism of anatomical developments in various groups. Another factor is the successful spread of these similar stocks between continents into each other's natal domains.

Seed-eaters fall mostly logically and conveniently into two large families. The first family is that already mentioned in Part 1 of this survey while the second family are to be mentioned in the following documentation.

Though the Fringillids are the most youthful, widespread, and highly developed of this complex, many students consider them close to the ancestral stock from which they and the Vireos, Warblers, Icterids, and Tanagers have branched. The Sparrows are so close to the Icterids and Tanagers that some species are assigned to one family or another almost arbitrarily. The Dickcissel of the mid-western prairies, for instance, is generally regarded as a Fringilline Finch. It has also been placed, on good grounds, with the Icterids and with Cardinal Finches, which some anatomists now place with the Tanagers. The lines of distinction, both in anatomy and behaviour, between the three families are indeed fine. The Fringillids strong reliance on seeds as their main food, though there are exceptions, is a major one.

In addition to anatomical criteria involving the form and shape of the palate

bones and the attachment and insertion of various head and limb muscles show basic traits of behaviour that unite them as a group and help to separate them as a group.

Most have a well developed and pleasing song, which they usually give from a perch, rarely in flight. With a few exceptions they are strong fliers, and most temperate zone species are migratory. Many are gregarious when not nesting. They migrate and winter in flocks.

None of the Fringillids nest colonially, and their breeding habits are catholic, fairly uniform, and show few departures from the norm. Almost all build open cup nests, a very few high in trees, more in low bushes, in the grass, or on the ground. A few tropical species build covered nests, and members of one genus, the Saffron Finches, stuff them into cavities. All Fringillids, so far as we know, are essentially monogamous, none is parasitic, and each pair establishes and defends a breeding territory of its own.

The family divides handily into three sub-families — the Cardinal Finches, the Darwin Finches and the nominate

Fringillinae, which Americans call Sparrows but are called Buntings in Britain. The collective names Sparrow, Finch Bunting and Grosbeak have been so widely and miscellaneously applied to various species of both Fringillids and ploceids that they have no taxonomic significance.

The 35 species that constitute the Cardinal Finch sub-family have rather stocky bodies and stout, strong bills. Essentially arboreal woodland inhabitants, they show a number of other close similarities to Tanagers. Though the females are sparrowy browns; the males of most species are brightly coloured in reds or blues. They are markedly gregarious, and many species remain paired throughout the year. With few exceptions the female does all the incubating, though the male helps build the nest, often feeds the incubating female, and always helps rear the young. Most Cardinal Finches are better singers than Tanagers, and they feed more on the ground. Their centre of distribution is tropical America, and they range northward to southern Canada and southward to Argentina.

Most familiar of the northern mem-



## OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

bers of the subfamily is the Cardinal, the well loved “red bird” of the southern states. Found throughout the warm temperate parts of eastern North America and southward to Mexico and the British Honduras, the Cardinal’s six geographical races tend to be resident, the birds showing little seasonal movement. The Cardinal seems to be pushing its range slowly northward. It is now a fairly common resident in the New York area, where it was unknown not so long ago. Closely related to the Cardinal is the svelte *Pyrrhuloxia* found from Texas and southern Arizona southward through Mexico. It feeds more on the ground than does the Cardinal, and its seldom found far from cover.

Other members of this sub-family that have pushed northward from their tropical homes, such as the Rose-breasted and Blue Grosbeaks, are not so hardy, and retire southward to their ancestral tropics when winter comes. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak of deciduous woodlands in eastern North America and the Black-headed Grosbeak of western North America are exceptions to the usual breeding pattern of the group. The male does much of the incubating and often sings while doing so. The Black-headed Grosbeak is also known for its song flight during courtship, and is one of the few members of the entire family that sings on the wing.

The Blue-black Grosbeak is a dark blue bird that ranges from Mexico to Bolivia. Both sexes sing to one another as they work at nest building. Incubation takes 13 to 14 days. The young are fed by both sexes and fledge in another 11 to 12 days. A south American representative is the Ultramarine Grosbeak, found from Venezuela down to temperate Argentina. Though the temperate zone Grosbeaks all lay 44 eggs, the tropical species lay only 2 per clutch, but are multi-brooded and may raise 3 broods each year.

Smallest and most colourful are the six Buntings of the “Passerina”. These range from the United States to Panama, and the three northern species, the Indigo, Lazuli and Painted Buntings, are migratory. The male Painted Bunting is

one of the most startling bright birds in North America, and aptly justifies its commonly heard name of “nonpareil”. The female is dull greenish above and yellowish below. In spite of its unequalled splashy colours, the Nonpareil is not conspicuous, for it stays within the foliage of thickets. For a short time during the breeding season, the male sits out on an open perch and trills a musical little song to encourage his incubating mate and warn other Nonpareils away from his breeding territory.

Most Tanager-like of the Cardinal Finches in behaviour are the 11 large, plain coloured Sparrows known only by their generic name “Saltator”. The several species in central and South America are quiet, sedate, and unobtrusive. Largest of the genus is the Black-headed Saltator. Better known is the slightly smaller 8-inch Buff-throated Saltator found from Mexico south to Paraguay. Residents of the humid tropics, Saltators live in open woodlands and at the edges of forest clearings. They are usually greenish brown above, lighter, sometimes streaked below, and have string markings of white, yellow, or black about the head. The sexes are alike or closely similar. The bills are large and finch-like, but no so stout and strong as those of Cardinals and Grosbeaks. White Saltators eat some seeds, their diet is essentially berries and fruits, and many of them eat flowers. Another tanager characteristic is their voices, which are somewhat weak for such large, stout birds.

Saltators build a bulky open nest among the foliage fairly near the ground.

Nest building and incubation are done by the female, but the male stands by and attends her. Incubation of the 2-egg clutch takes 13 to 14 days. Both parents feed the young, often for several weeks after they leave the nest following a 14-day fledging period. They are multi-brooded.

A second subfamily are the Darwin discovered them when the “Beagle” visited the Galapagos Islands in 1835. His study of these birds, all similar enough to one another to show obvious relationship yet each markedly different was instrumental in convincing Darwin of the validity of the first great axiom in the formulation of his theory of evolution — that species are not immutable.

Darwin Finches are a small, compact group of 14 species divided among 4 genera. They occur only on the Galapagos, the little group of islands on the equator 600 miles west of Ecuador, and on Cocos Island between the Galapagos and Panama. They are all believed to have descended from a single ancestor of early fringillid stock that managed to reach these islands from the American mainland, possibly in Pliocene time, say, 5 to 10 million years ago. This little group of birds is one of the neatest, clearest and most clear-out examples of adaptive radiation — the process whereby the descendants of a single parent stock differentiate and radiate out to fill separate ecological niches close to one another. This process is seldom as apparent in the complex faunas of large land masses, where competition from





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unrelated forms is stiffer. Evolution works fastest in small isolated populations, away from competition.

Darwin Finches vary in size from 4 to 8 inches. In most species both sexes are coloured alike in greyish browns; in some the males are black. They show their greatest divergences in their bills, which vary from stout and finch like to long, thin, and Warbler-like. Most of the stout-billed species live on seeds. The one with the smallest, thinnest bill lives on insects. One with a decurved bill and split tongue probes the flowers of the prickly-pear cactus for nectar and eats its soft, pulpy fruit. One with a short, thick slightly decurved bill lives on buds, leaves and fruits. One with a stout, straight bill, the Woodpecker Finch, has developed one of the most amazing of all bird habits. Although it chisels into bark for insects, it lacks the Woodpecker's long tongue to rake out the grub after it has opened their burrow. So it picks up a small twig or a cactus thorn and probes with it into the burrow until the insect emerges. It then drops the thorn and grabs its meal. The only other known case of a bird using a tool is the Bowerbirds' use of grass swabs for painting its bowers.

Despite the wide differences in their bills and feeding habits, studies of their internal anatomy have verified the close relationship of the Darwin Finches to each other. This is further indicated by their breeding habits which are remarkably similar for a group with such diverse feeding habits. All establish nesting territories, which the males defend and advertise to the females with an unimpressive and not too musical song. All build covered nests, large for the size of the builder, usually out in the open near the end of a branch of a cactus or other growth, from 3 to 30 feet up. Though the eggs differ in sizes among the various species, all are white with pink spots, and the normal clutch is four eggs. Incubation takes 12 days by the female alone, and the young remain in the nest another two weeks. The male feeds the female on the nest and helps her feed the young.

The third and last subfamily is the largest and most widespread of all seed-



eater groups. It contains some 266 species of about 75 genera. They are most plentiful and best developed in the American tropics and sub-tropics, where the family is believed to have arisen. From this centre the fringillines have dispersed to occupy all of the Americas south to Cape Horn and north to the frozen lands along the polar seas. Two genera, the Longspurs and the Snow Buntings are completely circumpolar in the far north. Some 40 species have descended from an early invasion of the Eastern Hemisphere, perhaps in the late Miocene or early Pliocene time. These are widespread over continental Eurasia and a few have managed to push southward in Africa to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Fringilline Finches are small birds from 4.5 to 8 inches long. Most are clothed in inconspicuous browns, streaked or mottled with greys. Bright colours are rare. Their more striking patterns are formed by contrasting black and white, occasionally with spots of yellow. Usually the sexes are alike or closely similar. In a few the males are more gaily coloured, such as the dichromatic black and white Lark Bunting of the North American prairie states with its drab brown mate, and the black, brown, and white Towhee, whose consort has less conspicuous brown instead of black.

Most Fringillines are birds of grass-

lands, scrublands or open woodlands. Some inhabit forest undergrowth, but none is strictly arboreal. Though some nest in shrubs or low trees, most are ground nesters. All forage on or near the ground. Seeds of any or all sorts are their mainstay. To these they add small amounts of other vegetable matter — buds, foliage, or an occasional taste of fruit and berries in season — and varying quantities of insects to boost their protein intake. They feed their young almost exclusively on insects.

The 50 odd species that occur regularly in temperate North America include many familiar garden birds. This friendly Song and Chipping Sparrows nest in shrubbery close to houses and sing cheerily in spring and summer. Relatives of the Song Sparrow are the Swamp and Lincoln's Sparrows. Close congeners of the Chippy are the Field, Clay-coloured, Brewer's and Tree Sparrows. Field inhabitants are the Lark Sparrow and the Vesper Sparrow — that sing by day as well as at twilight — the widespread Savannah Sparrow, and the Grasshopper named for its insect-like buzzing trill.

A striking group is found by the crowned, the White-crowned, Golden-crowned, White throated and Harris Sparrows, that breed in the Northern Woodlands. All are fine singers, and considered by many the prettiest of the



## OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

Sparrows. Less well-known are the Seaside-Sparrows of the United States eastern coastal marshes and the Sharp-tails that nest in fresh or brackish marshes. Then there are the Sage Sparrows of the western deserts, and the Black-chinned Sparrow of chaparral-covered hillsides, among many others. Practically all these temperate zone breeders are migratory, most of them flocking in winter to the southern states and northern Central America. Many are hardy enough to withstand the northern winters. Such Canadian and Hudsonian zone breeders as the Juncos, the Tree Sparrow, winter commonly in fields and suburbs of the northern states, sometimes joined by the Snow Buntings and Lapland Longspurs that come down from the Arctic when the snows get deep.

Among the host of tropical American Fringillines are the small Finches known appropriately as seed-eaters. The genus contains some 30 species, ranging from southern Texas to Argentina. Tiny 4 to 5 inch birds with very short, heavy bills, seed-eaters are common in grassy meadows, reedy marshes, and along roadsides and clearings, often in large, busy flocks. The males are black with white or brown; the females dull brownish.

The well-known Black seed-eater is also called the Variable seed-eater because the male's markings are not constant.

Seed-eaters are social birds and often nest fairly close together. They are not truly colonial in their nesting, but establish small territories and do not divide them avidly. The female builds a flimsy open cup nest near the ground, in a bush or low trees, and incubates 2 to 3 eggs. The male feeds her while she incubates, and if she is absent when he comes bringing gifts he offers the food to the eggs. Seed-eaters feed their young by regurgitation, bringing insects, small seeds, and grasses to the nest in their throats. The Yellow-faced Grassquit is typical of four species of the genus "Tiaris" found from Mexico to Brazil. Similar in feeding and flocking habits to the Sporophilas, the Grassquits are among the few continental small birds also found widely through the East Indies. Grassquits build covered nests with a thick roof and side entrance. The male helps with nest building, which is part of the courtship. He usually starts the nest and the female finishes it. Domed nests are the custom of a few other tropical fringillines, notably some of the forest inhabitants of the genera Arremon in which the sexes are closely alike, as in the Olive and Green-backed Sparrows, and the Orange-billed Sparrow, whose bright beak, white throat and yellow-winged markings are conspicuous recognition marks in the dark undergrowth these birds inhabit. Most distinctive in nesting habits are the ten ground Finches of the genus found in open brushlands from Mexico to Argentina,

but most plentiful in southern South America, where they are called "Wild Canaries". Representative of these unusually bright fringillines is the Saffron Finch of South America common in Jamaica where it was introduced. The Saffron Finches are one of the few cavity nesters in the family. They stuff a messy mass of straw and feathers into a hole in a tree, under the eaves of buildings, or in rock crevices. In southern Brazil they often appropriate abandoned domed nests of Ovenbirds. Classified as fringillines are the handsome Dominican and Crested Cardinals. Residents of southern Brazil and Argentina, they are among the largest and gayer members of the sub-family. The Crested Cardinal has long been a popular cage bird, favoured for its bright red crest and cheerful song. It has been introduced to Hawaii. Limited to the West Indies are several fringilline genera, notably the Bullfinches of the genus *Loxia*, woodland species that build globular nests with side entrances.

Widespread in Europe and Eastern Asia is the Chaffinch, first of the family to be given a scientific name by Linnaeus in 1758.

The Chaffinch breeds throughout European countryside and is a common resident in parks, gardens, thickets, hedgerows and cultivated lands. Like most northern hemisphere members of the sub-family, it is gregarious when not nesting and migrates in flocks, often composed of one sex. It winters in open stubble fields with other seed-eaters. The Brambling, a close relative, shares the genus *Fringilla* with it but is a more





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northern breeder, nesting in birch and conifer woodlands across northern Eurasia and migrating somewhat erratically southward, sometimes in tremendous numbers. One recent Brambling "invasion" that poured from the North into southern Germany and Switzerland was estimated to number in excess of 70 million birds.

The 30-odd species assigned and most commonly referred to as "Buntings" are the largest single group of fringillines. Like most North American species, the Emberizids are plain coloured birds with the sexes alike. Usually cryptically patterned in browns with streaking of black, white and greys, many are attractively marked with yellow, and most have the outer tail feathers partly or wholly white. The genus has its greatest development across the Eurissian land mass, and most of its members are migratory or partly so. Emberized stock expanded successfully southward to invade the African home of the ploceids. The Golden-breasted Bunting lives throughout much of South Africa in open country, in space woodlands and cultivated areas, and is also a common resident in suburban gardens. Even more widespread is the Cape Bunting found in many types of open country but partial to dry regions. It is often called the "Rock Bunting" because of its addiction to rocky hillside slopes. The Cape Bunting breaks into a number of geographical races over its wide range.

A representative emberized is the Meadow Bunting of eastern Asia and Japan, an inhabitant of open fields, shrubby hillsides, and young second-growth woodland. It likes thickets along the roadsides and the hedgerows between cultivated fields. Meadow Buntings sing throughout the year, but most ardently in spring and summer. The male pipes his pleasant melody from the topmost twig of a bush, or from the electric wires along the country roads. As in the American Song Sparrow, each individual bird has its own particular melody and phraseology which he repeats over and over, sometimes for hours at a time.

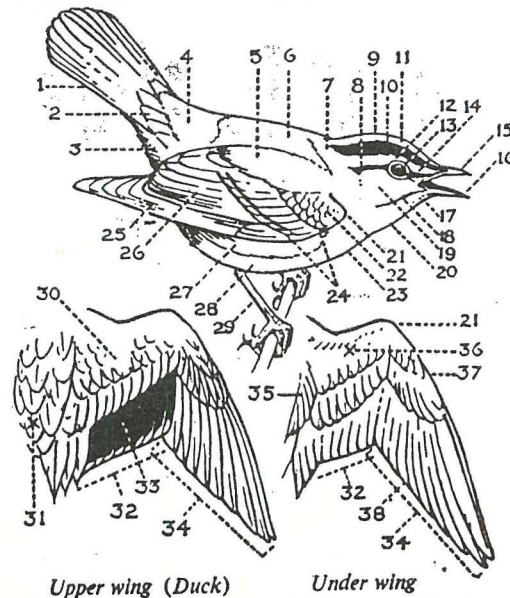
Other well-known Eurasian species include the Pine, Cirl, Reed, and Little Buntings. The Yellow Bunting, usually called the Yellowhammer, is one of the commonest Finches in Great Britain. Nesting in the Northern taiga from Sweden to Kamchatka is the Rustic Bunting, the only member of the genus admitted to the American list, as it occasionally straggles into the Aleutians. The Black-Headed Bunting is one of the more strikingly coloured members of the group, and one of the few that lacks white in its outer tail feathers. The Corn Bunting, very common, in the British Isles, also lacks the usual distinguishing mark of white in the outer tail feathers. This is one of the very few fringillines in which breeding aberrations are reported. Male Corn Buntings sometimes have as many as 4 to 5 mates.

The Ortolan of epicurean fame is one of the commoner European emberizids. Its name is probably a corruption of the scientific name "hortulana", or gardener, for its one of the common European garden residents. Ortolans gather in large flocks to migrate in the autumn. Like most migrants, they take on quantities of

fat for their long flight southward. For centuries Ortolans have been netted on their autumn flight and served as a gourmet's titbit. They are often kept in captivity and fattened further before they are marketed.

The nesting habits of the emberized closely parallel those of the North American fringillines. All build open cup nests, sometimes in bushes or trees seldom at any great height from the ground and often on it. Nest building and incubation are mainly by the female, though the male lends a helping hand in a few species. Clutches run from 3 to 6 eggs, usually 4 or 5, and most species are multi-brooded. Eggs vary somewhat in colour, but are typically lightly tinted and finely spotted.

Now that we have somewhat become accustomed to the World's common seedeaters and before we shall start studying them individually by means of photographs, descriptions and of how they migrate, let us first get to know the "Topography of a Bird" and of "How to Identify Birds". The following diagram shows the Key-Terms of the Topography of a Bird.



### TOPOGRAPHY OF A BIRD

- |                          |                         |                        |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 01. Outer tail feathers. | 14. Lores.              | 27. Flanks.            |
| 02. Upper tail coverts   | 15. Upper Mandible.     | 28. Belly.             |
| 03. Under tail coverts.  | 16. Lower mandible.     | 29. Tarsus.            |
| 04. Rump.                | 17. Chin.               | 30. Wing coverts.      |
| 05. Scapulars.           | 18. Moustachial stripe. | 31. Scapulars.         |
| 06. Back                 | 19. Ear covrts (check). | 32. Secondaries.       |
| 07. Nape.                | 20. Throat.             | 33. Speculum (duck).   |
| 08. Eye stripe.          | 21. Bend of wing.       | 34. Primaries.         |
| 09. Crown                | 22. Carpal (wrist).     | 35. Axillaries.        |
| 10. Head stripe.         | 23. Breast.             | 36. Wing linings.      |
| 11. Crown stripe.        | 24. Wings bars.         | 37. Fore edge of wing. |
| 12. Supercilium.         | 25. Primaries.          | 38. Rear edge of wing. |
| 13. Eye ring.            | 26. Secondaries.        |                        |





## OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

Now that we have covered the major parts of the Topography of a bird as shown above we are to identify them. Many people who are already mildly interested in birds are afraid to pursue the subject because, as they sometimes express it, they "cannot tell a Robin from a Sparrow". Others perhaps, have shied away from an unfamiliar terminology. Such people do themselves needless injustice. The enjoyment of birds, whether casual or absorbing, which man has developed during centuries of sentimental attachment, depends neither upon intensive study nor academic qualifications. Those who claim to be unable to distinguish a Robin from a Sparrow certainly recognise an eagle, a gull, a duck, an owl, and many others of the various families. They are, in fact, already quite a long way on the road to "knowing the birds".

But the terms Eagle, Gull, or Duck are very broad. There are about fifty different species of eagles in various parts of the world, and many more species of Gulls and Ducks. The purpose of the following is to show without recourse to complicated symbols, how to distinguish, a reasonable distance, all the species of birds inhabiting or visiting Europe.

We are concerned in Europe with only 469 basic species. An additional 114 species have occurred in Europe fewer than twenty times.

### WHAT TO LOOK FOR?

The identification of birds is largely a matter of knowing what to look for — the "field marks". Exact diagnosis then depends upon a process of elimination by comparison with other species which the bird may resemble. By appearance is only one factor. Call-notes, song, attitudes, behaviour, habitat and range are also important.

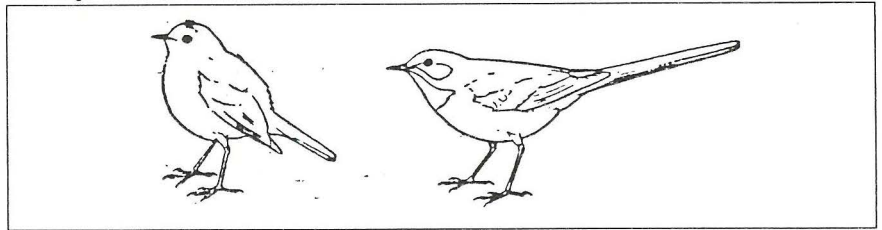
### WHAT IS ITS'S SIZE?

First acquire the habit of comparing strange birds with some familiar "yardstick" — a House Sparrow, a Blackbird, a Pigeon, etc., so that you can say to yourself, "smaller than a Blackbird, a little larger than a Sparrow," etc. The

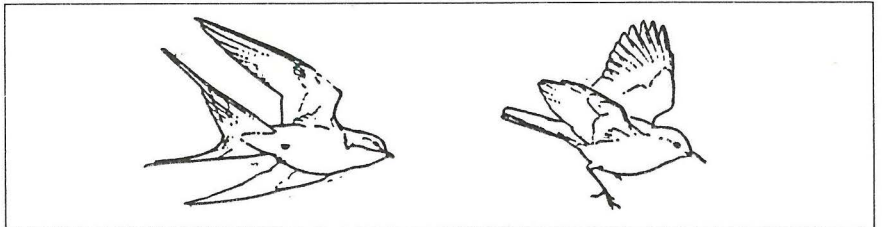
measurements quoted indicate the average length of the bird from bill-tip to tail-tip.

### WHAT IS ITS SHAPE?

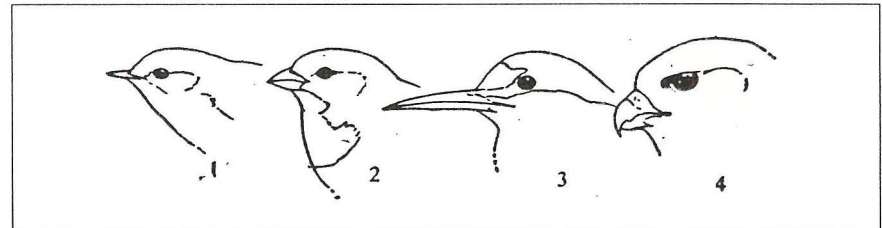
It is plum, like a Robin (left), or slender like a Wagtail (right)?



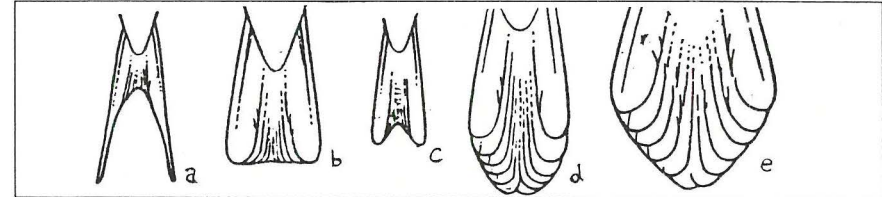
What shape are its wings? Are they sharply pointed, like a Swallow's (left), or short and rounded, like a Warbler's (right)?



What shape is its bill? Is it small and fine, like a Warbler's (1), stout and short, like a seed-cracking Sparrow's (2), dagger-shaped, like a Tern's (3), or hooked-tipped, like a Kestrel's (4).



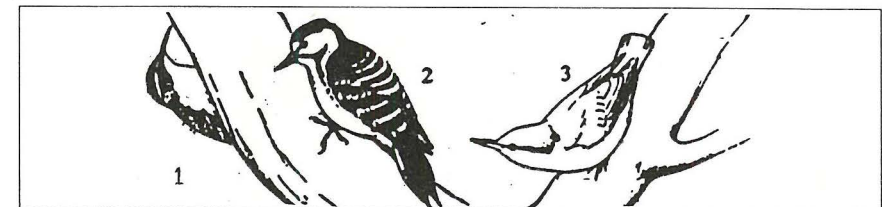
Is its tail deeply forked, like a Swallow's (a), short and square-ended, like a Starling's (b), deeply notched like a Linnet's (c), rounded like a Cuckoo's (d), or wedge-shaped like a Raven's (e)?



### HOW DOES IT BEHAVE?

Some birds have very characteristic habits. Does it constantly wag its tail, like a Wagtail, quiver its tail, like a Redstart, cock its tail vertically, like a Wren; or sit bolt upright, with its tail downwards, like a spotted Fly-catcher?

Does it climb trees? If so, does it climb upwards in spirals, like a tree-creeper (1), in short jerks, braced on its stiff tail, like a Woodpecker (2), or does it climb, without using its tail as a prop, as readily downwards as upwards, like a Nuthatch (3)?

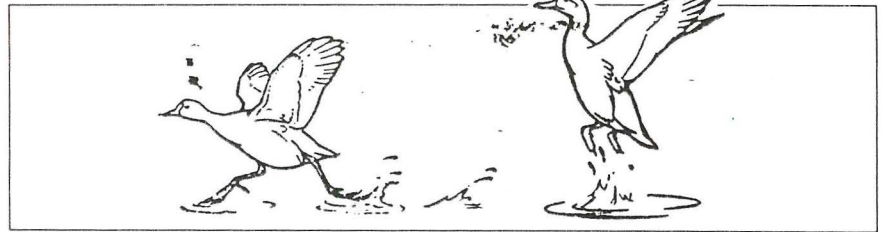


If it feeds on the ground, does it walk, like a Jackdaw, hop, like a House Sparrow, run spasmodically, like a Wagtail or shuffle along, close to the ground, like a Dunnock?

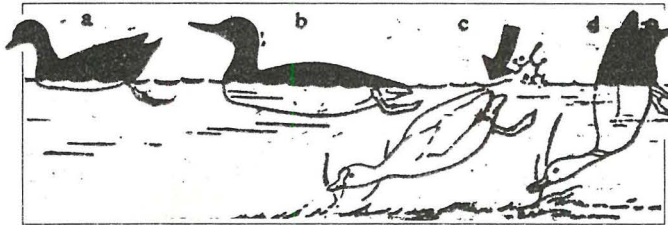
If it swims, does it sit high in the water, like a Moorhen (a), or low, with its back almost awash, like a Diver (b)? Does it dive, like a Coot (c), or merely "up-end" like a Mallard (d)?



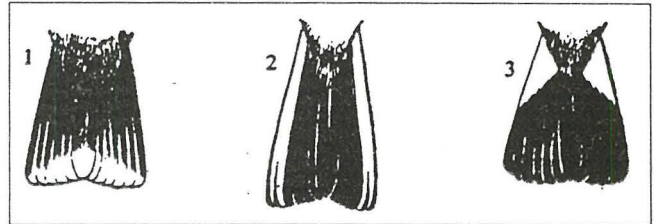
# OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS



Does it take off from the water gradually, by splashing along the surface, like a Moorhen, or spring clear in one jump, like a Teal?



Does the tail have a distinctive pattern? Has it a white tip, as in the Hawfinch (1), white outer feathers, as in the Chaffinch (2), or white side patches, as in the Whinchat (3)?



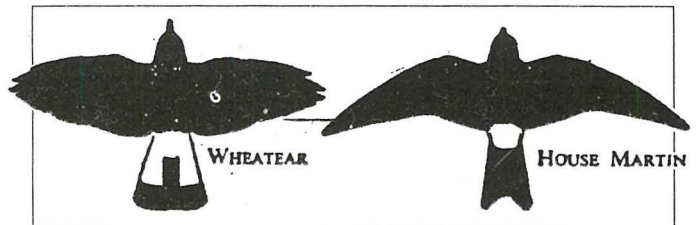
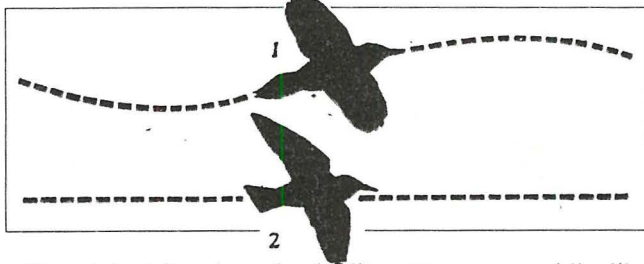
Does it hover along over the water and dive headlong, like a Tern or a Kingfisher, or plunge after fish feet-first, like an Osprey, or walk deliberately beneath the water, like a Dipper?

Does it wade? If so, does it stand motionless in the shallows for long periods like a Heron, or run quickly along the margins, like a Sandpiper, or chase the receding waves like a Sanderling?

Some birds show a conspicuous white rump in flight — Jay, House Martin, Bullfinch, the Wheateaters, many Waders, and the Hen Harrier, to mention a selection. Where so many species share such a prominent feature, it is necessary to look for additional field marks.

## HOW DOES IT FLY?

Is its flight deeply undulating, like a Woodpecker's (1), or straight and fast, like a Starling's (2)?



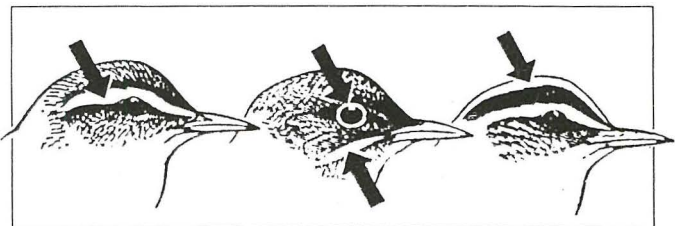
Does it beat its wings slowly, like a Heron, or rapidly, like a Mallard, or with alternate periods of wing-beats and "shooting", like a Fieldfare, or does it soar on motionless wings, like a Buzzard?

Eye-stripes are equally important in many small passerines or perching birds. Does the bird have a stripe above, though, or below the eye — or a combination of two, or three, of these stripes? Some Warblers have distinctively coloured eyes, or eye rims, or "moustachial" stripes. These details are useful only when the bird permits close examination, of course.

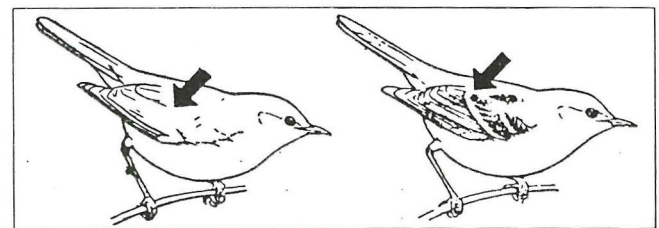
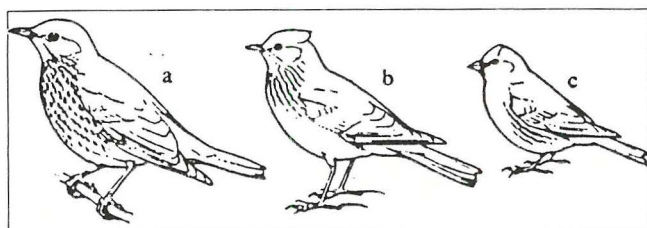
## WHAT ARE ITS FIELD MARKS?

A few birds can be instantly identified by colour alone. There is no mistaking the brilliant yellow and black of a male golden Ciole, for example. But we need also to look for certain field marks to distinguish most species. These take various forms. Obscure field marks are included only when the problem of identification demands completeness.

Many birds are more or less spotted or streaked below. Are these marks nearly all over the under-parts, as in the Song Thrush (a), only on the upper-breast, as in the Sky Lark (b), or only on the flanks, as in the Redpoll (c)?



Wing bars are very important in such families as the Warblers; some are conspicuous, some obscure, some single, some double.





## OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

interpretations vary: one person hears a call note as "teu", another as a "chew" or "sioo". It must be remembered, also, that birds, like humans, often develop dialectic variations in their "speech". An attempt has been made to portray the chief call notes and son phrases by simplified phonetics and similies, but the

best way to learn voice identification is to go out with someone who knows the birds, and to obtain first-hand teaching. There are several sets of published gramophone

records of bird songs, which are also an invaluable aid, even to the expert.

### WHERE IS IT FOUND?

Birds which beginners may have difficulty in identifying by appearance alone can often be placed by knowledge of the typical habitats. The long-tailed duck is likely to be seen only on salt water, but the Pintail, a duck which also has a longish, pointed tail, frequents fresh water. Wood Waeblers are birds of upper leaf canopy of the beech and oak woods, and do not occur out on the low, bushy scrub where one would seek the Grass-

hopper Warbler. Birds have quite strict limits of geography, habitat and vegetation. Outside these they are seldom found, except during migration, when they occur in very unlikely places.

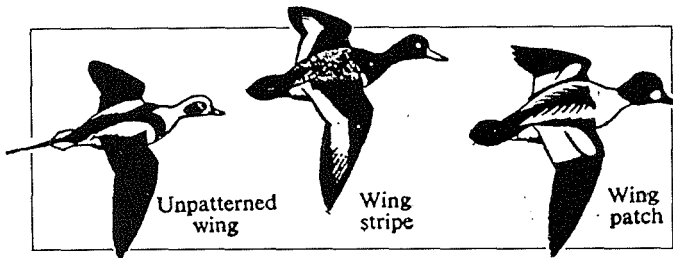
### WHEN IS IT FOUND?

It is always interesting to learn the seasons during which different migratory species may occur in one's area. Most good field workers keep a dairy of arrival and departure dates. In a few years it becomes possible to forecast with some accuracy when the first Chiffchaff, or Swift, or Redwing, should appear. These dates may be pencilled in the margin of the field guide or diary.

### CAUTION

Where rarities are concerned, great caution should always be exercised. Rare, wind-drifted vagrants may occur in almost any locality, particularly in coastal areas, and on isolated islands.

Well this is going be all for today in this issue, hoping that you have enjoyed and learned something regarding "OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS" and until the next issue where we shall look closely at the Greenfinch, Goldfinch, Chaffinch, Linnet, Hawfinc, Buntings and many other seedeaters.



Wing patterns should always be noted, particularly with ducks and waders. Wings may be all dark, or all white, or half and half, and show conspicuous patches of white, or colour. The exact location of these marks on the wings, above or below, is extremely important.

### CALL NOTES AND SONG

Expert ornithologists often rely on their ears as much as on their eyes to identify birds. It is difficult to portray bird voices in writing, because birds rarely make "human" sounds, and our

# THE BLUE



# LAGOON

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## Kelmtejn mill-President

Huwa l-unur tiegħi li niktbilkom għall-ewwel darba bħala t-tieni President tal-Ghaqda tagħna.

Billi minn dejjem kienet ix-xewqa tiegħi li nagħmel parti mill-Korp tal-Pulizija issa jmiss li nagħmel u niehu parti attiva f'dik li hija għaliya l-ikbar konnessjoni ma' dawk il-hafna ex-membri tal-Korp li taw is-servizz tagħhom qabli, fi żmieni u anke wara li temmejt il-kariga tiegħi fl-1977.

Jena fiduċjuż li l-isforzi li l-Ghaqda tagħmel permezz tal-membri tal-Kunsill, u, meta jkun hemm il-bżonn, anke tal-membri kollha tal-Ghaqda, sabiex:

1. iġġib 'il quddiem ir-risq u l-ġid tal-membri, u
2. jitwaqqaf "Social Club",

jigu apprezzati l-aktar minhabba l-fatt li dak kollu li jsir huwa b'sens ta' dedikazzjoni fil-hin liberu ta' l-Uffiċjali tal-Ghaqda.

Nittama li l-għanijiet tal-Ghaqda qed jintlahqu. Nispiċċa billi nitlob lil dawk il-pensjonanti li għandhom x'jirrakkontawlna jiktbuli biex inkun nista' niltaqa' magħhom u b'hekk tinholoq dik iċ-ċerta katina ta' hbiberija bejn ahna l-pensjonanti u l-familji tagħna. Din l-istedina miftuha wkoll għal dawk l-ex membri tal-Korp li jinsabu emigrati.

Insellmilkom.

**A.J. Saliba**  
President

Lehen  
l-Ghaqda  
tal-Pulizija  
Pensjonanti



## Apprezzament lil Ex-PS 367 Francis Sammut

Inhossni qed nonqos jekk ma nuriex is-soghba u n-niket li hassejt għat-telfa ta' wiehed mill-aktar hbieb uniċi li kelli, Frans Sammut tal-'Control Room' kif konna nsibuh.

Jiena u Frans hdimna għal snin twal flimkien, kemm fid-Depot tal-Fluer de Lys u kemm il-Floriana. Fid-Depot tal-Floriana l-iktar li hdimna kien meta giet imwaqqfa għall-ewwel darba l-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija. Konna l-President u s-Segretarju rispettivament tas-Sezzjoni tal-Kuntistabbli. Wara li konna rtirajna mis-servizz rari kien jidhol il-Belt, iżda meta kien jidhol l-ewwel ma kien jistaqsi kien ikun għaliya u kien ifittixni, sakemm il-mara tiegħu kienet tagħmel il-qadi tagħha.

L-ahħar li kont iltqajt miegħu kien xi xahar u nofs qabel ma miet, meta qaluli li kien ma jiflahx, mingħajr ma tlift żmien mort narah id-dar, iżda kif wasalt inhsadt u ma flahtx ngħid kelma waħda. Kont kommiss meta rajtu li



baqa' sieket u ma jkellimniex; mhux bhas-soltu. Dak il-hin bdew għaddejjin hafna hsbijiet minn mohhi u quddiem għajnejja għaddiet nostalgija shiha tal-hidma li għamilna flimkien; bdejt nisma leħnu meta kien ikun jargumenta, għax dak li kien jaf kien jipprova jagħtih lil haddiehor; meta konna ngħidu xi ċajta u nidhku flimkien; waqt li kont f'din il-holma f'aqqa waħda qisni stambaht, meta smajt il-mara tiegħu Edith, tolfoq u tibki,

dak il-hin hassejt bħal xokk, u hrigt 'il barra mill-kamra tiegħu għax ma flahtx aktar.

Ftit granet wara, telefonata mill-hbieb sirt naf li Frans kien halliena; dakinhar sfortunatament kont irtirat u ma stajtx nattendi għall-funeral, iżda mid-dar fejn kont, il-figura tiegħu baqgħet quddiem għajnejja, bdejt nipprova nistabar wahdi għax kont konvint li Frans mar igawdi lil Hallieq Alla l-Mulej għal qalb tajba u tad-deheb li kellu.

Minn qalbi nassoċja ruhi min-niket li għadha thoss il-mara tiegħu Edith li kien ihobb immendament; maż-żewġ uliedu ul-familji tagħhom; filwaqt li nixtieqilhom is-sabar, ngħidilhom li Frans tagħhom qed jiehu l-premju li jisthoqqlu għax qatt ma għamel hsara lil għajru kemm dam magħna f'din id-dinja u żgur li l-Hanin Alla jagħtih il-mistrieħ ta' dejjem.

Lorry Muscat

# Ilmenti

Lehen  
l-Ghaqda  
tal-Pulizija  
Pensjonanti



Ircevejna ilmenti minn diversi ex-membri anzjani, rigward li kienu jiehdu xi medicini b'xejn u issa qed isibu diffikulta biex jakkwistawhom; jew ghal xi raguni mhux qeghdin jinghatawllhom. Ghalhekk il-Kunsill iddecieda li jerga' jikteb lil Ministru tal-Politika Soċjali, biex din is-sitwazzjoni tigi meljorata.

Ninnotaw li sezzjoni tal-membri tal-Ghaqda dejjem igorru u jilmentaw li l-Kunsill ma jiehux l-inizjattiva biex irtes-saq l-ilmenti taghhom quddiem il-Ministru konċernat. Min-naha taghna ahna naghmlu dak kollu possibbli biex nippruvaw ghallinqas inaqqsu t-tbatijiet li l-ex membri jkunu qeghdin ibatu; izda l-membri jridu jirrealizzaw li l-ghajnuna li jkunu jridu huma, trid tinghata minghand haddiehor u mhux ghalkemm l-ilment taghhom jew il-problema li jkollhom insolvuillhom.

Ghalhekk nissugerixxu lil dawk l-ex membri biex it-tfesfis fil-widnejn ma jkomplix isir, biex dawk il-ftit membri li ghandna li jhobbu jghinu lil shabhom ma jitilfux l-interess li ghandhom lejn shabhom anzjani, izda kulhadd ghandu jkun konxju ghal ghajnuna li qeghdin joffru lil membri li jkunu fil-bzonn.

Ghas-sodisfazzjon ta' kulhadd qed nipubblikaw l-ahhar ittra li baghatna lil Onor. Ministru Louis Galea, Ministru tal-Politika Soċjali.

**L-ITTRA LIL ONOR. MINISTRU LOUIS GALEA tas-7 ta' Novembru, 1989.**

Riferenza ghall-ittra tad-19 ta' Gunju, 1989, giet ippubblikata fil-harga ta' "Il-Pulizija", Settembru/Dicembru, 1989.

## APPELL

Nappellaw lil ex-membri kollha li niehdu pjaċir u napprezzaw jekk jissagrifikaw ftit hin u jikkontribwixxu bil-kitba taghhom ghall-"Magazine" "Il-Pulizija". Il-Kunsill ihossu li jista' jigi provdut materjal bizzejjed minn dawk il-hafna membri li huma kapaċi jiktbu biex il-paġni taghna fil-"Magazine" inzommuhom f'dak il-livell mehtieg ghall-pubblikazzjoni.

Ghalhekk inheggu lil ex-membri kollha biex jiehdu interess u jiktbulna biex l-ghan taghna jintlahaq.

Hafna mill-ex membri b' mod speċjali dawk "bed ridden" ikunu qed jistennew il-harga ta' "Il-Pulizija", tant li gieli ċemplulna biex jaraw meta jkun se

johrog; anke hafna mill-Pulizija li ghadhom qed iservu jinteressaw ruhhom u jaqraw il-paġni taghna. Hija x-xewqa ta' kulhadd li nkomplu nkabbru l-interessa fl-ispazju li ghandna fil-"Magazine" "Il-Pulizija".

Malta Police Mutual Help Ass.

L-Uffiċjali inkarigat mill-M.H. Ass. tani ittra fejn membru ta' din l-Assoċjazzjoni staqsa jekk wasalx iz-zmien li l-kontribuzzjoni ghall-hlas tas-shubija jistax jizdied biex is-somma nvoluta tkun akbar.

Jiena personalment naqbel mieghu li l-hlas ma ghandux jibqa' l'2c5 ghal kull membru li jmut, però fl-opinjoni tieghi, hafna mill-membri ma jaqblux; anzi jhossu li l-lum l-armla tghix mill-benefiċċji li tiehu mis-Servizzi Soċjali u ma ghadux dak iz-zmien meta kienet tifaċċa ċertu faqar. Biss nixtieq ngnidu li l-hsieb li dan il-hlas tas-shubija jizdied, jekk niftakar sewwa kien gie mqajjem zmien ilu, tant hu hekk li fl-14 ta' Marzu, 1981, l-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti kienet giet informata li sejra ssir Laqgħa ghal dan l-iskop u ahna hadna sehem f'din il-laqgħa. Konna prezenti jiena u V. Zahra ghal Ghaqda taghna, Mike Marshall u Eddie Attard ghall-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija, u s-Sur V. Zerafa bhala l-Uffiċjal inkarigat mill-M.H. Ass., filwaqt li Mr. Philip Long u Mr. J. Fenech ghall-"Middle Sea Insurance". L-item kien ezattament iz-zieda fil-hlas tas-shubija ta' din l-Assoċjazzjoni.

Is-Sur Long spjega l-parti li tolqot lil pensjonanti, u r-raġuni li ta biex iz-zieda tkun "flat rate" ta' Lm1.00 fix-xahar, kienet li l-età ta' l-ex membri tvarja minn 55 sena sa 80 sena, imma l-premium ikun ta' Lm700. Fl-opinjoni tieghi meta wiehed iqis li b' l'2c5, il-premium kien ta' madwar Lm260, vis-a-vis is-Lm700.00 bil-hlas jizdied sebgha darbiet aktar, il-benefiċċju ma kienx ġust. Niftakar kont attirajt l-attenzjoni ta' Mr. Long rigward l-opinjoni tieghi, izda huwa baqa' jinsisti fuq l-età ta' l-ex membri. Xi hadd minn dawk prezenti kien issuggerixxa li flok il-25c kull xahar li ghadha tithallas sal-lum, tkun ta' 40; ir-risposta kienet li kwazi s-somma tibqa' l-istess. (Lm260.00).

Wara kienet saret Laqgħa fejn kienu ġew imsejha l-membri kollha tal-M.H. Ass.; il-Laqgħa saret fil-Methodist Church, Floriana, u wara dibattitu li sar, kollox baqa' l-istess kif inhu sal-lum, ghax ma kienx hemm qbil.

## 'GET TOGETHER'

Fis-7 ta' Jannar, 1990, sar il-'get together' li ta' kull sena jsir fil-'Headquarters' tal-'Boy Scout Association, Floriana', ghal habta tal-10.30 a.m. tfaċċa l-Kummissarju, is-Sur Alfred Calleja. Il-membri prezenti hargu lkoll jilqugh fejn il-bieb tas-Sala ta' li 'Scouts', filwaqt li bdew iċapċpu u jawgurawlu l-Festi t-Tajba. Huwa thallat maghhom b'mod speċjali ma' dawk l-aktar anzjani, li fuqhom beda jidher dak l-entuzjazmu ferriehi li l-ex membri jkollhom meta jiltaqgħu mal-Kummissarju; xi haga li hafna minnhom qatt ma kellhom l-okkazjoni li jaghmluha kemm damu fis-servizz. Nghiduha kif inhi; fi zmienna l-anzjani, biex kont tkun mal-Kummissarju kien ikun waqt xi 'crime' u mhux biex tiehdu xi grokk mieghu!!!

L-ex membri kollha jhossu dik il-familjarità meta lil Kummissarju jaraw ikompli maghhom bhala wiehed minnhom; fuq kollox kulhadd jaf x'karatru ta' gentlom ghandu s-Sur Calleja; ghalhekk il-membri prezenti bdew ihossu dak is-sodisfazzjon li zgur qatt qbael ma kellhom dik l-opportunità li jkun hemm waqt il-'get together'.

Minn naha taghna ahna niringrazzjaw lis-Sur Calleja li sab hin li jiltaqa' maghna biex qattajna ftit hin flimkien; fl-ahharnett nawgurawlu suċċess fil-hidma iebsa li ghandu quddiemu.

Ta' min jinnotta li l-appell li sar is-sena l-oħra fuq in-nuqqas ta' attendenza tal-membri ghall-'get together' jidher li kellu l-effett, ghax din is-sena n-numru ta' l-ex membri zdied sostanzjalment. Hafna milli attendew stqarrew li qat ma kienu jobsru li din l-attività soċjali hija daqshekk organizzata u familjari bejn l-ex membri. Anzi kien hemm min hu tal-fehma li ma ghandiex issir darba fis-sena biss, izda dawn il-laqgħat soċjali ghandhom isiru aktar ta' spiss biex l-ex membri jkunu aktar konxji ghal dak li qed taghmel l-Ghaqda ghall-ġid ta' l-ex membri tal-Pulizija.

Fl-ahharnett niringrazzjaw ukoll lil Asst. Kummissarju s-Sur Pawl Attard, li ha sehem f'dan il-'get together'.

Is-Segretarju Finanzi jigbed l-attenzjoni tal-membri li ghadhom lura fil-hlas tas-shubija, biex jirregolarizzaw il-hlas taghhom malajr kemm jista' jkun, skond ir-regolamenti Nru. 6 u Nru. 26 ta' l-Istatut ta' l-Ghaqda, ghax ma jkollhomx dritt ghall-vot fil-Konferenza Generali.



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**CABLES: LIMESTONE**

# Intervista ma' ex-Kuntistabbli Nru. 649 Anthony Buttigieg

L-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti qieghda tkompli bis-sensiela ta' intervisti ma' ex-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija Ghawdxin li kienu saru fil-5 ta' Lulju, 1989, meta kienu qeghdin jigu ccelebrati l-festi tal-175 Anniversarju mit-twaqqif tal-Korp tal-Pulizija.

Din id-darba, l-Uffiċjali tal-Ghaqda u cioè Lorry Muscat, Joe M. Borg u Vincent Zahra, akkumpanjat mis-Surgent Nru. 649 Mario Saliba, Segretarju tal-Malta Police Association, marru fid-dar Nru. 115 January Street, Xaghra, Gozo, u hemm tkellmu ma' l-ex Kuntistabbli Nru. 649 Anthony Buttigieg. X'koincidenza! In-numru li kellu sehibna Toni Buttigieg qed jitgawda mis-Surgent Saliba!

U xi nghidu mbaghad ghal familja ta' ex-P.C. Buttigieg. Din verament ghandha konnessjoni straordinarja mal-Korp tal-Pulizija, ghaliex l-ewwelnett missier Toni li ilu mejjet madwar 37 sena, effettivament kien Kuntistabbli. Toni ghandu wkoll zewg membri ohra fil-Korp tal-Pulizija, Benny u Emanuel; kellu t-tifla tieghu Vicky li kienet W.P.C. 14. Toni kellu huh Spettur tal-Pulizija, li l-lum ma ghadux maghna — il-mibki Emanuel, mix-Xaghra wkoll, Alla jahfirlu. Dan kollu biex ma noqoghdix insemmu neputijiet u qraba ohra li kollha taw sehemhom fil-Korp.

Mistoqsi jghid xi haga dwar iz-zmien ta' l-ingagg tieghu fil-Korp tal-Pulizija, Toni Buttigieg qal: "Fil-15 ta' April, 1935, meta kelli 23 sena, fi zmien il-Kummissarju Salvu Galea, jiena dhalt bhala Kuntistabbli. Qabel kont nahdem bhala Labourer fil-breakwater il-qadim ta' l-Imgarr, Ghawdex, fi zmien Strickland. Bhala Kuntistabbli nahseb li kelli salarju ta' madwar Lm6 fix-xahar."

Domanda: "Fejn gejt stazzjonat?"

Twegiba: "Wara li dhalt fil-Korp, ghamilt sitt xhur 'course of training' id-Depot; imbaghad mort Tas-Sliema fejn domt sena u nofs. Minn hemm gejt trasferit Ghawdex fl-1937, izda sena wara baghtuni lura Malta biex naghmel ghassa l-Marfa u hemm bqajt ghal madwar tliet snin, jigifieri fi zmien it-Tieni Gwerra Dinjija kont stazzjonat il-Marfa. Wara tlajt il-Mellieha, u inzilt San Pawl il-Bahar u fl-1949 ergajt gejt trasferit ghax-Xaghra, Ghawdex, fejn



bqajt sakemm irtirajt fl-1965, wara 30 sena servizz."

Domanda: "Kellek xi haga straordinarja tul il-karriera tieghek fil-Korp?"

Twegiba: "Fl-1948, waqt li kont ghasa San Pawl il-Bahar, ircevejt rapport li tnejn minn nies waqghu gewwa spiera ('shaft'), f'Burmarrad. Mort malajr u sirt naf li kien hemm ragel jahdem f'din l-ispiera b'mutur li waqafu; nizel ragel iehor, apparentement biex jirrangah izda dan faga bil-"fumes" u ma telghax; nizel ragel iehor u l-istess; imbaghad kien hemm zewg Inglizi tas-Servizz li nizlu jaghtuhom l-ghajjut u dawn ukoll baqghu hemm. Meta rajt hekk, ghamilt il-kuragg u iddendilt b'habel u inzilt fl-ispiera xi 15-il pied fond. Iz-zewg Maltin kienu mejta ghax waqghu fil-bir li kien mimli bl-ilma, izda z-zewg Inglizi kienu ghadhom fuq dik il-parti t'isfel bhal hogor ta' l-ispiera. Irbat wiehed minnhom u tellajnieh fuq; kien mitlub minn sensih; inzilt ghall-iehor u tellajtu ukoll "unconscious". Iz-zewgt irgiel Maltin li kienu mejta tellawghom aktar tard fil-ghaxija. Niftakar li wara li tellajt it-tieni Ingliż gie it-Tabib Vella, D.M.O., u qalli li kieku huwa kien prezenti dak il-hin li jien kont qieghed nintrabat ma kienx ihallini ninzel. Kif ghidt ix-xaft kien ta' bir u kemm il-Maltin u kemm l-Inglizi sturdew bil-gass li kien hemm tal-pompa."

Lehen  
l-Ghaqda  
tal-Pulizija  
Pensjonanti



Hawnhekk, Toni Buttigieg uriema dokument jew ahjar Diploma mahruqa mir-Royal Humane Society fit-12 ta' Lulju, 1949, u li *inter alia* tghid: 'At a Meeting of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society held at Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2 on the 12th day of July, 1949; Present: The Colonel The Right Honourable Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. — in the Chair — It was resolved unanimously that Police Constable Buttigieg, Malta Police, is justly entitled to the honorary testimonial of this Society inscribed on the vellium which is hereby awarded him for having on the 9th August, 1948, at great personal risk gone to the rescue of five men, two of whom were unfortunately asphyxiated in a well at Burmarrad, Malta; the others whose life is gallantly assisted to save.' Il-Patrun ta' din is-Socjeta kien il-Maesta Tiegghu r-Re fil-waqt li l-President kien l-Altezza Rjali Tiegghu, id-Duka ta' Gloucester.

Ex.-P.C. Buttigieg gie mitlub ighid jekk jiftakarx xi haga li tferfu meta kien fil-Korp, u huwa b'wicc ta' swied il-qalb qalilna: "Mhux tferrahni izda tnikkitni u qed nirreferi ghad-dizgrazzja tal-Mistra ta' meta l-Ispettur Tonna flimkien mal-Kuntistabbli Ghawdx Xuereb kienu gherqu waqt il-qadi ta' dmirijiethom, fil-ghlieda kontra l-kuntra-bandu, u mirakolozament ex-P.C. Carbonaro, mill-Hamrun ghadu mimli bil-ghomor, irnexxielu jsalva mill-gharqa f'maltempata kerha fid-dalma tal-lejl. Dawn it-tliet membri tal-Korp kienu dak iz-zmien stazzjonati fis-C.I.D.

Jidhirli li l-incident sehh fl-1948. Jiena kont stazzjonat San Pawl il-Bahar, u fut jew wisq kont naf x'sar dwar in-nuqqas ta' dawn it-tlieta u ghalhekk, flimkien ma' membri ohra tal-Korp, n-orna niftix fuq il-blat ghalihom bil-lejl. Jien inzilt lejn in-naha tal-Gillieru u peress li kont naf sew daww l-inhawi tlajt wahdi lejn Bugibba, ghax ghidt li jekk jigi biex



jidhol xi haġa minn naħa tal-Mistra, irid jġibed għall-kenn ta' Buġibba. Mela wara xi hin, naraw lil Kuntistabbli Carbonaro ġej u malajr sirt naf li huwa irnexxielu jsalva minn għarqa għax kien żamm mad-dgħajsa mentri li t-tnejn l-oħra, probabbli li nqabdu flimkien, imsieken ma salvawx. F'dan ir-ritratt li qiegħed nurikom jidher il-kadavru ta' seħibna Xuereb meta tellugh mill-baħar. Jidher l-ex-Maġġur Eddie Galea (kien għadu

Surgent u l-lum mejjet), flimkien ma' l-ex-Surgent Raffaele Mallia u l-ex-P.C. Bone, tat-Traffic; jidher parti mill-Ispejter Carol Saliba li miet m'ilux."

Domanda: "Wara li irtirajt bil-pensjoni, hdimt x'imkien iehor?"

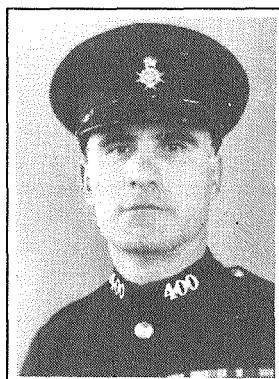
Tweġiba: "Ibni Francis bagħat għalija u mort fejnu l-Awstralja, ġo South Melbourne, u għamilt sitt snin naħdem mal-Militar; imbagħd irritornajt lura Malta u ma hdimtx aktar."

Ex-P.C. Buttigieg temm l-intervista billi qal li bħala passatemp huwa jgħaddi ż-żmien fil-ġardina, iħobb idur għal kaċċa u jistad, u s'intendi jieħu pjaċir jaqra.

L-Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti filwaqt li turringrazzjalil Toni Buttigieg, li l-lum għandu 78 sena, ta' dan it-tagħrif li tana, tawguralu haġja twila u feliċi mal-familja tiegħu, u bħas-soltu, issel-limlu.



**C. POLIDANO**  
ex-P.C. 286



**A. COLEIRO**  
ex-P.C. 400



**ANGELO SAMMUT**  
ex-P.C. 279



**E. MAMO**  
ex-P.C. 81



# Il-Pulizija u l-Eżercizzi Fiziċi

mill-Ispettur R.G. Zammit

**Kif ahna hbieb? Ghandi nifhem li bhal drabi ohra tinsabu tajbin u preparati biżżejjed biex nibqghu għaddejjin b'aktar eżercizzi fiziċi.**

**Iżda qabel ngħidilkom xi eżercizzi ohra godda nixtieq li qabel xejn nerga' ngedded bejn wiehed u iehor x'wiehed għandu jagħmel biex jibda jittrenja jew ahjar jibda jitharreg xi haġa. Qieghed nagħmel hekk, għax għad baqa' ċerti ndividwi li jiġu għandi, u jistaqsu x'jistgħu jagħmlu biex almenu jkunu jidhru daqsxejn ahjar f'dik li hija statura kif ukoll biex iħossuhom ahjar fizikament. Dan qieghed nagħmlu wkoll għall-benefiċċu ta' shabna godda li ma għandhomx hafna servizz u għadhom godda fil-korp.**

Nibdew mill-ewwel haġa u li hija r-radd f'dan il-qasam. L-ewwel wiehed għandu jara kif inhu fil-prezent u fuq liema skala qieghed biex biha jkun jista' jimxi aktar 'il quddiem. Għalhekk wiehed għandu jagħmel dik il-vista għand it-tabib, fejn fiha jgħaraf lil dan ta' l-ahhar bil-ħsieb tiegħu, u b'hekk it-tabib, jkun jista' b'parir mediku jmexxi għat-triq li jixtieq jaqbad jew ahjar għat-tir li jkollu f'moħħu. Wara li jkun għamel ċawn l-eżamijiet kollha, wiehed irid iqis l-età, it-tul kif ukoll il-piż, li huma t-tliet affarijiet l-aktar importanti wara l-vista li semmejna aktar 'il fuq. Ma għandniex xi ngħidu, li wiehed irid jzomm f'moħħu biex ma jaqbadx u jiġri bl-inmaġinazzjoni fejn jipprova jahta kolloxx f'daqqa. Għalhekk wiehed irid jzomm naqra ta' 'time table' tajba li fuqha jhejji programm ta' xahar b'xahar u li tkun tigwidah tajeb biżżejjed.

Bhala l-ewwel pass, jiena nirrakomanda li ahjar minn mixja daqsxejn mghaġla, darba iva u ohra le, twila xi żewġ mili, hija l-ahjar ċavetta għal bidu ta' din ix-xorta. Wara li wiehed jirrekordja kolloxx xi jkun qieghed jagħmel inkluz il-hin, wiehed jipprova jagħmel xi haġa mill-eżercizzi diġà mghoddija lilkom fil-bidu ta' din is-sensiela. Jekk ma jirnexxilkomx li takkwistaw informazzjoni fuq dan is-suġġett, forsi għax min-naħa tal-librerija tal-pulizija ma jkunx fadal kopji, tiddeju xejn u nformawni, fejn jien nkun nista' ngħidilkom dak kollu li għandkon bżonn. Però għal darb'ohra dan it-tagħrif kollu tistgħu jsibuh fil-harġiet diġà mghoddija lilkom f'"Il-Pulizija".

Issa niġu għall-eżercizzju iehor ġdid għal din il-harġa.

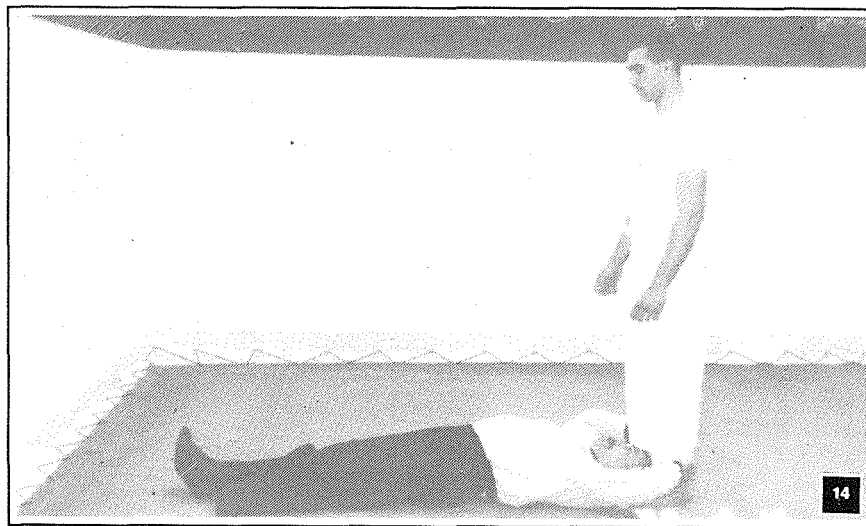
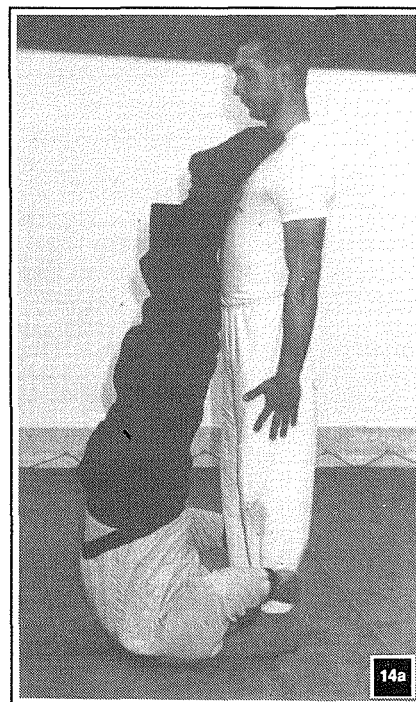
Dan l-eżercizzju nsejhulu 'Half and full body sit ups'. Dan l-eżercizzju jista'

jsir individwali kif ukoll ma' partner iehor u jsir billi wiehed:

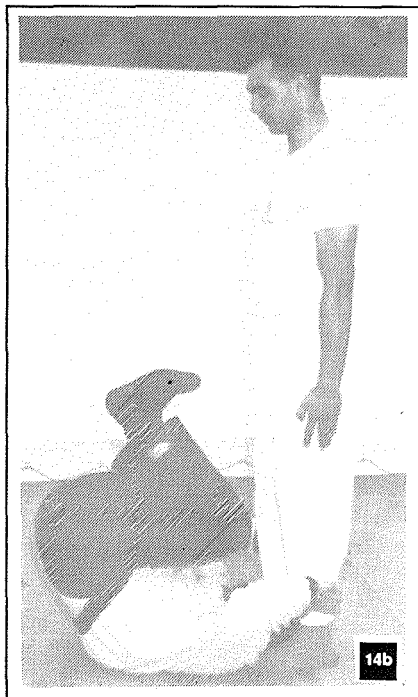
## FULL BODY EXER.

- Partner joqghod dritt, b'saqajh ma' xulxin u sod biżżejjed li ma jiċcaqlaqx;
- Min ikun sejjer iwettaq l-eżercizzju jrid jimtedd dritt ma l-art u b'idejh it-tnejn jaqbad ma' saqajn il-partner;
- Wara li jagħmel dan kollu, jagħmel sahħa b'idejh u joghla dritt xema li kważi jiġi parallel ma' siehbu, però naturalment rasu 'l isfel;
- Wara jinżel bil-mod għall-pożizzjoni li kien u jerga' jirrepeti bl-istess mod. Minn dawn wiehed għandu jipprova jagħmel (3 sets x 30 reps)

Biex ngħinkom agħtu titwila lejn (Fig. 14 u Fig. 14A).



# Il-Pulizija u l-Eżerċizzi Fiziċi



## HALF BODY EXER.

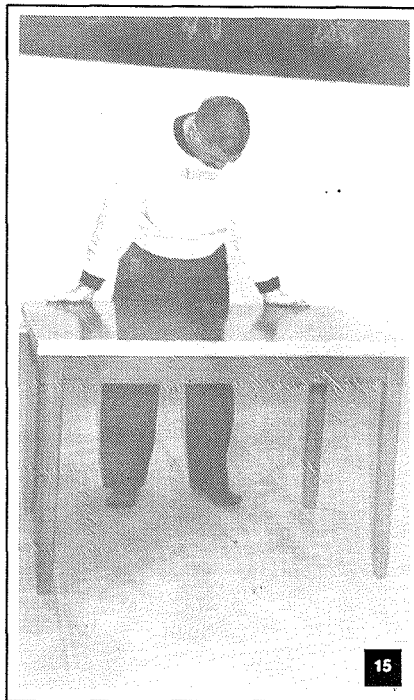
- Kollox bhal ma spjegajna f' (a) u (b).
- Ghamel l-istess saħħa b'idejk ma saqajn l-individwu, però din id-darba flok toghla u tiġi dritt intlewa **biss** minn irkuptejk 'l isfel.

L-istess irrepetu (3 sets x 30 reps).

Biex nghinkom aghu titwila lejn (Fig. 14 u Fig. 14B).

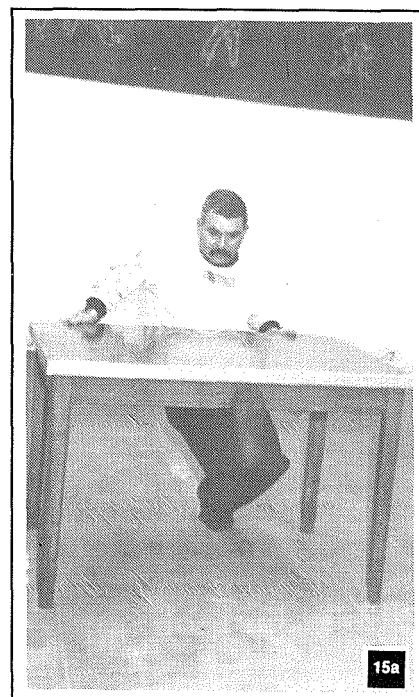
Eżerċizzju iehor għal din il-harġa hu dak li nsejnhulu 'HIPS & KNEE EX'.

F'dan l-eżerċizzju wiehed għandu bżonn ta' mejda li tkun daqsxejn soda.



Dan isir billi wiehed joqghod quddiem il-mejda u:

- Iserrah idejk it-tnejn ma' xifer tal-mejda u jiftahhom bejn wiehed u iehor (45cm - 50cm) minn xulxin;
- Ipoġġi saqajh xi (30cm) bogħod minn xulxin;



- Jibda niezel fuq sieq waħda, u fl-istess hin is-sieq l-oħra tibda dichla l-ġewwa u tiela' 'l fuq sakemm bil-ponot ta' saqajk tmiss taht tal-wieċ tal-mejda. Għalhekk dan l-eżerċizzju jkun qiegħed ighin biex insaħħu l-irkoppa ta' sieq waħda, u fl-istess hin tas-sieq l-oħra. Biex nghinkom aghu titwila lejn (Fig. 15 u Fig. 15A). Minn dawn għamlu (2 sets x 10 reps).

Għal din il-harġa nahseb li biżżejjed, niltaqghu f'harġa oħra.

SAĤĤA.

## Milestones of History of the Malta Police Force

By Deputy Commissioner Anthony Mifsud Tommasi

|                        |  |                           |   |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1814 The Plague        | restriction of movement between Towns and Casals.  | 1845 d 15.1.1845          | Post of Deputy Inspector General of Police was reduced to that of Inspector of Police.  |
| 1814 Proc XXII of 1814 | d 12.6.1814 Foundation of Executive Police and later became known as Deputy Inspector General of Police. | 1850 d 15.1.1850          | Governor R More O'Farrell reorganised the Executive Police on the lines of the British Police.  |
| 1815 Proc. V of 1815   | Districts are governed by Lord Lieutenants selected from ranks of Nobility. These were abolished by      | 1854                      | Publication of Code of Criminal Laws and Laws and Regulations of the Police.  |
| Proc. XI of 1839       | and substituted by Syndics (Mayors) which office was eventually abolished by                             | 1859 d 5.3.1859           | The two divisions of the Police ie Interior Police and Marine Police were amalgamated. Head of Police became known as Superintendent. |
| Proc, VII of 1886      |  | 1885 Ordinance IX of 1885 | First Police Ordinance.   |
| 1828 Proc. VI of 1828  | Abolition of Sactuary to criminals in churches.  | 1919                      | Head of Police became known as Commissioner.  |

# Sport ġdid bil-Powered Paraxut

Hbieb kieku kelli nistaqsikom bil-Paraxut x'taghmel titla' jew tinzel?. Nahseb hafna tghidu li tinzel tista' u mhux titla'. Sa fut ilu hekk kien il-paraxut jinzel u mhux jitla' izda issa minn dan l-apparat li originarjament kien invintat biex jiġi salvat il-pilota ta' l-ajruplan u biex il-paratruppi jinzlu f'xi pajjiż harġet l-idea li l-paraxut jista' jintuża wkoll b'hala oġġett li jtir ukoll b'hal ajruplan.

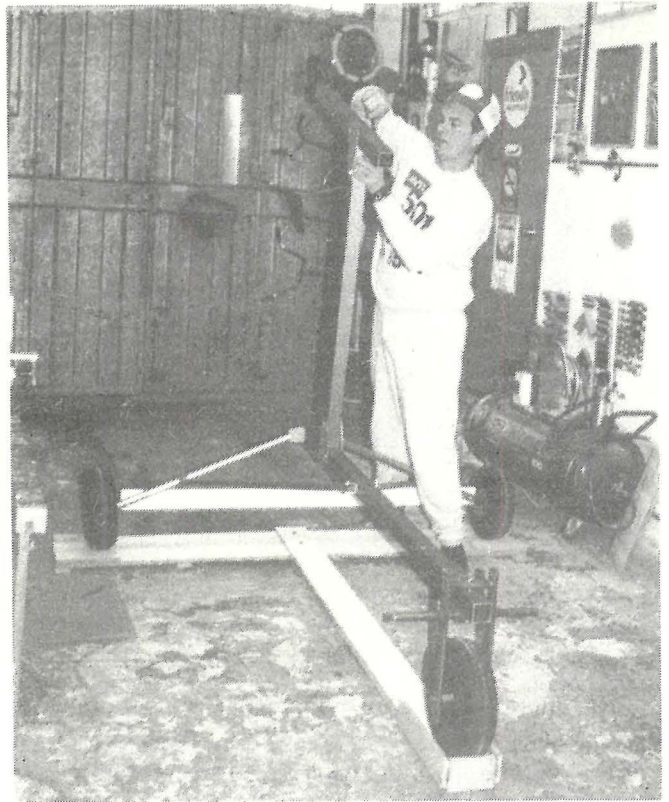
Qabel xejn naraw kif bdew l-affarijiet. Meta ġie invintat il-paraxut kif għidna għal skop ta' salvataġġ dan ukoll beda jintuża biex nies li jhobbu l-avventura jaqbzu bih minn ajruplan għal gost. Dawn jaqbzu min certu għoli ta' 30,000 pied, jinzlu xi 20,000 pied minghajr



ma jifthu l-paraxut. Dawn jinzlu b'veloċità ta' 120 m.p.h. minghajr ma jifthu l-paraxut u jiffurmaw ċriki u hafna disinji oħra. Ġieli nġhaqdu mal-hamsin ruh hekk, minghajr ma jifthu l-paraxut. Dawn wara jifthu l-paraxut u kulhadd jinzel fuq l-art bil-gentilezza kollha.

Dan it-tip ta' sport huwa magħruf 'Free Fall Parachute Jumping'. Sport iehor li ġie invintat dejjem mill-paraxut huwa l-Parakiting. Dan il-paraxut jiġi mifruq f'xi stajta u l-persuna ikun marbut bi speci ta' ċineg. Hawn ir-raġel u l-paraxut ikun marbut ma' xi speed boat. Dan jingibed minn fuq xi ramla u jita' f'għoli ta' xi 100 pied minn fuq wiċċ il-baħar dejjem marbut wara din l-speed boat. Dan it-tip ta' sport qed narawh hawn Malta speċjalment fis-sajf u nahseb li hafna minnkomm diġà rawh.

Issa riċenti nies li jixxaptu mal-muntanji u jisskijjaw fuq is-siġ qed ukoll jisfruttaw minn dan il-paraxut. Dawn wara li jtitlghu f'għoli ta' xi quċċata jw muntanja ma joqogħdux jixxaptu biex jerġghu jinzlu lura, izda permezz tal-paraxut li



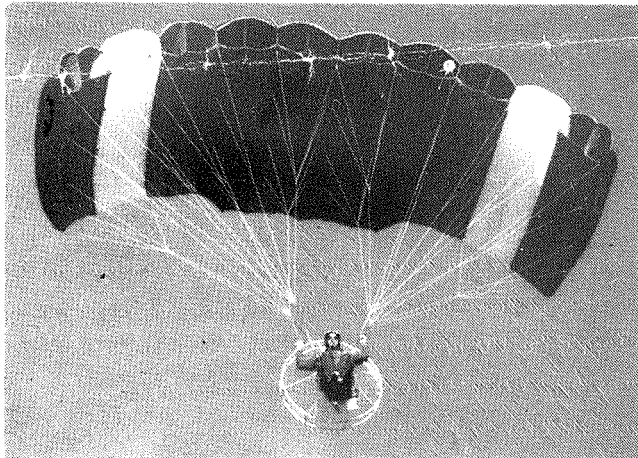
jkun mifruq warajhom jiehdu ġirja żgħira u jintefghu għal isfel bil-paraxut diġà miftuħ.

Dawn ġieli jsibu kurrenti shan ta' arja u jibdeu itiru u jigljajdjaw skond kemm irid l-individwu. S'issa diġà ntlahqu records ta' erba' sigħat u jivvjaġġaw għal hafna milli dejjem bil-paraxut biss. Dan it-tip ta' sport huwa magħruf b'hala 'Paraglyding' u qabad hafna f'dawk il-postijiet fejn hemm l-oġġliet u muntanji. Il-vantaġġ ta' dan l-isport huwa li mhux iex tqil biex jingarr fuq il-persuna xi 8 libri kollox, hafif hafna biex



tikkontrollah. Dawn tant jinzlu bil-mod li qisek qbiżt minn tarġa ta' sitt pulzjeri. Vantaġġ iehor huwa li qed ittir minghajr liċenzja u bla hsejjes għax bla magni. Issa rrid nġhid li l-paraxut li qed jintuża f'dawn it-tipi ta' sport m'għadux il-forma li kien fil-bidu jiġifieri tond izda issa sar kwadru magħmul mid-drap li jissejjaħ 'Ripstop Nylon'. Dan it-tip ta' drapp ma jiċċarrax u barra li hu hafif hafna u b'saħtu hafna. S'issa mela rajna li f'dan it-tip ta' sport il-paraxut dejjem l-isfel jinzel u mhux jitla'. Issa ha naraw kif dan il-paraxut jista'

jitle' wkoll 'il fuq. Daqs hames snin ilu l-Amerikan Steve Snyder ivvinta l-paraxut motorizzat. Dan jikkonsisti fi frame bi tliet roti, seat għal pilota, magna ta' xi 4 horse power bi skrun wara u paraxut mifrux f'art.



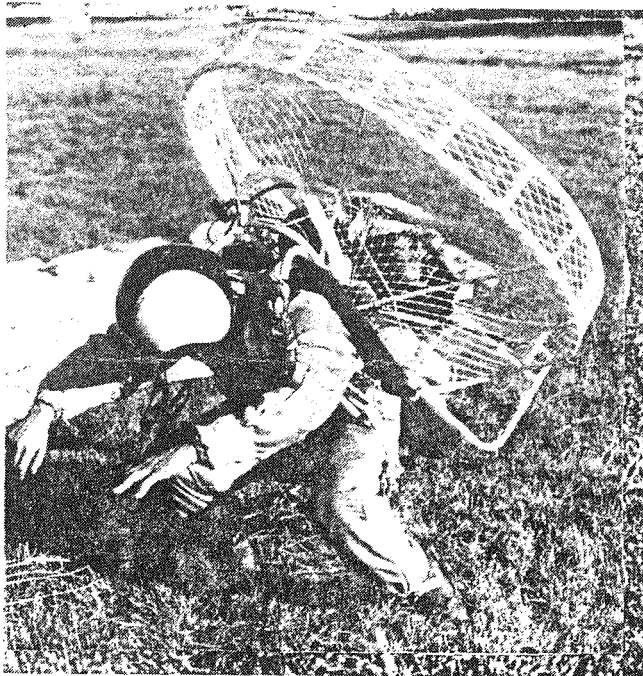
Dan jistartja l-magna u bir-rih ta' l-iskrun il-paraxut jintefah mill-ewwel. Dan iżid l-ispeed u jiehu rankatura ta' xi 100 pied u jitle' 'l fuq bil-paraxut dejjem miftuh. Dan it-tip ta' sport intogħgob mill-ewwel u s'issa qed jinhadmu fl-Amerika, Franza u l-Ingilterra. Kumpanija Amerikana diġà bieghet 'il fuq minn 5000 minn dawn il-Power Parachute. Il-vantaġġi li fihom dawn it-tip ta' ajruplan huwa, li huwa żgħir u jista' jingarr ġewwa bagol ta' karrozza. Vantaġġ iehor huwa li ma jużawx runaways iżda biċċa għalq jew triq. Jista' jitle' minn fuq is-siġ u mill-ilma. Ma jiswiex hafna flus daqs Lm2,500 (Maltin). Sempliċi hafna biex tużah. Kull ma jiehu wiehed li ma tar qatt biex itir b'dan il-Powerchute huwa biss 4 sigħat. Għandek kontrolli inqas minn karrozza. Dawn jikkonsistu b'ċinga fuq il-lemin biex tiġbed fuq il-lemin u ġinga fuq ix-xellug biex tmur fuq ix-xellug. Għandek ukoll trottlet tal-magna. Biex titla' tafas il-gass u biex tinzel titilqu. Dak kollox. Barra minn hekk dan it-tip ta' ajruplan l-aktar li hu 'safe' biex ittir, għaliex din il-vettura ittir dejjem bil-paraxut miftuh għalhekk inti dejjem qed ittir imdendel bil-paraxut. Tista' anke titfi l-magna u tinzel dejjem bil-mod.

Issa sabu mod iehor biex tudilizza dan it-tip ta' titjir bil-paraxut. Dan s'issa huwa l-iktar wiehed Prattiku u portable. Dan it-tip ta' titjir jikkonsisti billi tintlibes magna żgħira bis-skrun wara darek u paraxut mifrux fl-art. Il-pilota jiehu rankatura fuq saqajh ta' xi 50 pied u dlonk jitle' 'l fuq. Dan l-istess għandu ċinga biex tmur fuq ix-xellug u oħra biex tmur

fuq il-lemin. It-Trottle tal-magna qiegħed fl-idejn. Tafas il-gass tida' 'l fuq u tnaqqas tinzel 'l isfel. Dan l-appar kollu jżen biss 40 libra u jingarr ġewwa bagalj, 30" x 16" x 16".

Dan fuq tank petrol ta' xi żewġ galluni biss tivvjaġġa xi 60 mil u tista' titla' f'għoli ta' 7,000 pied. Din l-aħhar idea tant intogħgbot li diġà qed tiġi immanifatturata fi tliet pajjiżi: fl-Italja, fi Franza u l-Isvizzera. Li hu speċjali f'dawn il-Powerchute huwa l-materjal li bih jinhadmu. Irid ikun materjal hafif, b'saħħtu u ma jsaddadx sa l-inqas bolt u skorfina. Id-drajj tal-paraxut huwa tat-tip 'Rip Stop Nylon', li jiflah erba' darbiet jew aktar il-piż li jkun sejjer iġorr u ma jiċċarratx lanqas jekk jittaqqab. Insomma hbieb rajna mela kif minn invenzjoni li giet invvintata biex isalva pilota ta' ajruplan li se jkun se jikkraxxja gie invvintat dan it-tip ta' sport ġdid li barra li hu sempliċi biex tużah huwa fost l-aktar tip ta' titjir li huwa totalment bla periklu għal min jużah. Hbieb huwa l-hsieb tiegħi wara li ikkorrispondejt u studjajt dan it-tip ta' titjir li nispera li ma ndumx ma nahdem wiehed minnhom u b'hekk dan l-isport nintroduċih ukoll f'Malta.

Min huwa interessat iċempilli u jien nipprovdilu aktar materjal biex ikun aktar familjari ma' dan it-tip ta' sport. Sahha.



Huwa mpossibbli li nringrazzja personalment lil kull min wergħa sogħta għall-mewt tal-ghaziz hija Lino Spiteri (Ex-Ps 144), li miet bla mistenni fit-28 ta' Dicembru, 1989.

Għalhekk bis-saħħa tal-magazzin tal-Pulizija nixtieq nringrazzja lill-membri kollha tal-Korp, kif ukoll lill-ex-membri. Iżda għalkemm ma nis-tax insemmi b'ismu lil kull min attenda għall-funeral, inhossni qed nonqos jekk ma nsemmix lil Hon. Ministru l-Prof Guido de Marco, il-Kummissarju, is-Sur A. Calleja, kif

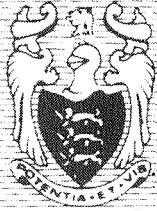
ukoll lil hafna ufficijali, membri, u ex-membri tal-Korp li attendew għall-funeral mill-isbaħ li kellu hija.

Nixtieq niehu l-opportunità wkoll, sabiex ngħid prosit u grazzi mill-qalb lill-Ispettur H.W. Harrison, lil Pc 35 W. Camilleri, u l-membri kollha tal-Korp li hadu schem dirett, għas-serjeta', u l-organizzazzjoni kbira li wrew matul il-funeral kollu.

## Ringrazzjament

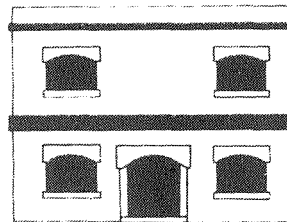
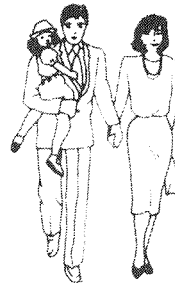
J'Allajghaddi hafna zmien sakemm il-Pulizija terga' tiehu schem f'funeral għal xi membru iehor tal-Korp; iżda minn haga hekk kerha bħal m'hu funeral, wiehed jinduna kemm il-mejjet kellu min igiblu rispett. Hija kellu hafna.

Agħtih O Mulej il-mistrieħ ta' dejjem id-dawl ta' dejjem jiddi fuqhom jistrieħu fil-paċi, Amen.

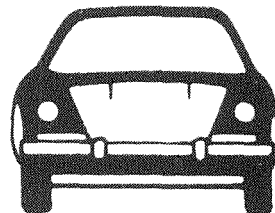


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# SELF DEFENCE

## – UNARMED COMBAT

Mill-Ispettur  
R.G. ZAMMIT

(Sensiela Nru. 4)

### • Sewwa li tkun taf tiddefendi lilek nnifsek. Izda kemm u sewwa iżjed li tiddixplina lilek nnifsek speċjalment f'dan it-tahriġ.

'TOMOENAGE' huwa l-isem ta' l-ewwel eżerċizzju li sejjer ngħidilkom għal dak li huwa Self Defence. Dan naturalment wara li diġà studjajna u tghallimna kif naqghu meta niġu meġhluha, jew ahjar meta naqghu ma nwegġghux u nkunu kapaċi li nergġhu għal fuq saqajna fl-iqsar żmien possibbli.

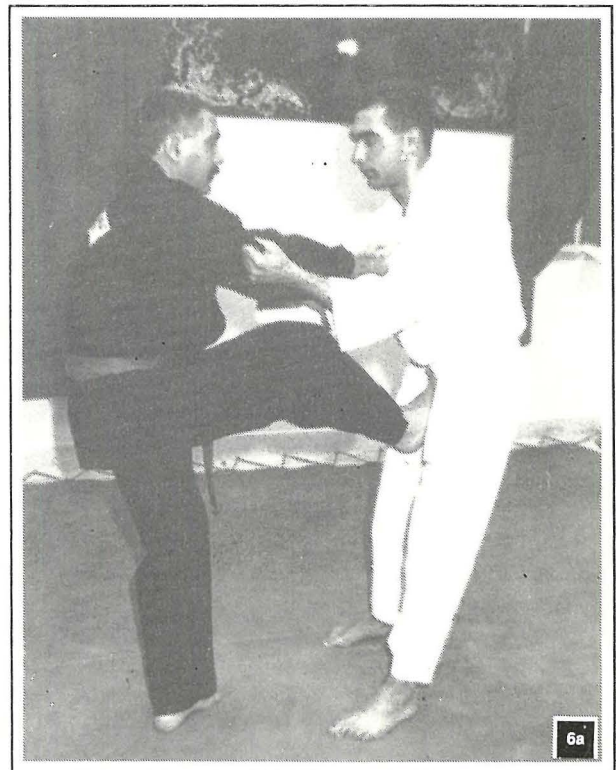
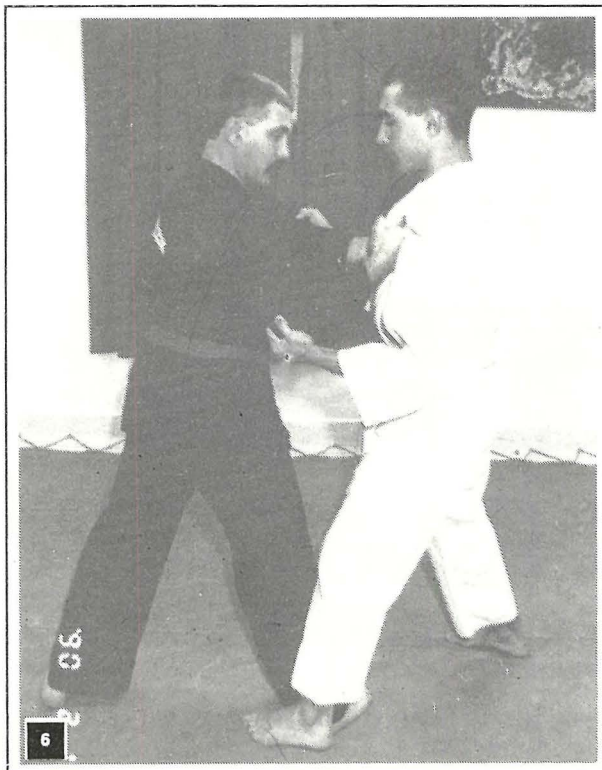
Tomoenage, li huwa l-propju isem ta' dan l-eżerċizzju jew ahjar 'RomerSault' jew 'Stomach throw', huwa eżerċizzju li jinhtieg atenzjoni kbira ukoll preċiżjoni shiha. Dan naturalment biex wiehed ikun jista' jikseb riżultat tajjeb.

Nibdw biex ngħidu kif isir dan l-eżerċizzju jew ahjar kif insehulu ahna 'throw'. Dan isir billi wiehed jaqbad lil avversarju tiegħu mill-hwejjeġ, jekk ikollu, minn naha tas-sider, sieq waħda jpoġġija fuq l-istonku ta' l-avversarju u bi preċiżjoni jrid jaqa' għal dahru ma' l-art-minghajr ma titlaq lill-

avversarju u b'heffa kbira jitfghu lura. Izda ejjew nispejgawh aktar fid-dettal biex ma jwegġa' hadd.

- I) Meta wiehed qieghed jiġġieled jew ahjar sab ruhu minn taht u jinhtieg li jiddefendi ruhu, wiehed irid jzomm quddiem għajnejh ma min qieghed jiġġieled jew ahjar jehodha, f'dik li hija statura u speċjalment heffa. Dan naturalment wiehed jagħmlu biex joqgħod attent x'l-ahjar mossa jrid juża biex jehles mill-avversarju fi żmien qasir. Għalhekk iridu noqogħdu attenti speċjalment ahna bhala pulizija li:
  - a) kemm jista' jkun ma nahlux enerġija;
  - b) ma ngehjjux aktar milli jmisna u
  - c) li nohorgu rebbieha.

Wara li nkunu għamilna dan kollu, bħalma diġà spjegajna



# SELF DEFENCE

## - UNARMED COMBAT

fil-bidu ta' din is-sensuela, wiehed dejjem ghandu jiffaccja lill-avversarju tieghu l-agemba, biex b'hekk ikun qiegghed inaqgas it-'target' ghall-avversarju. Wara dan, wiehed irid jipplejsja saqajh tajbin bizzejjed ghax min hawn 'il quddiem sejra tibda t-'throw' li qeghdin nitkellmu fuqha.

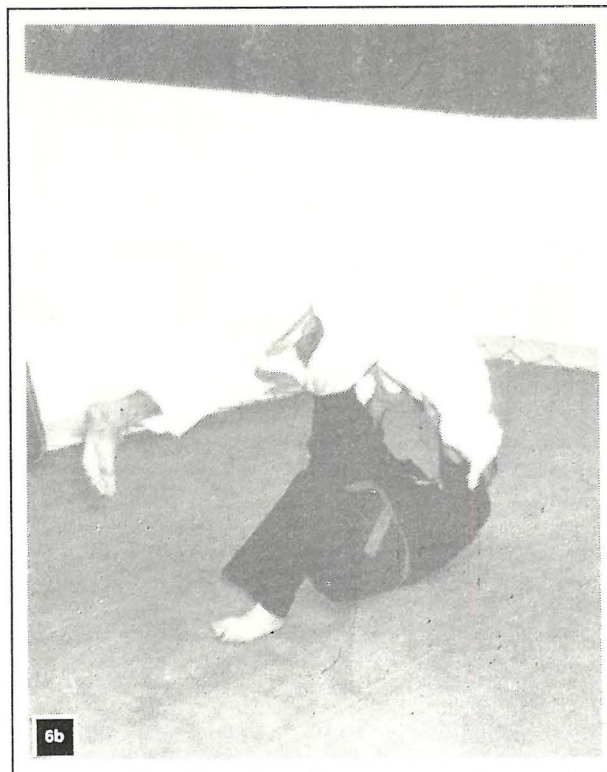
Mela:

- Waqt il-kumbattiment ipprova ghamel dak li digà spjegajna;
- poggi saqajk bejn wiehed u ichor xi (45cm - 50cm) boghod minn xulxin;
- b'idejk it-tnejn aqbad lill-avversarju tieghek minn taht il-'colar bone' fejn qis li jkollok qabda tajba bizzejjed halli taghmilha aktar diffiçli lill-avversarju li jaghmel xi mossa u jipprova jwarrablek idejk;
- minghajr dewmien poggi saqajk wahda minnhom ma' l-istonku ta' l-avversarju;
- b'heffa iżda b'ghaqal intefa' ghal darek ma' l-art minghajr ma tnehhi s-sieq jew l-idejn minn fejn ga poggjenihom.
- meta taghmel dan kollu, cioè tkun niezel ghamel sahha u dritta saqajk li tkun ghamilt ma' l-istonku ta' l-individwu, kif ukoll idejk, biex b'hekk lill-avversarju taqtghu minn kull sahha lijkun irid juża.
- meta in arja, lill-avversarju jitfghu lura kemm tista' minghajr ma titilqu minn idejk, biex b'hekk tkun tista' żzomm, tarrestah eçç.
- meta tkun ghamilt dan kollu, toqghodx tahseb li rbaht u tintelaq ghal dawk il-ftit sekondi, iżda kun hafif bizzejjed biex iżzomm lill-individwu f'pożizzjoni li ma tkunx possibbli ghalih li jiçcaqlaq jew jahrab.

Biex nghinkom ghatu titwila lejn (Fig. 6, 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D).

**Issa ngħaddu ghal xi haġa oħra f'dak li huwa 'UNARMED COMBAT'**

Nibqgh fejn hallejna fl-ahhar harġa cioè fuq il-'holds' bl-idejn, speçjalment meta niġu sorpiżi minn wara jew niġu maqbuda b'tali mod li ma nkunux nistghu nohorgu. Dawn wiehed jista' jibbenefika minnhom, kemm jekk ikun sejjer



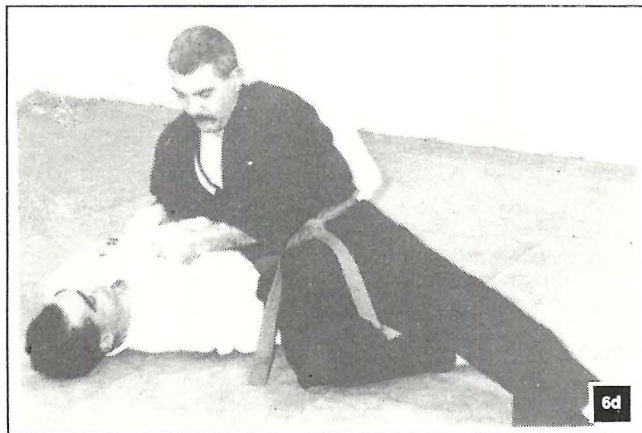
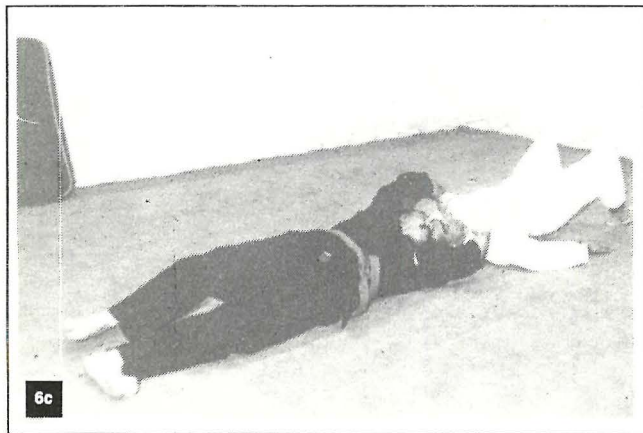
jużahom hu fuq haddiehor, kif ukoll jekk jiġu wżati minn haddiehor fuqu.

Eżempju:

Meta taqbad lil xi hadd minn wara, jekk ma tkunx qiegghed taghlaq sewwa l-passaġġ ta' l-armla ma tkun qiegghed taghmel xejn sewwa li jista' johroġ rbbieh speçjalment f'qasir żmien. Biex tkun tista' taghmel dan, ma tridx tuża sahha, iżda tattika tajba li taghmillek ix-xoghol kollu hi.

Meta wiehed jaqbad lill-avversarju tieghu, id wahda tkun bizzejjed, billi permezz tal-pala ta' l-id li tintlewa mill-polz, inpoġġu l-ispalla ta' l-istess id kemm jista' jkun lejn in-nofs tal-ghonq, u bl-istess pala ta' l-id nilwu l-fuq għal fejn qiegghed taghmel is-sahha bl-ispalla. B'hekk, l-id l-oħra tkun libera bizzejjed biex tkun tista' tuża għall-affarijiet oħra bħal per eżempju, użu ta' radio, handcuffs, lembuba eçç. Ma ninsewx dejjem, niddefendu rwieħna kemm jista' jkun ftit la ġemba biex b'hekk nevitaw xi rezistenza min-naha opposta li tista' tweġġghana.

Hawn wiehed jistaqsi: "Iżda l-idejn ta' l-avversarju jkunu liberi u jistghu jaghmlu hafna affarijiet biex jehles mis-sitwazzjoni li jkun fiha." Naçcertakom li dment li l-'hold' tkun tajba, b'ghafsa tajba, l-uniku mossa li jista' joffri l-avversarju, tant tkun dgħajfa li ma jiswielu xejn, anzi jkun qiegghed jaħli



# SELF DEFENCE

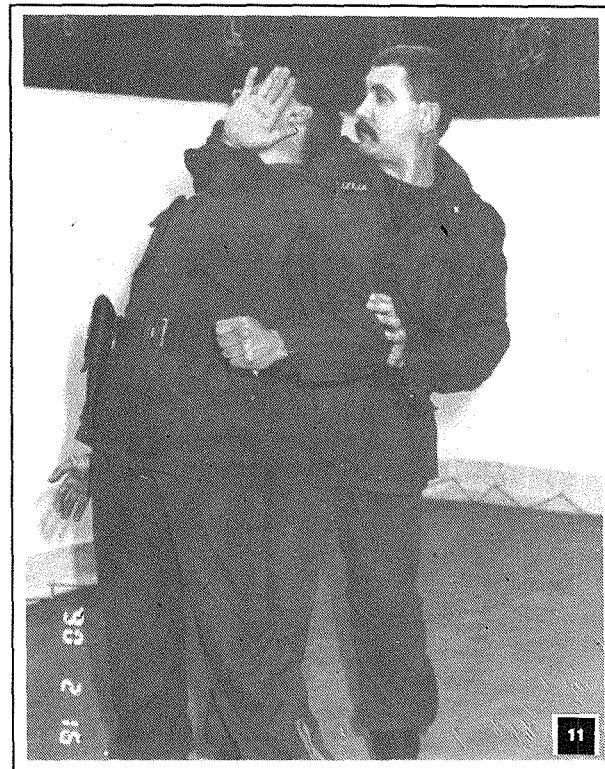
## - UNARMED COMBAT

hafna enerġija li ma twasslu għall-ebda suċċess.

Però issa rridu noqogħdu attentu li jekk din il-mossa jużawha fuqna, irridu nsibu mezz kif nohorgu minnha.

Mela jekk dan hu l-każ, dan li ġej huwa li wiehed għandu jagħmel:

- Hekk kif tiġi maqbud minn wara, tippanikjax;
- tippruvax iddur mill-ewwel ghax jista' jagħti l-każ li jkun hemm xi ksur fil-ghonq;
- Ross ilsienek kemm jista' jkun ma snienek ta' quddiem, biex b'hekk ma jingemax hafna b'zieq, u hu nifs tajjeb il-ġewwa, ipprova ssaporti kemm tiflah;
- agħti titwila b'serqa lejn l-id li tkun qiegħda tagħfas, u jekk min-naħa tal-minkeb tkun f'it libera, għandek cans tajjeb li ddahhal idejk u tagħmel forza biżżejjed li tghinek tohroġ mill-morsa li tkun qiegħed fiha.
- Jekk ma jirnexxilek dak li spjegajna fil-paragrafu ta' qabel dan, wiehed għandu jipprova billi b'id wahda (l-aktar wahda libera) naqbd u subgħa wiehed minn fuq ta' l-id li tkun qiegħda (tifgana) u billi nilwu l-ewwel parti tiegħu, żgur li tghinha biex nchilsu minn kull tbatija.
- F'każ li dan kollu ma jirnexxix, minghajr telf ta' żmien, wiehed għandu jzomm in-nifs tajjeb u jintelax

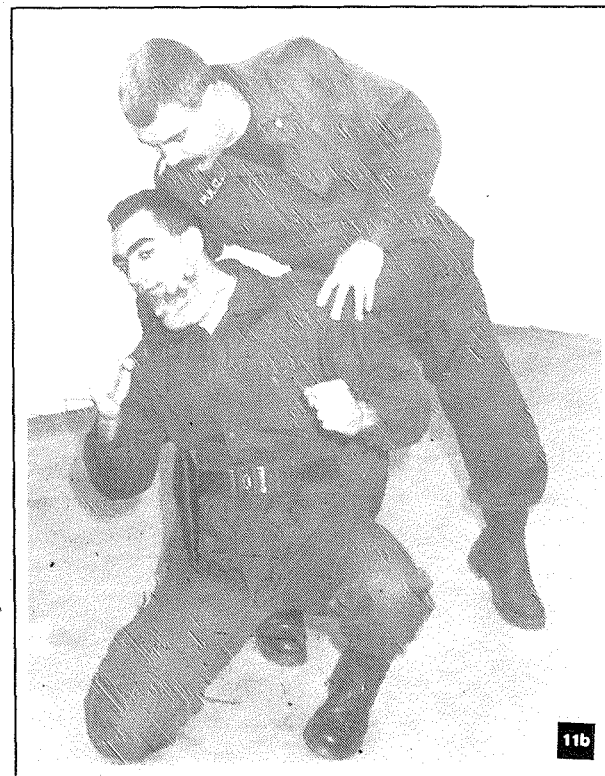
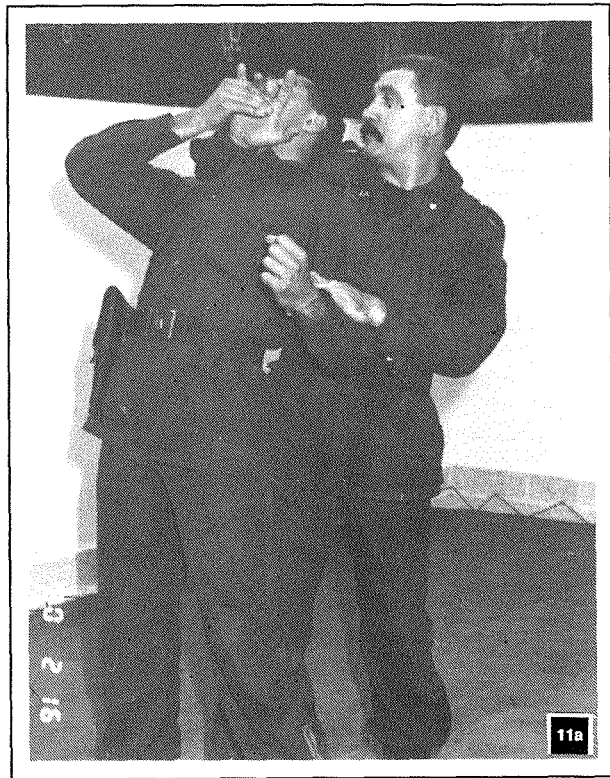


kollu kemm hu sakemm jirnexxielu jinzel ma' l-art u jehles f'it mill-avversarju.

Biex ngħinkom agħtu titwila lejn (Fig. 11, 11A, 11B).

Nixtieq naghmel din in-nota żghira, biex biha niġbed l-attenzjoni tal-qarrejja biex meta ppruvati dawn l-affarijiet, wiehed jippruvahom bil-mod u bil-għaqal minhabba konsegwenzi serji li jistgħu jinqalghu waqt it-tahriġ. Għalhekk wiehed għandu jistaqsi sewwa fejn ma jifhimx biex b'hekk nevitaw hafna nċidenti.

Għal din il-harġa nahseb li biżżejjed. Sahha.





# Minn ġibda għall-hanut

minn Walter Camilleri PC35

Aħna l-Maltin nġhidu, "delizzju" jew "passatemp", kliem li ġej mit-Taljan, bħalma hi wkoll "dilettant". Ighid ukoll, "hobby" li ġejja mill-Inglizi. Dawn huma kliem minn bosta li nużaw fil-vokabularju tagħna. U dan għax fl-imghoddi inħkimna wisq mill-Inglizi u mit-Taljani, bil-"pari passu" b'kollox!

Il-kelma Maltija l-aktar li toqghod għall-"delizzju", "passatemp" jew "hobby", hi "GIBDA", fejn nuru xi forma ta' mhabba lejn xi haġa li nagħmluha parti minna, u fl-istess hin isserhilna qalbna u mohħna, billi taqtana mir-rutina tax-xogħol ta' kuljum. Nużaw il-kelma "namra", imma din ukoll ġejja mit-Taljan.

Il-bniedem iġix il-ħajja tal-familja u tax-xogħol, rutina li bosta u bosta drabi ma thallinix f'sikkita. Għalhekk il-bniedem, sab svog biex johroġ minn din is-sitwazzjoni tedjanti. U beda jdherri, u rabba' ġibda/namra għal xi haġa speċjali, li fiha u biha, beda jhossu aktar kalm, paxxut u mhedi.

U għalhekk għandna minn iġemma l-bolli, is-santi, il-gazzetti, il-kupuni u r-ritratti. Hawn min jgħoxa fil-mużika u fl-arti ta' kull xorta. Hawn min iġix fir-riċerka ta' l-istorja u ta' kull sugġett ieħor. Ohrajn ma jistgħux jaraw tajra jew għasfur fis-sema jew ħuta fil-baħar, għax iqisuhom tagħhom. Hemm min jigma is-slaheb tal-kanonċi u l-kallotti ta' l-isqifijiet, minn jerfa' f'xi vara, minn irabbi xi animal jew xtieli. Min jisker fl-isports, u tant u tant ġibdiet ohrajn li huma leċiti.

Fil-Korp tal-Pulizija għandna u kellna mijiet b'tant varjazzjoni ta' ġibdiet leċiti, li saħansitra għamli isem fil-qasam tagħhom. U l-pulizija huwa meħtieġ hafna li jdherri, għax xogħolu huwa wisq u ta' uġiġ ta' ras. Milli jidher fil-Korp nibtet ġibda ġdida li issa rabbiet l-għeruq.

Meta dhalt fil-pulizija, kważi 25 sena

ilu, rament kont nisma li xi membru tal-Korp kien inklinat li jġemma hwejjeġ li għandhom x'jaqsmu mal-Korp tal-Pulizija tagħna, tant għal qalbna. Aktar milli kienu u għandhom, "dilettanti" ta' dawn l-affarijiet, kienu u għandhom aktar mohħhom biex "jiddubbaw" xi haġa, biex ikunu akkwistaw xi haġa, bla ma jafu eżatt xi jridu u x'qed iġemmghu!

Fi ftuliti ġieli tkellimt ma' l-ex surġent (586) Publio Debbattista, mill-Hamrun, li kien, fil-veru sens tal-kelma Kollezjonista ta' stoffata' Badges/Emblemi eċċ. tal-Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta, u korpi/regimenti barranin u Maltin. Jidherli li dan kien l-akbar kollezjonista, li hadd għadu ma laħqu. Il-lum, jidherli, li l-aktar wieħed viċin tiegħu huwa s-surġenti 1350 Joseph Borda.

Madwar 20 sena ilu kont thajjart nteressa ruhi f'dak kollu li hu tal-Korp tal-Pulizija tagħna. Minn tiġmieħ ta' badges eċċ. sa riċerka storika dokumentata. Miexi miegħi fl-istess linja kien hemm l-ex PC355 Edward Attard, li ta-sehem tiegħu f'dan il-qasam.

Għal dik li hi storja u riċerka, is-Sur Anthony Mifsud Tommasi, id-Deputat Kummissarju, jibqa' fuq quddiem nett. L-Ex. Ass. Kumm. Pawlu Mamo ma kienx joqghod lura u xi kelma dokumentata u awtorevoli kien iġid! (Alla jaħfirlu). Il-Kummissarju attwali, is-Sur Calleja hu dilettant ta' kollox fuq il-Korp, però għadu lura għal tal-Mellieħa!

U fil-Korp malajr bdiet tiġri li qed iġemmghu r-ritratti antiki tal-Korp, badges, emblemi, buttuni, uniformijiet eċċ., flimkien ma' kull taġħrif siewi ta' valur storiku kull xorta. Fi ftit kliem gennina l-Korp bla ma ridna u konna nafu. Dawk li kienu dilettanti fis-skiet harġu huma wkoll fil-beraħ.

Għalhekk, il-"ġibdiet" tagħna saru ta' bosta fil-Korp, u bosta saru dilettanti u kollezjonisti sħaħ, min ta' hafna u min ta' ftit. Wasalna fi stat fejn fuq xogħolna

naħdmu ta' Pulizija, u fil-hin hieles tagħna nilgħabu bil-pulizija!

Il-kollezjonisti pulizija Maltin sa xirfu isimhom barra minn Malta, għax issa qed iġemmghu badges eċċ. ta' pulizija barranin. U x-xiri tal-badges eċċ. sar talba urġenti u numeruża, biex il-bosta jlahħqu mal-ġibda ġdida tagħhom.

Minhabba f'hekk, kienet ilha tinħass il-ħtieġa li minn xi mkien jinxtrow dawn l-oġġetti. Bosta Kummissarji kienu kontra dan, għal fini ta' sigurtà. Imma l-Kummissarju attwali, is-Sur Calleja jifhimha mod ieħor. Mhux talli huwa favur, imma heġġeġ biex issir xi haġa biex nġinu lil dawk kollezjonisti pulizija Maltin u barranin.

Bejn l-1969 u l-1989 l-emblema tal-Korp inbidlet erba' darbiet. Il-"Badges of Ranks" inbidlu tliet darbiet u dan kollu gennet bosta kollezjonisti u dilettanti. Issa wasalna, li qed nircievu kwantit' a ta' ittri minn barra minn Malta għall-badges eċċ. u informazzjoni storika fuq il-Korp tagħna u dan wera, li xi haġa konkretament għandha ssir. S'issa l-korrispondenza infethet ma madwar 30 pajjiż barrani.

Fl-20 ta' Novembru, 1989, ingħata bidu biex jitwaqqaf "hanut" fid-depot tal-Pulizija, minfejn jistgħu jinbiegħu bosta badges, emblemi, posters, banners, eċċ. li temporanjament dan il-hanut jinstab fl-Ufficċju tal-Q.M.S. 'Il quddiem behsiebna nkabbru l-għażla.

Biex dan ikun magħruf ufficjalment, l-Ass. Kumm. is-Sur J.C. Gauci nforma l-Korp b'ċirkulari, kif kien xieraq — GHQ 16/90, datata 19 ta' Frar, 1990. File P. 3301/89.

J'Alla kull min huwa nteressat u għandu ġibda lejn dak kollu li huwa tal-Korp tal-Pulizija tagħna, isib dak li jrid f'dan il-hanut, li l-qligh minna jmur għall-General Fund, għax kien hu li sponsorja x-xiri ta' kull ma jinstab fil-hanut.

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# L-edukazzjoni tal-poplu u tagħna

- Li jkollok opinjoni huwa dritt. Daqstant iehor li tappoġġja xi Għaqda. Jezistu bosta drittijiet, li kollha flimkien jiffurmaw sellum bl-iskali. Kull skala hi "dritt". Hemm drittijiet li jolqtu l-persuna, oħrajn lill-familja, oħrajn li jolqtu l-Għaqdiet ta' kull xorta, u oħrajn li jolqtu l-poplu kollu f'daqqa, eċċ. Insomma, kulhadd jitkellem u jirsisti għad-drittijiet.
- Minn kemm ilha mwaqqfa d-dinja, minn madwar 300 sena 'l hawn "id-drittijiet tal-bniedem" bdew jismnu u jitqawwew. Mhux għax qabel dawn id-drittijiet ma kenux jeżistu daqs kemm għax kienu kalpestatu u m'ahhda. Intilfu wisq eluf ta' snin, li fihom, f'it nies iddominaw eżerċiti, imperi, nazzjonijiet u popli shah, li bil-kelma wahdanija tagħhom indiskutibbli, honqu, kissru u saħansitra qatlu 'l ta' taħthom. Donnu li din l-imġieba setgħana u kiefra kien xi dritt aċċettat. U f'it nies kienu u għadhom jishqu l-irjus. Li jfisser, li kienu u għadhom iħarsu l-interessi tagħhom, billi jeqirdu kull dritt ta' haddiehor.
- Xi hadd forsi jistaqsi: "Kemm hawn drittijiet"? U minflok inwieġeb direttament, ngħid, li n-numru tad-drittijiet qatt mhu fiss, għax id-drittijiet jitwiellu f'kull żmien, skond il-ħtieġa, u meta ż-żmien isajjar il-bejtar. Imma hemm drittijiet godda li għad iridu jitwiellu, biex ikunu mgħarbla, biex finalment ikunu aċċettati. Drittijiet hawn daqs in-numru ta' persuni li kellna fid-dinja, daqs kemm hawn bħalissa, daqs kemm għad irid ikollna fil-futur f'kull żmien li ġej!
- Bosta u bosta drittijiet tal-lum ma kenux aċċettati, u/jew, lanqas biss kienu johlmuhom, sa ngħidu ahna 300 sena ilu. Kif bosta u bosta drittijiet li għad jifacċar fil-futur, lanqas biss għadna hlomnihom il-lum. X' se jinbet 'il quddiem hadd ma jaf.
- U kif tagħraf li għandek "dritt" għax xi haġa? Għax ma ninsewx li bosta mingħalihom li kull haġa li jridu jew jixtiequ hi awtomatikament "dritt". U din hi mentalità baxxa. Min qal,

## minn Walter Camilleri PC 35

- u/jew jemmen li jeżisti biss id-"Dritt", huwa miġnun perfett. Drittijiet għandna hafna u hafna l-lum, grazzi mill-qalb lil dawk ta' qabilna. U drittijiet oħrajn għad irid ikollna 'l quddiem bilfors. Għax id-"Dritt" hu mixja 'l quddiem. Akkwist li ma jista' għalih hadd, jekk mhux bil-forza.
- Verament huwa miġnun min jaħseb jew jemmen li jeżisti biss id-"Dritt". Bniedem normali għandu żewġ idejn. U mad-"Dritt" jimxi bl-istess pass id-"Dmir". Daqs kemm għandna Drittijiet għandna Dmirijiet, xejn iżjed u xejn anqas. U dan mhu qed iqisu, jaħsbu u jemmu HADD! Ma hawnx id li ma tikkumplementax l-id l-oħra, bħalma d-dmir jikkumplementa d-dritt. Għax is-sellum mhux biss għandu l-iskali, li jiffiguraw id-drittijiet, imma, imma wkoll għandu żewġ dirgħajn kbar itwal li l-iskali huma mwahhlin magħhom, li jiffiguraw id-dmirijiet fil-kobor u t-tul tagħhom. Skond kemm hu twil is-sellum!
  - Mill-banda l-oħra, kriminal huwa dak li l-lum jinterpreta u jgħallim id-drittijiet, meta l-ghada, għax hekk jaqbillu, b'malinjità, b'għira jew egoizmu jgħallim u jinterpreta mod iehor dawk l-istess drittijiet. Dan, minflok jgħallim ikun qed jifred, iqarraq ifixkel u jgerfex il-poplu u lilna lkoll. Għax min ma jgħallimx is-sewwa ma jistax ikun imsejjah "Edukatu", mill-banda l-oħra, il-poplu u ahna għandna d-dritt li nkunu mgħallma u edukati s-sewwa u s-sewwa biss.
  - U x'titlu se nagħtu 'l dak li jgħallim biss id-Drittijiet u ma jgħallim QATT, u/jew jgħallim hażin id-Dmirijiet? Bhal dawn hawn hafna u hafna.
  - Kull persuna huwa d-dmir tagħha li tgħallim kif tista' 'l dawk li ma jafux jew jafu anqas. U "fuq kollox" hadd ma jaf, għalhekk, kulhadd huwa fid-dmir li jgħallim b'onestà, biex bi dritt, jitgħallim is-sewwa.

- Il-bniedem għandu żewġ idejn. Simbolikament b'wahda jagħtu u l-oħra jiehu. L-Ingliżi jgħidu, "give and take", u dan ifisser, li nagħtu 'l haddiehor bi DMIR biex ahna nir-ċievu dak li huwa tagħna bi DRITT. Dritt biss ma jeżistix. Dmir biss lanqas. Jew it-tnejn flimkien jew xejn.
- Il-bniedem għalhekk għandu jirrifletti kontinwament fuq kull haġa li tiġri madwaru u fuq x'inhuma d-drittijiet tiegħu flimkien mad-dmirijiet tiegħu. Din hi l-vera edukazzjoni ċivika, li wahidha, tagħmilha verament persuni shah u ċittadini ta' għieh.
- Għalhekk nistaqsi: "kemm ahna edukati jew mgħallma sewwa s-sewwa fl-gharfien tad-drittijiet u d-dmirijiet tagħna? Min suppost qed jgħallimna qed jaqdi dmiru sewwa? Kemm ahna qed naċċettaw li ngħixu fis-sewwa d-dmirijiet u d-drittijiet tagħna? Qed nagħmlu hilitna bl-onestà? Jew irridu BISS niggiellu għad-drittijiet u naħarbu d-dmirijiet tagħna fl-istess hin?"
- Nemmen, li hafna abbużaw minn dan it-tagħlim u sqew l-opportunizmu, l-ghira u l-egoizmu, minflok l-onestà u l-irguliġa. U dan għax il-bniedem kemm dak li għandu "dmir" li jgħallim, kif ukoll dak, li għandu d-"dritt" li jkun mgħallim, tilef hafna u hafna mill-valuri sbieħ tiegħu li jagħmluh "Xbieha ta' Alla".
- Jekk xi hadd irid jikkonferma dan kollu, staqsu 'l pulizija, għax dan għandu l-polz kontinwu tas-Socjetà f'idejha, u malajr jgħidilkom kemm hawn fid-dinja u fostna li qed jonqsu mid-dmirijiet tagħhom u kemm oħrajn qed jichdy d-drittijiet ta' haddiehor, filwaqt li d-drittijiet tagħhom jindukrawhom sewwa, sa l-inqas wieħed!
- Nittama f'Alla u fil-bniedem ta' rieda tajba, li b'onestà nirroraw id-dinja ta' madwarna, għax dan huwa dmir sagrosant tagħna, biex nipprezentaw dinja aħjar għal uliedna, għax dan huwa dritt sagrosant tagħhom. Min ma jridx il-vera ġid għal uliedu.

MALTA POLICE



# DRUGS

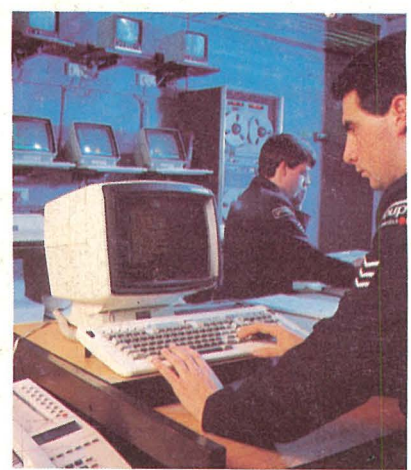
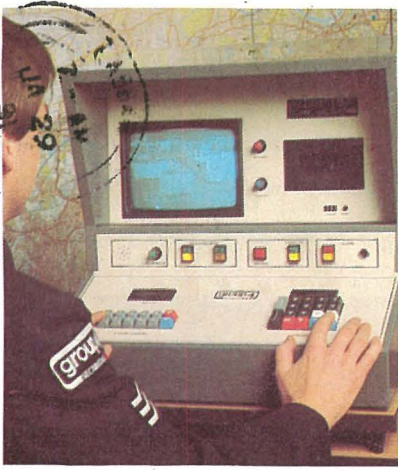
# CRIMEPHONE

**Help the Police Fight  
Drug Abuse**

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION  
RING

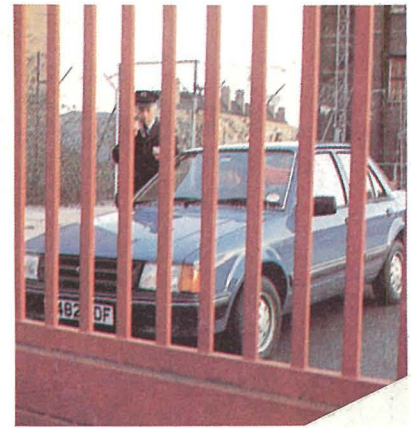
# 243333

Leave your message on our 24 hour service-phone  
All information treated as strictly confidential

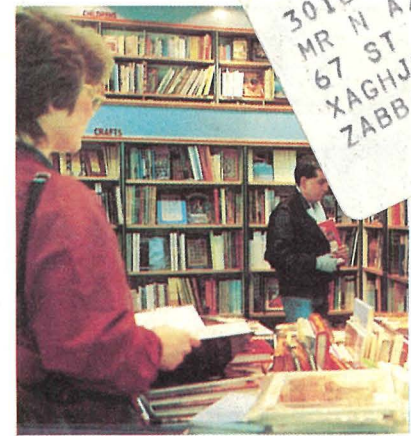


# WELCOME TO THE GROUP !

## Can we help you ?



Welcome to the world of Group 4, Europe's largest security organisation, operating in countries worldwide including the United Kingdom, Japan, and Australia and employing over 38,000 people. Group 4 today calls on 70 years practical security experience in the field which accounts for its leading position. The range of services that we provide comprises the most effective and cost efficient security operation most of which are undertaken after an initial survey and the subsequent identification of risk areas and proposals for their reduction or elimination. These services include Static and Patrol Guarding, Event protection, Domestic and Industrial Security, Cash and Valuables in Transit, and Industrial Monitoring



If you would like further information about how we operate and the services we provide, write or call:



Group 4 Securitas (Malta) Ltd.,  
Hospital Street, G'Mangia.  
Tel: 220129, 220469  
Fax: 220774

