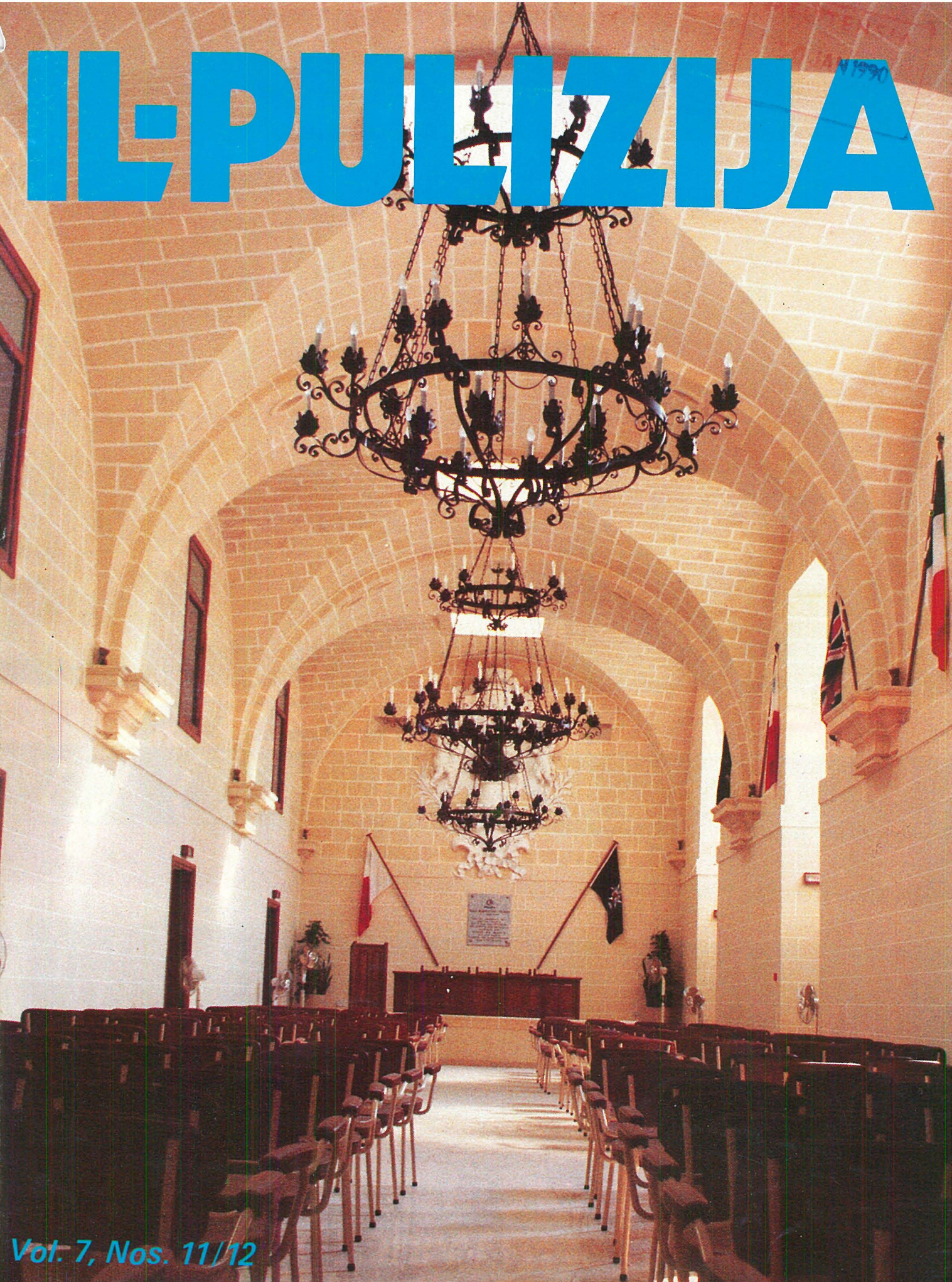


IL PULIZIJA





AIR MALTA

**We promise you
a warm welcome.**



Ritratt tal-kopertina juri s-Sala l-ġdida 'Manoel De Vilhena' li qeghda fil-Kwartieri Generali tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, li giet miftuha matul din is-sena.

Vol. 7 Nos. 11/12

SETTEMBRU/DICEMBRU 1989

ORGANU TAL-PULIZIJA

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ABBONA F'“IL-PULIZIJA”

Lm1.50 fis-sena tista' tabbona u tircievi “Il-Pulizija” d-dar bil-posta.

Abbonamenti għandhom isiru fil-Librerija tal-Pulizija, Kwartieri Generali tal-Pulizija, Furjana.

Stampat fil-Union Press



Il-Pulizija

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Il-Magazine "IL-PULIZIJA"

Dover tagħna li ngħinu

Iz-żmien igerbeeb, jgħaddu s-snin, jaslu l-anniversarji u jgħaddu wkoll il-festi. Hafna jinsew il-passat, izda hemm il-ftit li jippruvaw jagħmlu analizi ta' dak li għaddew minnu bi skop li jippruvaw jibnu futur aħjar.

Reġa' wasal il-Milied u dan il-magazine digà għaddew minn fuqu tnax-il sena. Għamilna li stajna biex minn dan il-magazine nippruvaw inwasslu l-isbaħ xewqat lil shabna membri tal-Korp u lill-familji tagħhom. Sellimna lil dawk li hallewna u nkoraggejna lil dawk il-membri l-ġodda. Irringrazzajna lill-awtoritajiet li minn dejjem għamlu li setgħu biex il-Korp tal-Pulizija javvanza 'l quddiem fil-ġlieda tiegħu kontra l-kriminalità u biex iżomm dejjem aħjar il-bon ordni fost is-soċjetà Maltija.

Fit-tnax-il sena li għaddew, dan il-magazine għadda minn hafna problemi. Saru hafna appelli lill-membri tal-Korp biex jgħinu fil-pubblikazzjoni u jikkontribwixxu fil-materjal sabiex dan jibqa' jogħla fil-livell tiegħu. Għalkemm il-livell qatt ma naqas, jibqa' l-fatt li ftit li xejn kienu dawk li taw il-kontribut tagħhom.

Ix-xogħol biex jiġi ppubblikat dan il-magazine huwa kbir u l-Board Editorjali għandu bżonn ta' aktar kontributori. Forsi jkun interessanti kieku lkoll kemm aħna nheggu lill-familjari tagħna jieħdu aktar interess f'dan il-magazine u forsi wkoll jithajru jikkontribwixxu huma wkoll. Wara kollox dan il-magazine huwa magazine tagħna lkoll kif ukoll tal-familjari tagħna li magħna jaqsmu kemm il-ferħ kif ukoll in-niket tax-xogħol tagħna fil-Pulizija.

Filwaqt li nheggu lill-membri kollha biex jikkontribwixxu, f'dawn il-mument i ta' festi aħna nixtiequ nwasslu L-ISBAH XEWQAT GĦALL-MILIED IT-TAJJEB U SENA ĠDIDA MIMLIJA RISQ U PROSPERITÀ lill-membri kollha tal-Korp u l-familji tagħhom kif ukoll lill-qarrejja kollha tal-magazine 'Il-Pulizija'.

MILL-ASSOĊJAZZJONI TAL-PULIZIJA

Rapport mis-Segretarju P.S. 649 M. Saliba



Meta fit-tmax ta' Lulju 1989 thabbru riformi fil-kundizzjoni tax-xoghol tal-Membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, il-membri shabna ferhu ghaliex kien beda jidher li issa se nkunu stmati ahjar u nkunu kkompensati ghax-xoghol taghna, izda jiddispjacina ninnotaw li minn dak il-ftehim ghad fadal xi jsir sabiex dak li thabbar jigi implimentat.

Hlief ghall-Allowance ta' Lm10 fix-xahar ghall-Membri kollha tal-Korp ma sar xejn. Il-hlas ta' l-"Overtime" ghas-sigħat zejda li nahdmu ghadha ma bdiex tiffunzjona. Il-pożizzjoni tal-Membri dwar il-pensjoni wara hamsa u ghoxrin sena servizz ghadha mhix cara. Nahsbu li issa ghadda zmien bizzejjed sabiex wiehed ikun jaf il-pożizzjoni tieghu, anzi wasal iz-zmien ukoll li t-tieni parti mir-riformi li ghandhom isiru sabiex jinholoq aktar incentivi ghall-Membri tal-Korp jibdw isehhu.

Kif jaf kulhadd, inkluza l-Administrazzjoni, is-salarji tal-Membri tal-Korp mill-akbar rank sa l-izghar wiehed mhumiex rejalistici ghar-responsabbiltà li kull wiehed minna ghandu. Is-salarju taghna ghandu jkun bizzejjed li ma jkunx hemm ghalfejn wiehed jipprova jsib 'job' ieħor sabiex ikun jista' jghix dicenti u b'hekk ikun jista' jiddedika l-hin tax-xoghol tieghu kollu lejn il-kariga li jkun jokkupa.

• L-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija tixtieq turi d-disapprovazzjoni taghha lejn dawk li huma responsabbli minn ċerti attivitajiet pubbliċi li jsiru fejn f'dawn l-istess attivitajiet ikun jinvolvi s-sehem tal-Pulizija minhabba zamma ta' ordni pubblika eċċ. eċċ. Qieghed nirreferi għal attività li saret fit-8 ta' Settembru fejn kien iprogrammat li fis-2 p.m. kellhom jibdw it-tigrijiet tad-dghajjes fil-Port il-Kbir.

Kontra l-hin imnizzel fil-programm it-tigrijiet bdew fit-3.15 p.m. flok fis-2 p.m. wara li n-numru kbir ta' membri tal-Korp kienu ordnati fis-1 p.m. ghaliex l-Awtorità tal-Korp hadmet fuq il-programm ufficjali li kien jghid li l-ewwel tigrija kellha tibda fis-2 p.m. Dan holoq tbatija zejda lill-membri taghna ghaliex b'hekk in-

nies taghna gew ordnati siegha qabel bil-konsegwenza li lanqas hin bizzejjed biex wiehed jista' jiekol bħan-nies mal-familja tieghu ma kellu.

Li kieku qalu mill-bidu li l-ewwel tigrija kienet se tibda fit-3.15 p.m. nahseb li l-membri taghna kienu jigu ordnati aktar tard. Meta affarijiet bħal dawn jigrub bil-fors li jinholoq it-tgergir u birragun naslu ghall-konkluzjoni li meta dawn isiru veru ma tkun saret l-ebda konsiderazzjoni minn qabel lejn x'jista' jikkaguna attegjament bħal dan. Għalhekk nappellaw lill-Awtoritajiet li meta jkun se jigi organizzat xi haġa li tinvolvi l-prezenza tal-Pulizija jaħsbu ftit li dawn huma nies bħal haddieħor u hemm bżonn li wiehed jibza wkoll għalihom.

• F'din il-paġna taghna tkellimna hafna drabi dwar l-other ranks canteen jew ahjar kif insibuh bhala l-'Mess'. Huma hafna l-membri li ghandhom l-ideja li minn dawk it-tliet liri li nikkontribwixxu xi haġa minnhom tmur għall-Mess, din hija ideja zbaljata ghaliex il-Mess minn dawk it-tliet liri ma jiehu xejn. Minkejja li hadd ma jikkontribwixxi lejn il-Mess ahna xorta wahda ninsistu li l-Mess jew Canteen, sejhulu li tridu, ghandu jorganizza ruħu sew.

Dan ghandu jibda billi jsir bħal ma kien hemm fl-imghoddi u jinhatar kumitat li jmexxi l-Mess. Dan il-Kumitat ghandu jiehu hsieb li n-nuqqasijiet li jkun hemm ghandhom jigu meghluba. Il-Canteen ghandu jara li joffri l-ahjar servizz lill-Membri taghna u li meta nigu bżonn il-facilitajiet tal-Mess ghandna nsibuh minghajr tlaqliq.

Kull meta jkun hemm xi com-

mittment li jkun jinvolvi numru ta' Pulizija u hinijiet twal, il-Kumitat tal-Mess ghandu jiltaqa' ma' l-Ufficjal inkarigat mir-'reinforcement' sabiex jaraw li kull membru ghandu jkun servut bi 'snack' addattat u jaraw li hadd ma jintnesa.

Dan qieghed nerga' nghidu ghaliex meta dan l-ahhar gie wzat il-Mobile Canteen mhux kulhadd inqeda kif suppost, u la qeghdin fuq dan is-sugġett bit-twaqqif ta' kumitat li jmexxi l-Mess jista' jigi ppreparat xi haġa ahjar minn dawk is-sandwiches li mdorrijin ninghataw.

L-ahhar darba li ktibt dwar il-mess kont għedt li se jinfetaħ canteen gdid, sakemm qieghed nikteb dan l-artiklu dan għadu ma seħx izda xieraq li wiehed isemmi li hemm bżonn li l-membri shabna jibdw jitgħallmu sabiex jagħmlu uzu sew speċjalment fir-rigward ta' kif ghandhom ihallu l-mejda wara li jkunu nqew.

Tkun aktar haġa sewwa li wara li wiehed ilesti ghandu jirritorna lejn il-bank il-posati, platti jew tazzi biex il-mejda tkun tista' tintuza minn haddieħor.

□ L-ewwel dover ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija ghandu jkun il-welfare u d-drittijiet tal-Membri tal-Korp, dan ahna nagħmluh minghajr ebda riserva u lesti li nibqghu nagħmluh kull meta jinħass il-bżonn ta' dan izda bhala membri wkoll tal-Korp tal-Pulizija nħoss li nkun qieghed nonqos jekk ma ninsistux ma' shabna sabiex ilkoll nagħmlu dmirna sew minghajr ebda favur lejn naha jew ohra. B'hekk jien perswaz li nkunu nistghu insibu ir-rispett u l-għajnuna tal-Pubbliku li wara kollox dan hu li kulhadd jistenna.

SELF DEFENCE

– UNARMED COMBAT

Mill-Ispettur
R.G. ZAMMIT

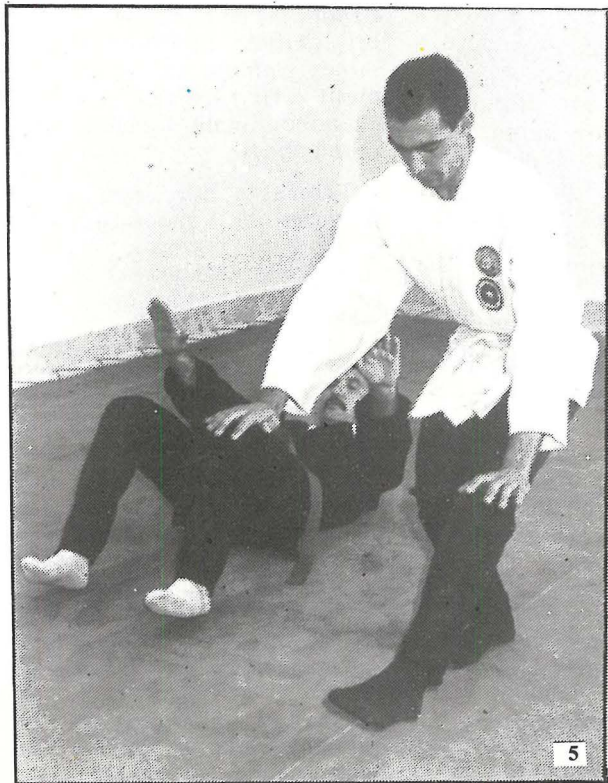
(Sensiela Nru. 4)

• **Li titghallem xi haġa huwa sabiħ. Li tgħid daqshekk u taf kollox mhux sewwa. Hekk tipperfezzjona dak li diġa' taf u kun għatxan għal aktar tgħallim.**

Fis-sensiela l-oħra tgħallimna kif wiehed għandu jaqa' jew aħjar kif jagħmel 'Break fall'. Rajna kif u f'liema pożizzjoni trid tiġi biex ma tweggħax, kif ukoll trid tkun għal lest biex terġa' tiġi fuq saqajk, kif ukoll li tista' taġġmel manuvra mill-art li biha twaqqa' lill-avversarju tiegħek.

Din id-darba issa rrid li nitghallmu kif naqghu jekk niġu mwaqqa' lura, kif għandna niehdu biex ma nweggħux.

i) Mela, l-ewwel pass li wiehed għandu jagħmel huwa li minn pożizzjoni mimduda ma' l-art bl-idejn iserrħu ma' l-art fuq kull naħa u saqajn miksurin mill-irkubtejn 'l isfel, wiehed irid jibda jgħolli jdejh dritti kemm jista' jkun u bil-pali miftuħin 'il fuq, fejn wara b'idejh it-tnejn u f'daqqa nsabbtuhom ma' l-art u cioè mal-ġenb tagħna.



Wiehed ma jridx jinsa li meta nkunu qegħdin nipprattikaw dan l-eżerċizzju wiehed għandu dejjem iżomm rasu baxxuta l-isfel kemm jista', biex b'hekk meta wiehed jaqa' jew aħjar jiġi mwaqqa', ir-ras ma titbandalx lura jew l-quddiem u b'hekk insofru xi ugiegħ fin-nervituri.

2) It-tieni biċċa biex dan l-eżerċizzju nitghallmu malajr hija din li ġejja. Hekk kif tgħallimna l-ewwel biċċa, nibdew nitghallmu naqghu minn bil-wieqfa jew niġu nbuttati minn bil-wieqfa u nużaw dak kollu li tgħallimna fl-ewwel biċċa. Però magħha rridu nżidu li sieq minnhom nitgħuha lura aktar mill-oħra, naghmlu saħħa fuqha kemm nistgħu, iżommu r-ras kif spjegajna aktar l-quddiem cioè l-isfel kemm nistgħu nippreparaw u hekk kif ninzlu jitwettaq dak kollu li spjegajna fl-ewwel biċċa mingħajr ma nweggħu.

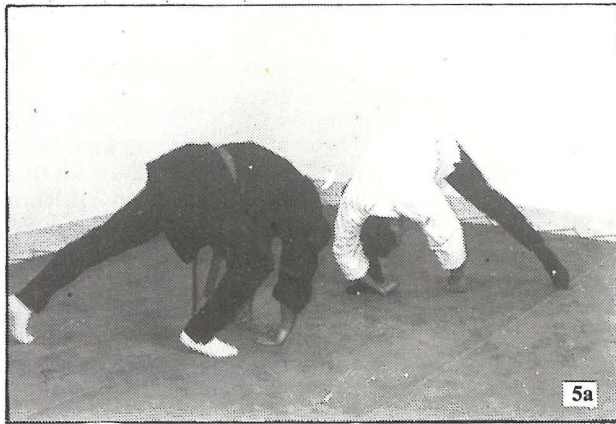
Minn dawn wiehed għandu jipprova jagħmel kemm jiflaħ għax b'hekk biss nitghallmuha malajr kemm jista' jkun; Biex nġinkom għatu titwila lejn (Fig. 5).

It-tieni eżerċizzju li sejjer nġaddikom huwa dak kif nipprattikaw ir-'ROLLING'.

Dan it-tip ta' taħriġ bil-fors wiehed irid ikun jafu tajjeb u iżjed u iżjed bħala pulizija nafu niġu f'okkażjoni li jekk naghmlu din il-manuvra taf teħlisna minn xi saram.

Biex wiehed jipprattika din il-manuvra wiehed għandu jagħmel dan li ġej:-

a) Jiffirma ruħu forma ta' mina (Fig. 5a)



SELF DEFENCE

UNARMED COMBAT

kemm jista' jkun billi:

1) is-sieq ix-xellugija nigbduha lura kemm jista' jkun u kemm nistghu nserhu fuq ponot subghajna (Fig. 5b);

2) is-sieq il-leminija noħorguha 'l quddiem u niksruha mill-irkobba 'l isfel;

3) irridu nbaxxu mill-qadd 'il fuq u kwazi nserhu l-ġenb tal-lemin ma' l-irkobba tas-sieq il-leminija;

4) ir-ras trid isib posta l-isfel kemm jista' jkun u ftit mirwija fl-istess direzzjoni li nkunu sejrjn naqghu, biex b'hekk nevitaw li nweggħu kemm irras kif ukoll l-għonq.

5) L-idejn iridu jippostjaw ruħhom kif sejjer ngħid: ix-xellugija npoġġuha ma' l-art, filwaqt li l-leminija npoġġuha bil-pala milwija tajjeb mill-polz l-ġewwa (Fig. 5c) qisna biex niftehmu, sejrjn nigru. Kif naghmlu dan kollu wiehed jinnota li digà fformajna ruħna mina kif digà għedt fil-bidu.

Issa jmiss l-iktar biċċa importanti, cioè dik li nirroljaw u nergħu nqumu mill-ewwel għall-istess pozizzjoni li konna fil-bidu:

6) Biex nirroljaw, kull ma wiehed għandu jagħmel huwa li jagħmel daqsxejn ta' 'Effort' bis-sieq ix-xellugija, mentri mis-sieq il-leminija jinzel f'it u ji-prova jimbaram fuq il-ġenb fejn hemm is-sieq il-leminija.

Wara jrid isir kollox bil-maqlub biex nidraw



5b



5c

nirroljaw fuq in-naħa tat-tnejn. Għal din id-darba nahseb li biżżejjed fuq dak li hu 'self defence'.

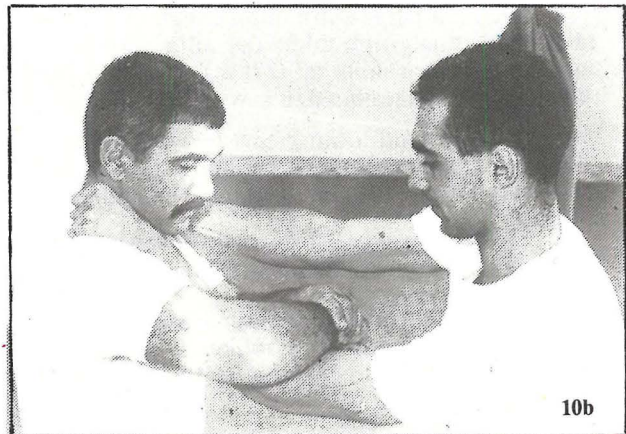
Nghaddu issa għal xi haġa oħra f'dak li hu 'UNARMED COMBAT'.

F'din il-harga sejjer nibqa' għaddej fuq l-istess suġġett cioè dak li meta wiehed jigi attakkat mill-għonq. B'hekk wiehed għandu joqgħod aktar attent biex mill-aktar fis possibbli johroġ mill-problema li jkun dahal fiha.

Meta wiehed jigi maqbud mill-għonq jew forsi mill-ispallejn minn avversarju bħal ma digà għedt u spjegajt fis-sensiela l-oħra, l-ewwel haġa li għandu jagħmel huwa li ma jippanikjax u jahseb mill-ewwel x'se jagħmel mingħajr ma jhalli lill-avversarju tiegħu jintebaħ b'dan. Meta ssib ruħek hekk, manuvra oħra li tista' teħilsek fl-inqas ħin possibbli huwa ille meta l-avversarju tiegħek ikollu idejha it-tnejn fuq spallejk, inti min-naħa tiegħek għandek l-ewwel ma tagħmel huwa li tpoġġi idejk il-leminija fuq l-id ix-xellugija



10a



10b

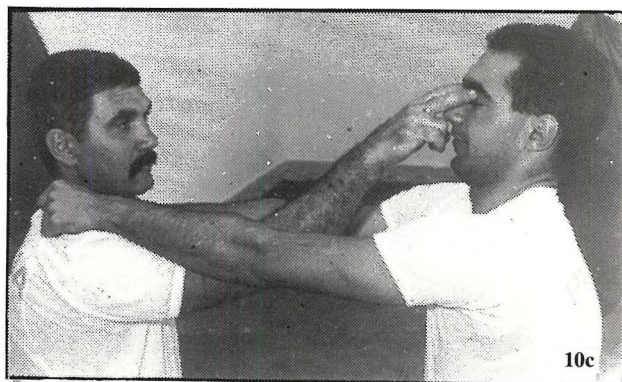
SELF DEFENCE

- UNARMED COMBAT

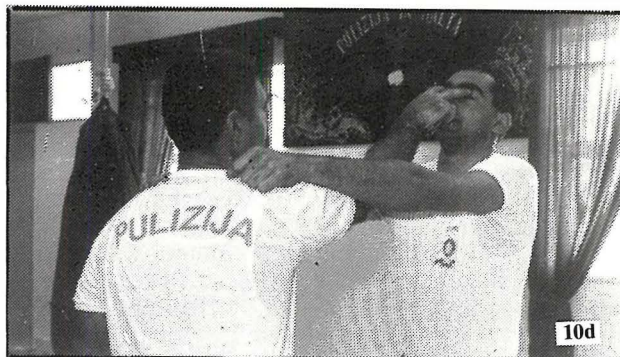
ta' l-avversarju, cioè l-minkeb tieghek irid ikun fuq il-minkeb tiegħu, wara b'idejk ix-xellugija li ndaħ-hluha minn taħt, bil-pala tagħha naqbd u minn fejn il-minkeb tal-id il-leminija tagħna. Wara dan kollu, b'saħħa kbira u dritta 'l isfel nagħtu skoss wiehed lill-avversarju fejn żgur dan ikollu jċedi għal wegħa li jsofri peress li l-minkeb tiegħek ikun għamel hafna saħħa fuq il-minkeb tiegħu li ma jhallilu l-ebda triq oħra x'jagħmel hliet dik li jċedi. Wara dan kollu inti tkun liberu li lill-individwu tkun tista' taqbd u tim-manettjah u tibqa' tagħmel xogħlok sa l-aħħar. Biex ngħinkom għatu titwila lejn (Fig. 10a) u (Fig. 10b) rispettivament. Din il-manuvra tissejjah 'ELBOW SHOCK'.

Eżerċizzju ieħor u fuq l-istess linja meta ssib ruhek fl-istess pozizzjoni huwa dan li ġej u li nsejhulu 'EYES EASY CUT'.

Dan l-eżerċizzju jixbah hafna lil ta' qablu fis-sens illi meta tiġi maqbud mill-għonq, kull ma wiehed għandu jagħmel huwa li jdaħħal id waħda, lemin jew xellug, tara liema l-aħjar waħda tkun f'dak il-hin u b'subgħajk forma ta' 'V' li huma t-tieni u t-tielet subgħa mingħajr ma nagħtu, izda li npoġġu s-swaba fuq il-kpiepel ta' l-għajnejn ta' l-individwu, u billi aħna nistiraw idejna sewwa nkunu qegħdin inweggħu lill-avversarju li jkollu jitlaqna mill-aktar fis possibbli. Barra minn hekk f'dawk id-daqsxejn ta' sekondi li l-individwu jiehu biex jerga' jiġi f'tiegħu, inti jkollok iċ-cans kollu li tagħmel oġġett ieħor li lill-avversarju jzommu taħt il-kustodju tiegħek, u hekk għal darba oħra u bħala pulizija tkun ergajt hriġt fuq in-naħa rebbieha. Biex ngħinkom għatu titwila lejn (Fig. 10c-d).



10c



10d

NOTA: Irrid nagħmilha ċara li f'dan ix-xogħol u aktar u aktar aħna bħala pulizija rridu li noħorġu fuq in-naħa rebbieha kemm jista' jkun, mingħajr ma nahlu energija żejda, nifs, izda li nakkwistaw u nużaw dik l-istamina li għandna tajjeb, kif ukoll it-teknika tajba, biex b'hekk inkunu nistgħu nwettqu xogħolna sa l-aħħar. Għal din il-harġa daqshekk. Niltaqgħu darba oħra. Grazzi.

Għoti ta' demm mill-Gwardjani godda tal-Habs

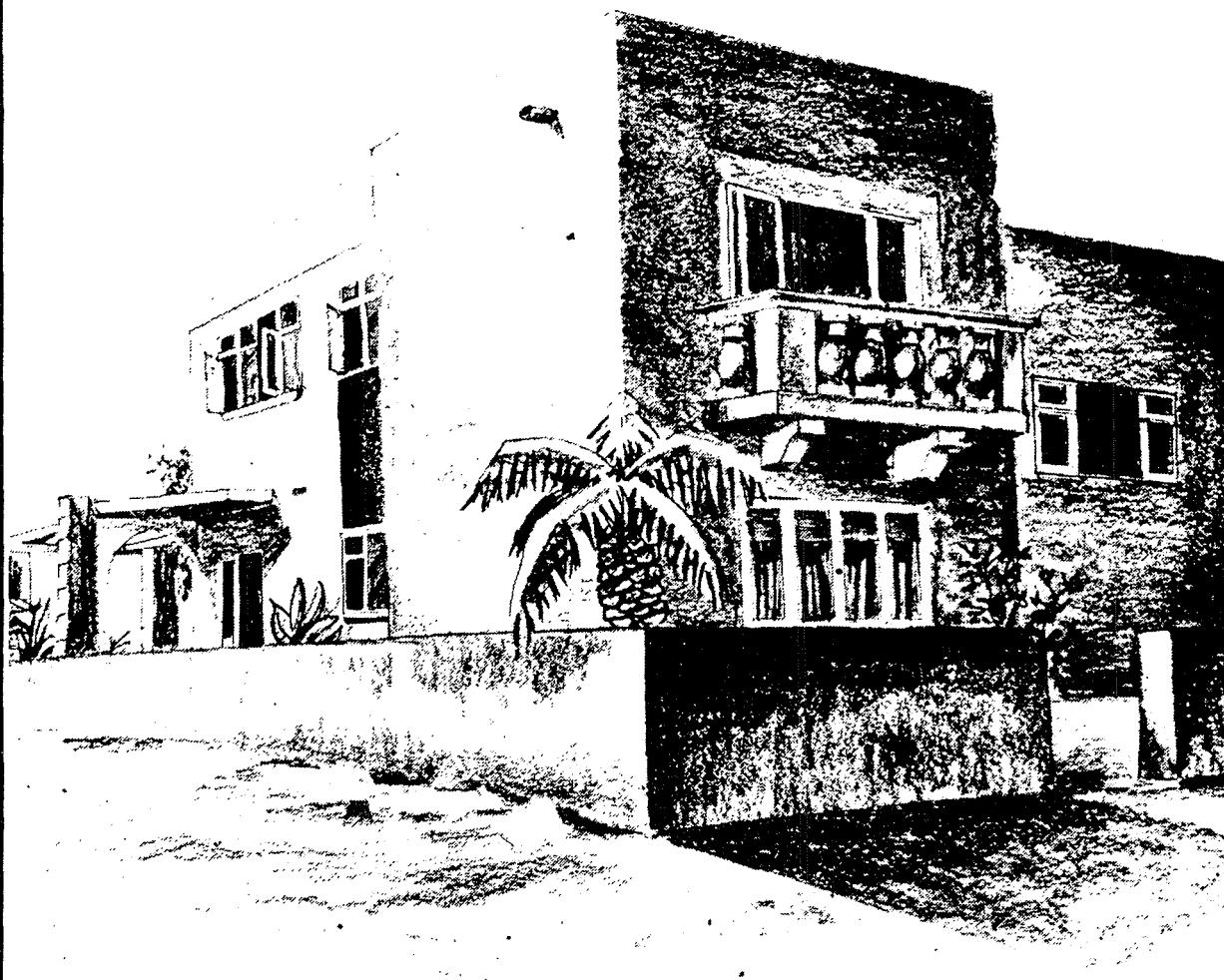
•Bhal ma jsir is-soltu minn żmien għal żmien norganizzaw gruppi biex immorru nagħtu d-demm. Din id-darba kellna grupp mhux tas-soltu, għax flok tal-Korp tal-Pulizija kellna membri godda ta' Gwardjani tal-Habs. Numru sabiħ ta' (27) membru għoġobhom li jagħmlu din il-karità biex b'hekk fis-7 ta' Novembru '89 iltqajna u għamilna dan ġewwa l-Blook Bank il-Furjana.

Ta' min iġhid li din kienet l-ewwel okkażjoni ta' din ix-xorta fejn Gwardjani tal-Habs marru jagħtu d-demm u għalhekk dawn kellhom kliem ta' tifhir mingħand id-Direttur tal-Bank 'Dr. P. Farrugia M.D. fejn wera l-apprezzament tiegħu u heġġiġhom li hekk ikomplu jagħmlu fil-ġejjieni.

Nixtieq insemmi li dawn il-Gwardjani kienu għadhom kif temmew taħriġ ta' sitt ġimghat ġewwa l-Akkademja tal-Pulizija f'St. Elmo.

Nota: Jiddispaċini li minhabba ċirkostanzi li nqalgħu ma' ttihidx ritratt ta' dan il-grupp biex bhal ma għamilt fl-imġhoddi nipubblikah, però żgur li niringrazzjahom minn qalbi għal dak li għamli u nixtieq li jibqgħu jagħmlu fil-ġejjieni anke fuq bażi ndividwali. Grazzi hafna u awguri fid-doveri godda li għaziltu.

SPETTUR RAYMOND G. ZAMMIT



Forsi ilek ittella' u tnizzel li jkollok id-dar tieghek. Wasal iż-żmien li twarrab il-holm fil-ġenb u tagħmel pass il-quddiem biex tikseb id-dar tieghek.

Lohombus Corporation Limited tista' tgħinek biex tixtri jew tibni darek billi tohroglok self għal tul ta' żmien skond il-mezzi tieghek.

Tista' tikseb informazzjoni shiħa mill-uffiċju tagħna u mill-fergħat kollha tal-Bank of Valletta Limited u tal-Mid-Med Bank Limited f'Malta u Għawdex.



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• **Hafna nies jaraw il-Pulizija bhal dik il-linja ta' demarkazzjoni li tifred sezzjoni tal-poplu minn iehor. Sezzjoni tas-soċjetà lil Pulizija taraha li għandha żżomm il-paċi pubblika u lesta għal dak li jinqala'; oħra tħoss is-sodisfazzjon meta tarresta u tagħmel citazzjoni f'kull nuqqas żgħir li jsir; oħra taraha bħala għadu tagħha għax tfixkilha minn reati li tkun trid tagħmel; hemm min jaraha li hija ineffiċjenti fix-xogħol tagħha u mhux kapaċi li tikkontrolla l-abbużi u l-iżbalji li jsiru minn parti oħra tas-soċjetà.**

Il-Pulizija huwa meqjus mill-maġġoranza tal-poplu bħala biċċa għodda f'idejn min għandu s-setgħa, u fuq kollox huwa l-inqas bniedem maħbub mis-soċjetà; kull ma jsir tehel dejjem il-Pulizija għall-inkompetenza tagħha.

Għal dan kollu, bilfors li jkun hemm reazzjoni min-naħa tal-Pulizija. Il-komunità ma tapprezza xejn – li biex taqbad kriminal mhux biss irid ikollok l-għerf ta' Salamun (minħabba li l-kriminal huwa ntelligenti bizżejjed biex iqarra b'kulhadd), iżda trid tkun opportunist, – għax lill-kriminal trid taqdbu kważi fil-fatt!

Il-Pulizija ftit issib għajnuna min-naħa taċ-ċittadin u hekk ma tipprovdix evidenza sodisfaċenti li din tiġi akkwistata mill-kapaċità u l-hila tagħha stess biex takkuza bniedem, ikollha bombardament ta' kritika u tmaqdir minn kulhadd, speċjalment waqt il-proċess fil-Qorti. Kultant ma tkunx taf min hu l-akkuzat – jekk hux li Spettur jew dak il-bniedem li kontra tiegħu jkunu qegħdin isiru l-proċeduri kriminali.

Hemm min jara lill-Pulizija bħala l-bniedem li jwerwer! Bosta ommijiet inkurlati għal uliedhom meta dawn ikunu 'mqarba' jużaw il-frazi 'jekk ma toqgħodx kwiet jiġi l-Pulizija għalik', u t-fal – bil-biża' li l-Pulizija jehodhom miegħu u jaqfilhom f'xi kamra, joqogħdu kwieti.

□ VEDUTA ŻBALJATA

Din ix-xbiha kerha li l-ġenituri jagħtu lit-tfal fuq il-Pulizija, biex tbezzagħhom, ipingu lill-Pulizija bħala xi manigold; xi bniedem kiefer lest biex jittortura lill-innocenti. Fl-opinjoni tiegħi dawn it-tfal miċ-ċokon tagħhom jitolgħu jobogħdu lill-Pulizija minflok li jhobbuh u jirrispettawh bħala l-għassies tagħhom u li huwa lest li jharishom mill-ħażen li taf toħloq parti mis-soċjetà.

Hemm nisa li jbezzgħu lil żwiegħom – fin-nuqqasijiet tagħhom, bil-kelma Pulizija; oħrajn jaraw lill-Pulizija bħala moralista – irid irażżan il-kliem ħażin u oxxen; lin-namrati fil-postijiet pubbliċi; jiċ-ċekkja l-ilbies skullat u ndiċenti, inkluż it-Topless! u bosta abbużi oħra li jsiru fit-toroq.

Wiehed jaasal biex jgħid li n-nuqqasijiet li jsiru min-naħa tal-Pulizija huma konsegwenza ta' nuqqas ta' tagħlim necessarju kif jikkontrolla lill-massa, per eżempju, hawn il-problema tat-traffiku li hi wahda tal-ġenn. Hawn erba' żgħażaġh li werwru lil kulhadd bis-serq. Hawn sezzjoni ta' żgħażaġh li l-hajja tagħ-

KIF IS-SOĊJETÀ TĦARES LEJN IL-PULIZIJA

minn L.M.

hom huma d-drogi. X'mezzi moderni għandhom għad-dispożizzjoni tagħhom l-awtoritajiet tal-Pulizija biex jistgħu jlaħħqu ma' dawn iż-żgħażaġh u mad-dmirijiet godda li żdiedulhom ma' dawk li kelhom.

Irridu nammettu li l-Pulizija għaddejja bla nifs biex kemm jista' jkun jiġi mrażżan dan l-inkwriet li qed toħloq l-istess soċjetà li ngħixu fiha. Nistaqsi, qegħdin nagħtu taħriġ xjentifiku xieraq lill-Pulizija biex tirriforma lil dawn iż-żgħażaġh?

Hafna Pulizija huma mohlija b'impenji ta' festi, ċerimonji, loġħob, karnival u avvenimenti oħra sportivi u soċjali. Tara ruġmata ta' Pulizija ordnati f'dan ir-rigward, u ngħiduha kif inhi – il-Korp m'għandux membri bizżejjed biex ilaħħaq ma' kollox. Tant hu hekk, li mhux l-ewwel darba li jinżamm il-leave u l-frank biex ikunu jistgħu jintlaħqu l-attivitajiet pubbliċi.

Naslu biex ngħidu li aktar ma l-komunità tgawdi u tiddeverti, il-Pulizija aktar tiżdiedilha t-tbatija – flimkien mal-familji tagħhom, għax anke dawn huma marbuta mal-Korp tal-Pulizija.

B'danakollu, il-Pulizija jafu safejn għandhom jaslu, jafu kif jiffaċċjaw il-problemi u d-diffikultajiet li jinqalgħu. "Kieku ma kienu hekk", qal Alfred Kinsey, studjuż famuż, "kieku nofs il-poplu qiegħed il-habs fuq offiċji sesswali biss!"

V2; N12.-V3; N10.-V5; N12-V2; N1.

APPREZZAMENT

• **GHAL** dawk l-ex membri bhali u l-membri li kienu jahdmu mieċu fil-garage tal-Pulizija, l-ahbar tal-mewt tragika tal-Magġur Montebello, żgur li hasdithom bhal ma hasdet lili, li nfired hekk hesrem minn kulhadd.

Il-Magġur Montebello kien iddedikat għax-xogħol li għal żmien twil kien jiehu hsieb, u ta' ġentlom li kien dejjem hadem ma' shabu u kien jipprova jgħin fil-problemi li jkollhom. Huwa kien jaqdi lil kull min ikollu bżonn, anke lil pajżan li f'xi żmien jew iehor gie bżonn is-servizz tiegħu. Jiena personali mhux l-ewwel darba li ridt l-għajjnuna tiegħu u ċert li kien jagħmel hiltu kollha biex jaqđini bhala habib li kelli kull rispett lejh.

Il-Magġur Montebello kien ingarigat mit-taqsimat tat-testijiet, huwa kien prattiku hafna f'din ix-xehta, li kienet tirrifletti d-dedikazzjoni lejn ix-xogħol li kellu, iżda l-akbar ċertifikat li kellu bhala Magġur kien irrispett li kellu lejn shabu tal-Korp u lejn il-proxmu tiegħu, flimkien mas-sens ta' dover li kien ihaddan biex jagħti minn dak li kien jaf.

B'dawn il-memorji li bihom irrid insellem lil Magġur Montebello ta' dak

EX-Surgent Magġur GEORGE MONTEBELLO

kollu li għamel miegħi meta ġejt bżonn l-għajjnuna tiegħu. Jiena ċert li bhali, min jafu, jgħid l-istess fuq il-Magġur Montebello. Hassejt li għandi nxandar dan l-apprezzament biex jibqa' mafkar haj ta' min verament kien midhla tiegħu.

F'ismi u f'isem l-għaqda tagħna nwassal il-kondoljanzi lill-familjari tiegħu.

L.M.

Il-Magġur George Montebello dahal fil-Korp bhala Riservista fl-14 ta' Jannar 1957, bin-numru 1004. Gie konfermat Kuntistabbli sena wara, fl-14 ta' Jannar, bl-istess numru. Fl-14 ta' Jannar 1959, huwa gie konfermat Kuntistabbli 3rd Class, u gie stazzjonat fil-Passport Office. Fl-14 ta' Jannar 1961 gie konfermat Kuntistabbli 2nd Class, u baqa' stazzjonat fil-Passport Office.



Fl-14 ta' Jannar 1964 huwa gie konfermat Kuntistabbli 1st Class, u gie stazzjonat Headquarters (M & T Office). Huwa ha promozzjoni ta' Surgent fis-16 ta' Lulju 1964, u gie stazzjonat 'L' Division. Gie konfermat 2nd Class u 1st Class fis-16 ta' Lulju 1968, u s-16 ta' Lulju 1970 rispettivamente, fejn gie stazzjonat 'L/Sub. Div.'

Ha promozzjoni ta' Surgent-Magġur 2nd Class fid-19 ta' Gunju 1978 u gie stazzjonat l-MT. Section (Garage). Ha promozzjoni ta' Surgent-Magġur 1st Class fl-14 ta' Jannar 1984, u baqa' stazzjonat l-M.T. Section (Garage), fejn baqa' f'dan il-post sakemm spiċċa fit-12 ta' Gunju, 1989.

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**Attivitajiet
mill-
Entertainment
Committee**

**POLICE
CHILDREN'S
SUMMER
CAMP 1989**

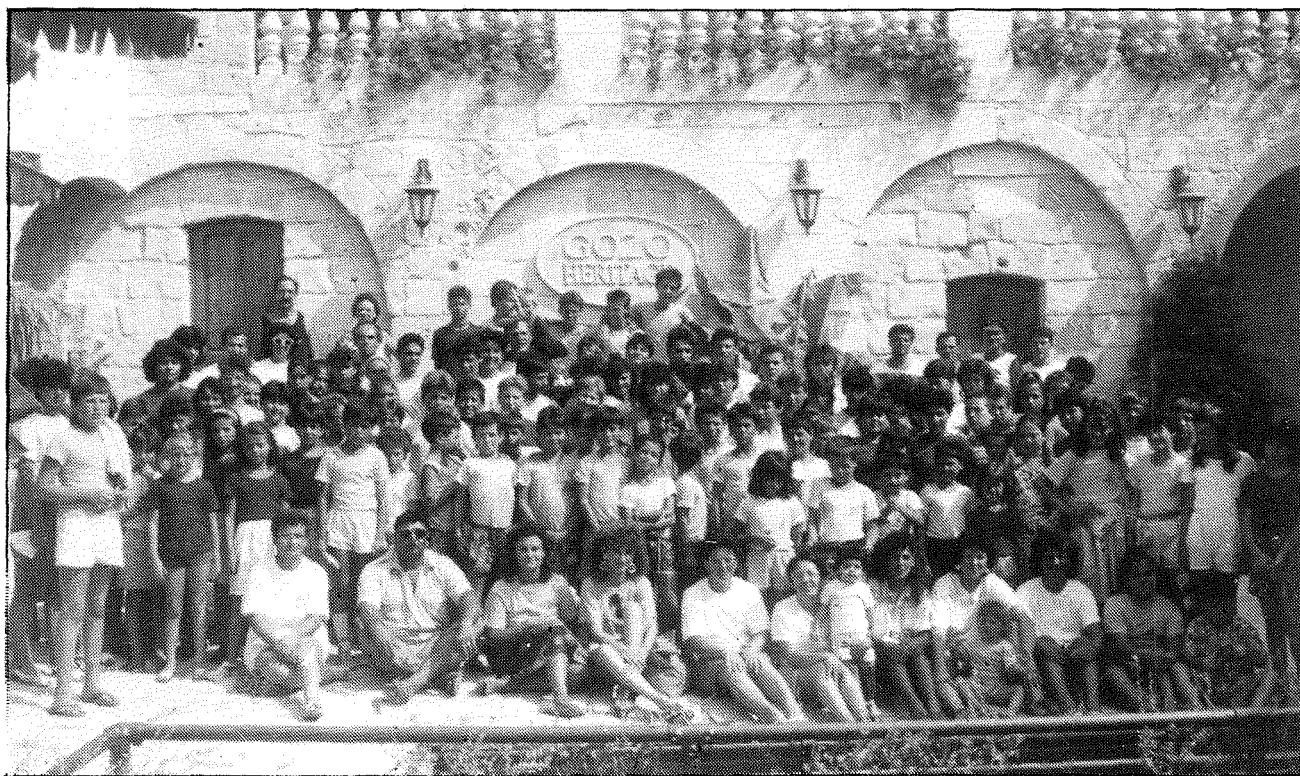
Din is-sena gie organizzat is-Summer Camp ghat-tfal tal-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija. Minhabba li l-1989 kienet il-175 Anniversarju mit-twaqqif tal-Korp, il-Kumitat tal-Entertainment iddecieda li ghal din is-sena minflok is-soltu gimgha il-Camp dam hdax il-gurnata. Dan beda billi l-Gimgha, 18 ta' Awissu t-fal ingabru fit-



Il-cake sabih mahdum ghall-okkazjoni tas-'Summer Camp '89'.

8.30 a.m. hdejn il-Kwartieri Generali tal-Pulizija, il-Furjana fejn gew mehuda fil-post fejn kien se jinzamm il-Camp, dan kien fl-Iskola

ta' Wied il-Ghajj. L-ewwel gurnata t-fal qattghuha billi hadu posthom u gew organizzati fil-kmamar taghom.

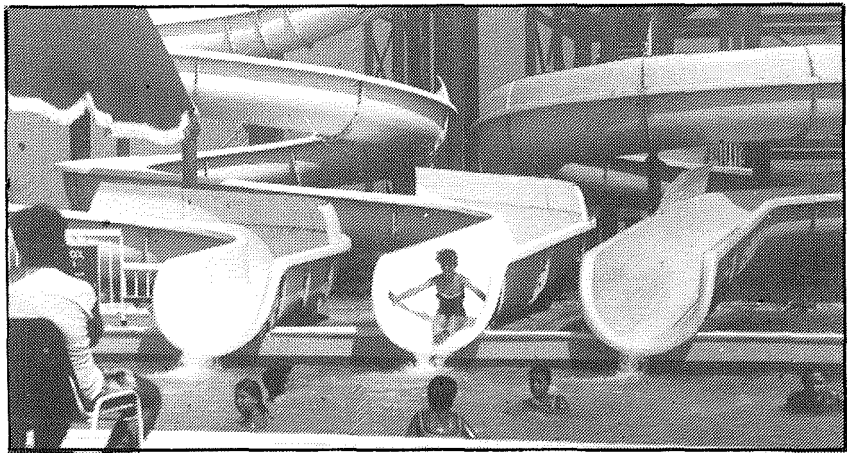


Il-grupp tat-tfal flimkien mal-Helpers taghhom waqt iz-zjara li ghamlu fil-lokal 'Gozo Heritage'.

POLICE CHILDRENS' SUMMER CAMP '89

Il-Camp kull fil-ghodu kien jibda billi t-tfal kienu jittieħdu j-simghu l-quddies fil-knisja li kienet tinsab fil-qrib, wara kien jinġhatalhom il-breakfast. Kull ġurnata kien ikun hemm programm imħejji li kien varjat sew għalkemm it-tfal kienu jittieħdu jġħumu, dan dejjem kien ikun f'post differenti. Il-bajjiet popolari ta' Malta u Għawdex kwazi kollha żornihom kien hemm anke kumplessi turistiċi li offrew il-faċilitajiet tagħhom għat-tfal tagħna, dawn kienu jinkludu diversi swimming pools.

Waqt il-Camp li kien wieħed differenti, kien hemm imħejji

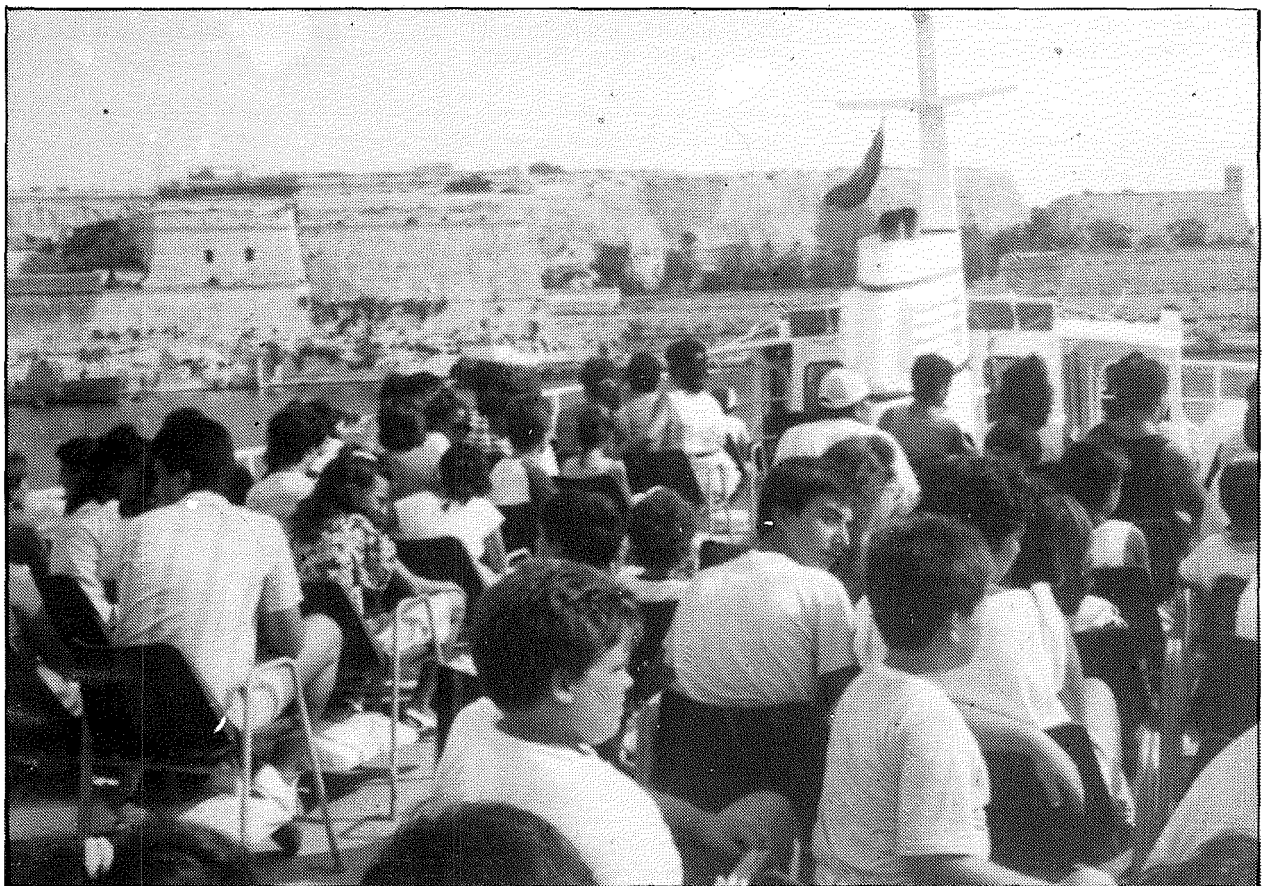


Uħud mit-tfal jiddevertu f'wahda mill-bosta attivitajiet rekreattivi li ġew organizzati għalihom.

għat-tfal ukoll visti li kienu kulturali bħal meta t-tfal ittieħdu jaraw il-Malta Experience u l-Gozo Heritage. Ittieħdu wkoll dawra mal-Port fuq wahda mill-Pleasure Cruises li hawn. Żewġ attivitajiet li t-tfal jibqgħu jiftakru kienu meta dawn ittieħdu ġurnata Għawdex u meta qattgħu

ġurnata oħra f'post ta' divertiment ġewwa Bahar iċ-Cagħaq.

Il-Hamis, 24 ta' Awissu kienet ukoll ġurnata memorabbli meta ġewwa l-Camp ġie organizzat il-Bar B.Q. fejn it-tfal kienu f'atmosfera ta' divertiment kontinwu. Waqt il-Bar B.Q. konna onorati bil-preżenza tal-Kummiss-



Dawra edukattiva madwar il-Port il-Kbir u nhawi oħra fuq Pleasure Cruise.

POLICE CHILDREN'S SUMMER CAMP '89

sarju tal-Pulizija s-Sur Alfred Calleja u l-Onor Ministru l-Professor Guido Demarco. F'dan il-Camp kellna fl-istess kumpless maghna grupp ieħor ta' tfal mill-Għaqda ta' Tfal Neqsin mis-Smiegh. Ma' dawn it-tfal tagħna ntegraw sewwa u konna qisna familja waħda. Camp bħal dan jinvolti hafna preparazzjoni u ugiegh ta' ras għall-helpers li jkunu qegħdin jiehdu ħsieb it-tfal li għal din is-sena kien ta' madwar mija u tletin tifel u tifla.

RINGRAZZJAMENT

Ikun xieraq li minn din il-pagna niringrazzjaw lil kull min għen sabiex jigi organizzat dan is-Summer Camp. M'inhix se nsemmi lil hadd għaliex nista' bi żvista ninsa lil xi hadd iżda f'isem il-Kumitat tal-Entertainment u f'isem il-Membri tal-Korp kif ukoll mit-tfal li attendew għal dan il-Camp nerga' ntenni r-ringrazzjament tagħna lkoll.



Tfal u Helpers waqt il-gurnata ta' rekreazzjoni f'post ta' divertiment maġenb il-baħar.



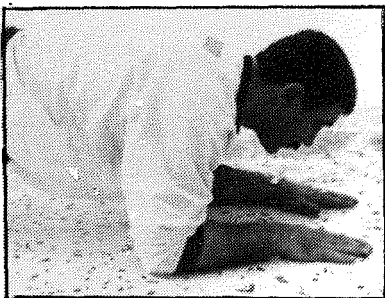
L-Onor. il-Viċi Prim Ministru, Ministru ta' l-Intern u Ġustizzja il-Prof. Guido Demarco waqt iż-żjara li għamel lit-tfal fis-Summer Camp.



Wieħed mit-tfal jagħti wirja fuq 'Skate Board' fost l-attenzjoni tat-tfal shaħu kollegi fis-Summer Camp.

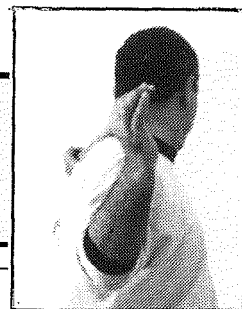


Il-Kumitat ta' l-Entertainment Committee tal-Korp tal-Pulizija jixtieq jieħu din l-okkażjoni sabiex jawgura l-Festi t-Tajba lil kulhadd, b'mod partikulari lil dawk kollha li b'xi mod jehor għenu fl-attivitajiet organizzati minn dan il-Kumitat matul is-sena 1989.



IL-PULIZIJA U L-EŻERĊIZZI FIZIĊI

MILL-ISPETTUR RAYMOND G. ZAMMIT



• **KIF AHNA HBIEB!** Naħseb li bħal drabi oħra tinsabu tajbin u preparati tajjeb għal aktar taħriġ fiziku, u b'hekk nġhadu mill-ewwel biex nibdew nispjegaw xi haġa oħra u ġdida. Din id-darba sejjer nġaddikom eżerċizzji daqsxejn strammbi, però żgur li jagħmlu ġid u m'hemmx għalfejn wiehed joqġhod lura milli jipprova jagħmel xi haġa.

L-ewwel eżerċizzju għal din is-sensjela huwa dak li nsibuh bħala 'HEART CHALLENGE TEST'. F'dan it-tip ta' eżerċizzju wiehed għandu jzomm quddiem għajnejh li kif jara l-isem biss, mill-ewwel jintebaħ li ġej daqsxejn ta' strapazz mhux hażin fuq il-qalb u għalhekk wiehed għandu joqġhod attent li jagħmel l-eżerċizzju tajjeb kif se nispjegaw mingħajr ma nzidu jew innaqqsu xejn.

Dan l-eżerċizzju jsir billi wiehed jagħmel sigġu sod bid-dahar tiegħu jserrah mal-hajt tal-kamra jew skond fejn tkunu qegħdin. Niftehm u sewwa, is-sigġu jrid ikun sod u d-dahar tiegħu jmiss mal-hajt. Wara li tagħmlu dan, itilgħu dritti fuq is-sigġu b'saqajkom it-tnejn dritti u fuq subgħajkom. Meta tagħmlu dan, għollu jdejkom it-tnejn 'il fuq kemm tistgħu u b'subgħajkom miftuħin. Meta tkunu f'din il-pożizzjoni (fuq ponot subgħajkom u b'idejkom 'il fuq) għamlu sinjal bil-gibs jew xi haġa simili mat-tarf tas-swaba. B'hekk dan ikun is-sinjal ta' fejn wiehed dejjem għandu jasal b'idejh tul dan l-eżerċizzju.

Mela niġu għal eżerċizzju mill-bidu nett:

a) Wiehed għandu joqġhod lest hdejn is-sigġu, b'siequ l-leminija jew ix-xellugija fuq wiċċ is-sigġu.

b) Meta tiġi f'din il-pożizzjoni, tella' saqajk l-oħra u mill-ewwel ejja fuq ponot subgħajk u mill-ewwel stira jdejk it-tnejn 'il fuq u missu dak is-sinjal li tkunu għamiltu minn qabel bil-gibs.

c) Meta niġu biex ninzlu lura,

din id-darba nnizzlu s-sieq ix-xellugija jekk kemm-il darba bdejna bis-sieq il-leminija.

d) Wara li ergajna bdejna kollox mill-bidu, din id-darba ntellgħu s-sieq ix-xellugija jekk kemm-il darba bdejna bil-leminija, u nirrepetu dak kollu li għamilna qabel.

e) Nibqgħu nirrepetu kollox eżatt tul l-eżerċizzju kollu. Dan għandu jsir kemm jista' jkun mgħaġġel.

Dan l-eżerċizzju wiehed għandu jipprova għall-ewwel darba għal hin ta' (3 minuti) però meta jidra sewwa wiehed għandu jagħmel dan għal (5 minuti) u mill-inqas bejn (115-150) tluġ u nżul.

NOTA: Jekk wiehed iħossu għejjien hafna wiehed għandu jieqaf, basta jirrekordja l-hin għal darba oħra.

Biex nġinkom ħarsu lejn Fig. 13.

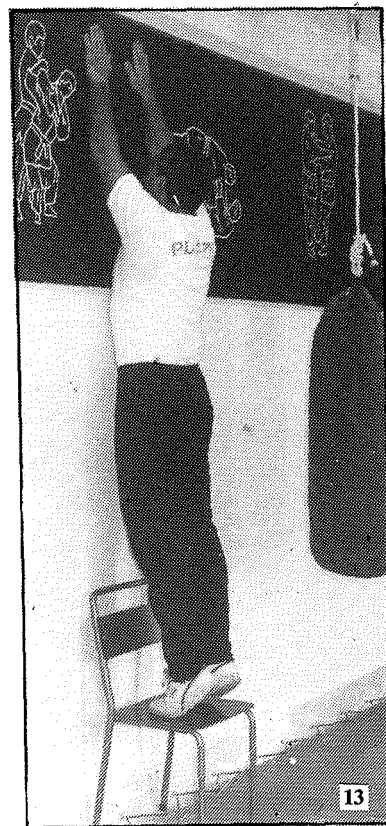
It-tieni eżerċizzju għal din is-sensjela huwa dak li jissejjah **HIP CHALLENGE**.

Kull ma wiehed għandu bżonn għal dan l-eżerċizzju huwa l-istess sigġu li ġie użat fl-ewwel eżerċizzju.

L-eżerċizzju jsir hekk:

a) Inpoġġu s-sigġu f'nofs il-kamra, jew aħjar fejn ikollok biżżejjed spazju li ddawwar saqajk stess.

b) Għandek toqġhod daqs 45cm bogħod mis-sigġu, idejk forma ponn qisek sejjer tagħti, poġġi saqajk il-leminija fin-nofs tal-wisa tas-sigġu u wara tqabbeż



saqajk minn fuq dahar is-sigġu u pprova gibha eżatt fin-nofs ta' wara tas-sigġu.

c) Wara, mingħajr ma niċca-qalqu xejn mill-pożizzjoni li niġu fiha, erga' qabbeż l-istess sieq u erga' gibha minn fejn bdejt l-ewwel darba. Nirrepeti din id-darba erġgħu tiċcaqalqu.

Dan l-eżerċizzju jrid idum sejjer għal żewġ minuti (2 min^o), basta wiehed jagħmlu tajjeb. Biex wiehed jagħmel u jpoġġi saqajn dejjem fl-istess post,

IL-PULIZIJA U L-EŻERĊIZZI FIZIĊI

wiehed jagħmel tajjeb jekk il-pali tas-saqajn nimmarkawhom bil-gibs.

Biex ngħinkom għatu titwila
Fig. 13.

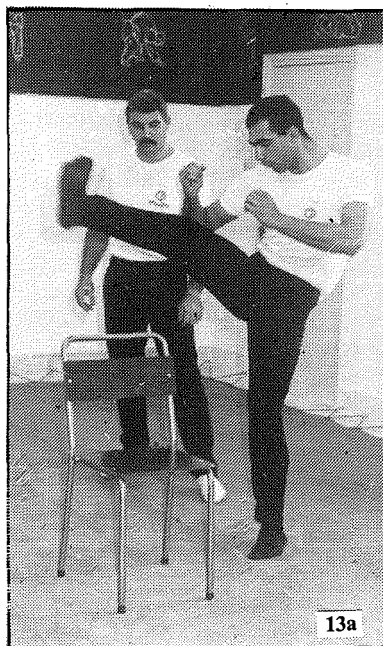
It-tielet eżerċizzju huwa dak li nsejhulu **'PHALANGES STRETCHING'**.

Dan l-eżerċizzju jsir billi wiehed joqgħod dritt kemm jista' jkun, b'saqajh imbegħdin bejn wiehed u iehor 30cm. Wara li jagħmel dan, wiehed għandu jiftaħ idejh it-tnejn bil-pali miftuħin beraħ, biex wara jipprova jagħmel:-

a) jagħlaq il-pali ta' l-idejn u jagħfas subgħajh kemm jista' qisu qiegħed jghaffeg xi haġa. F'din il-prattika l-pali ta' l-idejn jridu jkunu qegħdin iħarsu l-isfel.

b) Wara li nagħmlu dan għal 20 reps kemmxejn mghagħlin, nibqgħu fl-istess pożizzjoni, biss din id-darba ndawwru l-pali ta' l-idejn 'l fuq u sintendi nibqgħu nagħfsu subgħajna bħalma għamilna fl-ewwel okkażjoni.

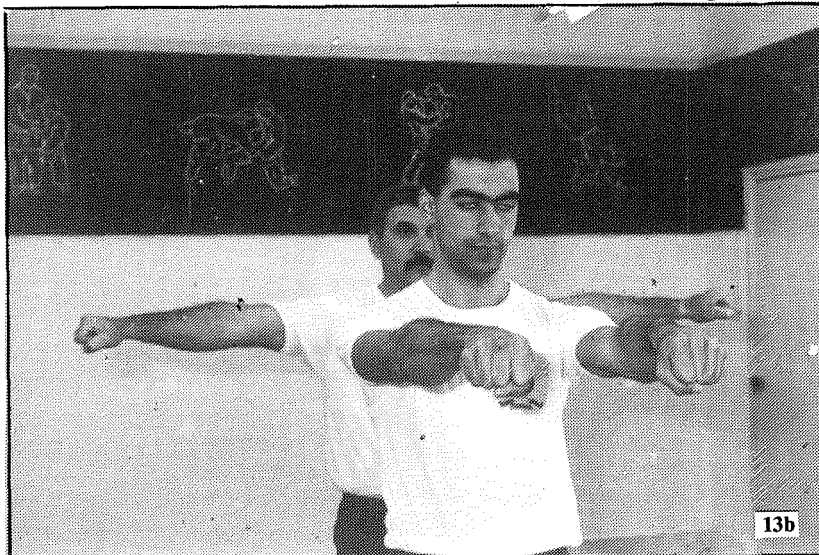
c) It-tielet moviment huwa li nibqgħu l-istess biss din id-darba nitfgħu l-idejn 'l barra u dritti kemm jista' jkun, il-pali jħarsu l-isfel u nibqgħu nagħmlu l-istess b'subgħajna, cioe dik li nifthuhom u nagħlquhom tajjeb.



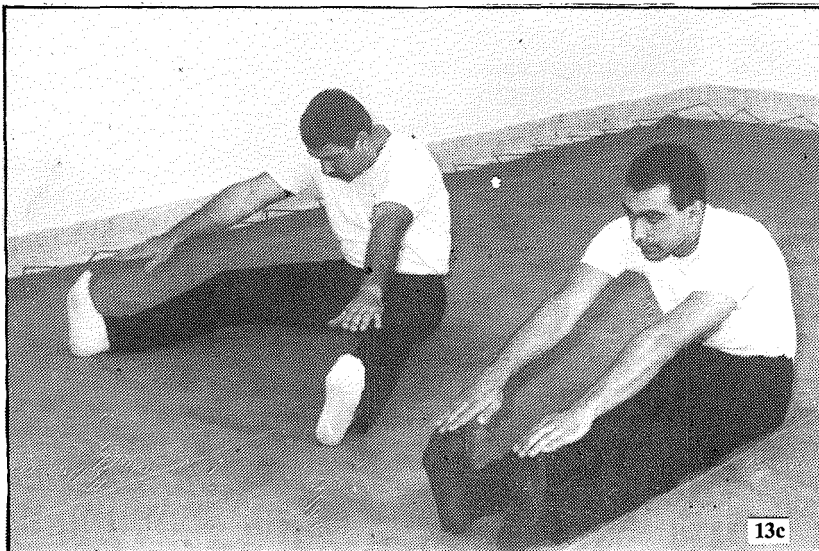
13a

d) Wara mill-istess pożizzjoni ngħollu jdejna 'l fuq kemm nistgħu u nibqgħu sejrin bl-istess taħriġ tas-swaba. Minn dawn u f'kull eżerċizzju wiehed għandu jipprova jagħmel 15 reps kull darba, jiġifieri b'kollox wiehed ikun għame! mas-sittin (60) repetizzjoni. Nirrepeti, is-swaba jridu jingħafsu sewwa u f'kull okkażjoni, in-nervetura trid tinħass li qegħda tagħmel xogħolha sewwa. Biex ngħinkom ħarsu lejn **Fig. 13b.**

Ir-raba' eżerċizzju li għandi għalikom f'din is-sensiela huwa dak li nsejhulu **ARMS/LEG STRETCHING**



13b



13c

Dan l-eżerċizzju huwa eħfef mill-oħrajn u wiehed ma jiddejjax jagħmlu. Minn dan l-eżerċizzju wiehed jibbenefika billi nsaħħu l-idejn u s-saqajn kif ukoll il-muskoli tad-dahar.

Dan isir billi wiehed joqgħod bil-qegħda ma' l-art, nifthu saqajna ma' l-art kemm nistgħu, niġbdu l-pali tas-saqajn kemm nistgħu lejna, fejn wara l-ewwel immissu l-pali tas-saqajn b'idejna t-tnejn, cioe' dik l-id il-leminija tmiss is-sieq il-leminija fil-waqt li l-id ix-xellugija tmiss lis-sieq ix-xellugija. Issa wara li nkunu għamilna dan, mill-istess pożizzjoni nbiddlu ftit, fis-sens li din id-darba l-id ix-xellugija mmissu s-sieq il-leminija, fil-waqt li bl-id il-leminija mmissu s-sieq ix-xellugija. Minn dawn wiehed għandu jipprova jagħmel 20 reps f'kull eżerċizzju għal 3 sets. Biex ngħinkom għatu titwila lejn **Fig. 13c.**

IL-PULIZIJA U L-EZERCIZZI FIZIČI

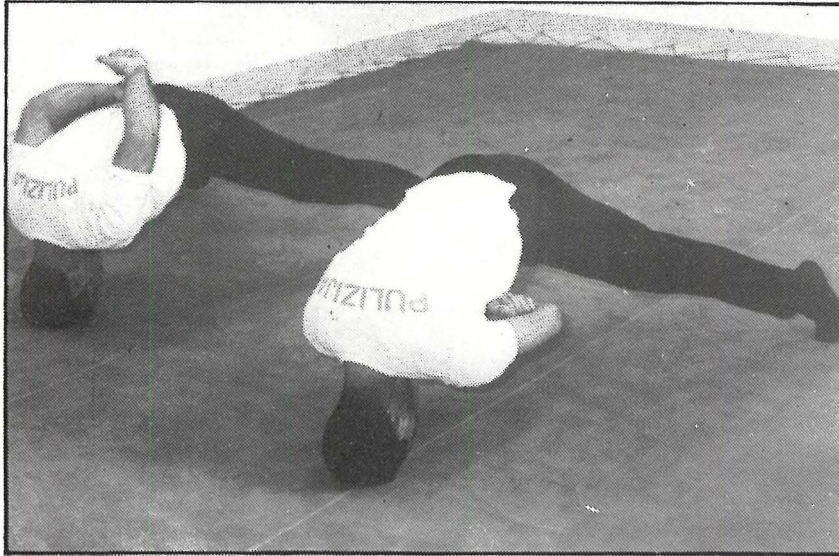
Il-ħames eżercizzju huwa dak li nsejnhulu **NECK/SHOULDER BLADES EXER.**

Dan l-eżercizzju huwa daqs-xejn ta' strapazz u wiehed għandu joqgħod ħafna attent kif se jiġi spjegat biex jipprovah. Dan isir billi wiehed joqgħod iserrah saqajh it-tnejn u fuq 'il quddiem tar-ras **'Flat bone'**. Wara jsallab idejeh it-tnejn taħt l-istonku, fejn

wara jerga' jsallabhom għal fuq wara tad-dahar. Minn dawn wiehed għandu jagħmel 20 reps x 3 sets u kemm jista' jkun mgħaġ-ġlin (20 reps x 3 sets).

Biex nghinkom ħarsu lejn **Fig. 13d.**

Nixtieq issa ngħid li għadda żmien mhux ħażin minn meta bdejt ngħaddi dawn l-eżercizzji u għalhekk issa wasal iż-żmien li



wiehed jibda jipprogramma sewwa x'se jagħmel u jitharreg meta jkun iddeċieda li jittrenja xi ħaġa. Għalhekk issa li wiehed għandu għazla mhux ħażin ta' eżercizzji minn fejn jagħzel, jagħmel sewwa illi meta jittrenja jibda jagħmel dan forma ta' **'circus'**. Dan ifisser li wara li jagħmel il-'warming up' sewwa jibda l-eżercizzji għall-ghonq, jinzel għal eżercizzji għas-sider u idejeh eċċ., eċċ. Dan ifisser li inti qiegħed tagħti eżercizzji għal kull parti tal-gisem, u mhux parti biss.

Għal din id-darba naħseb l-għaddejtikom biżżejjed eżercizzji x'tippruvaw, biss dejjem huđu ħsieb li dak li tagħmlu tagħmluh tajjeb u sewwa.

Nota: Nixtieq ngħidilkom li waqt li kont qiegħed nipprepara dan kollu għal din il-ħarġa kienu qegħdin joqorbu l-festi tal-Milied, u għalhekk nixtieq nieħu l-okkazjoni biex minn din il-paġna nsellem lill-qarrejja kollha fejn nixtieqilhom lilhom u lil qrabathom il-Milied u s-Sena l-Għdida mimlija risq u hena. Grazie.

RIZULTAT TA' ĊIRKULARI NUMRU 60/90 DATA 4/9/89 RIGWARD TIPJIP FOST IL-MEMBRI TAL-KORP

•Nixtieq insemmi li minn s'ħarriġ li għamilna riċentement rigward is-sitwazzjoni tat-tipjip fi ħdan il-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija (Vide Circular 60/89), nixtieq ngħid li l-persentaġġ (%) kien jaqra dan li ġej: 54% ma jpejpux – 46 ipejpu. Għalkemm is-sitwazzjoni tidher favur dawk li ma jpejpux, xorta waħda jibqa' l-fatt li baqgħalna persentaġġ (%) qawwi ta' membri li jpejpu, b'uħud minnhom ipejpu aktar minn (50) sigarett kuljum.

Issa nixtieq insemmi wkoll li wara li għamilna dan kolli, irridu nniedu kampanja fi ħdan il-Korp kontra t-tipjip. Dan nistgħu nagħmluh billi per eżempju, fil-canteen, fl-uffiċċju eċċ., kemm jista' jkun ma jsirx tipjip. Dan jista' jingħad ukoll għal meta jkunu qegħdin jintużaw il-karozzi tas-servizz. Nafu li ma nistgħux ngħidu li hekk għandu jsir, allura jsir bil-fors, għax la l-vizzju daħal 'il gewwa ma nistgħux nagħmlu hekk. Għalhekk, għandhom isiru wkoll seminars biex wiehed jara mill-qrib li il-kruha ta' dan il-kankru, isiru seminars fiziċi u edukattivi kif wiehed jibqa' b'saħħtu u bil-mod nitgħallmu naqtagħu dan il-vizzju.

Ħaġa oħra li tista' jsir, hija li tintalab għajjnuna medika forsi anke fl-akupuntura fejn ngħinu biex bniedem isir jiskeraha is-sigaretti u kullinkwa xorta ta' tipjip. Infittxu kull xorta ta' għajjnuna oħra li tista' twassalna għal rebħa fuq dan is-sugġett. Jien persważ, illi jekk kulhadd jifhem il-gravità ta' dan kollu u ngħinu lil xulxin, ċert li meta nergħu

nagħmlu kalkolu iehor żgur li nsibu li l-persentaġġ (%) favur dawk li ma jpejpux ikun aħjar minn dak li sibna riċentement. Hawn ħafna membri tal-Korp li jixtiequ jaqtagħu dan il-vizzju, però meta nitkellem magħhom kollha jgħidulek li jixtiequ però ma jsibux min jgħinjom jew aħjar jifimhom.

Ma hemmx għalfejn wiehed ipejpu illi dawk il-54% percent li ma jpejpux, xorta waħda f'xi hin jew iehor qegħdin imissu mal-ħsara ta' shabhom li jpejpu. Għalhekk, j'serjetà, b'paċenzja u tagħlim f'waqtu nixtiequ flimkien halli f'qasir żmien jirnexxielna neqirdu dan il-kankru minn ħdan il-korp u b'hekk fil-gejjieni naraw membri mbegħdin minn dan il-vizzju.

Nixtieq nagħlaq billi niringrazzja lill-Kummissarju u lill-Adjutant is-Superintendent J.C. Gauci għall-għajjnuna li tawni fil-ħarġa taċ-ċirkolari u affarijiet oħra li fehmu l-bżonn tagħhom, kif ukoll lill-membri kollha tal-korp li f'qasir żmien gabru t-taħriġ meħtieġ biex dan kollu seta' jsir. **Grazzi ħafna.**

The role of the Police in Criminal Investigations

Continued from Issue No. 7.

During the actual interrogation of a suspect, the number of Police personnel present is to be kept at a bare minimum. This is usually not more than two. A suspect will, in most cases, be willing to confess to one person alone, but for obvious reasons two Police Officers would be ideal to conduct the interrogation. They will have to work as a team and will have to agree beforehand who will make the questions and who will take the notes. The Police should never allow two suspects to see one another. However there could be the need to have a confrontation between them. In the case that one of them would have admitted his part in the crime, while the other suspect continuously denies his involvement in it, it could be advisable for the Police to confront the former with the latter. This method has been used many a time and has proved to be successful.

SIMPLE QUESTIONS THAT BRING OUT EFFECTIVE ANSWERS

The pattern of the interrogation of suspects cannot be guided by fixed and fast rules, for each interrogation would have to be tailored for each particular suspect under some particular circumstances. Yet from experience one can formulate some guidelines which could be used in most cases. The Police are to see that it is commenced in a friendly manner in order not to antagonise the suspect from the very start. During the course of the interrogation, the Police must attempt to instill in the subjects' mind the idea that they have in possession enough evidence and proof with

which they could prosecute him even without his admitting anything. However the Police are also to be on their guard as the suspect might be trying to determine what evidence is in the possession of the Police. Therefore they are never to allow themselves to slip into exaggeration. Likewise the Police should never overemphasise or exaggerate the seriousness of the crime, because they could possibly be counterproductive. On the contrary the Police should always try to minimise the seriousness of the case, and in this way they could easily break the suspect. The questions are to be put to the suspect in a simple way and complicated questions should be avoided.

AVOID LONG BREAKS OF SILENCE

Once an interrogation has been commenced, the Police should question the suspect continuously and avoid long breaks of silence. More lies will be said by the suspect the more he talks during which more facts will be made known which will establish his innocence or guilt! The answer questions quickly. Whenever the suspect is caught lying he is not to be stopped at once, but he is to be allowed to go on with his story, then the Police would go over the story a first time and point out only some of the lies. The purpose of pointing out only some of the lies in the first revision of the story, is to be able to do so on the second or successive accounts. If the suspect is stopped at his lie he will utter every time he lies again. In this way, the Police would be creating a picture in the suspect's mind that they have all the facts about the crime. Questions should also be put to suspect in an effect to link him with the scene of the crime.

Having gone through the role of the Police in the interrogation of suspects, the next step would be to go into the matter of the taking of statements. In any investigation the taking of statements from potential witnesses or suspects is of the greatest importance and would be much useful during the hearing of the Court case. Statements are to be accurate, correct and methodical.

One is not to start jotting down a statement, as soon as he starts talking to a person. He is to keep a conversation with the person concerned or be able to put him at ease. During this conversation the Police would keep notes of what is being said. Having taken all the required information about the case, a statement may be drawn up. Obviously, at a later stage the Police could find it necessary to take further statements from the same person. When a statement is concluded, it is either read out by the person himself or may be read out by the Police Investigator to him. The importance of taking an accurate statement cannot be over-emphasised. It could be an asset in cases which are mostly based on circumstantial evidence. Details are also essential in statements as they are the only means available in re-creating the picture of a crime before the Court. For example in the case of a homicide, it would be of utmost importance if details of previous quarrels or arguments between the suspect and the victim are obtained; details about the purchase of the weapon, be it a knife, firearm or other means such as poison, are

THE ROLE OF THE POLICE

IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

given; circumstances connecting suspect with the scene of crime or that he was with the victim very close to his death; the motive or the probable reason of the crime such as jealousy, revenge, monetary gain etc., the disposing of the weapon after the crime or the washing of blood stains from clothes.

In the case of a suspect, who persists in not answering the questions put to him or else persists in lying, the Police are still to take a detailed statement. In so doing the Police would have at least a version given by the suspect, which could be rebutted or disposed of completely both by other witnesses or else by circumstantial evidence. Likewise a statement is to be taken in cases where the suspect denies all facts, such as in the case when he is asked whether he had ever been inside the house where the crime was committed, or whether he had ever touched the weapon with which the crime was committed etc., as fingerprints could have been found and lifted and later when compared to those of the suspect, it could be established that they fit his. Therefore he would be directly connected with the scene of crime. Thus, in some cases, a negative reply could be as good as a positive reply.

ADMISSABLE EVIDENCE

Now one will come to the admissibility of the statements in Court, as the collecting of evidence and consequently the drawing up of the statements is a fundamental part of the investigation in a criminal case. Our Criminal Code provides that a confession or as better known a voluntary statement, would only be admissible as evidence if it is proved that it was taken voluntarily and not extorted or obtained by means of threats or intimidation or of any promise or suggestion of favour and that such a confession shall only be accepted as evidence against the person making it.

Therefore it follows that our Law requires a statement to be voluntary and without any threats or promises of favour in order to be accepted as evidence. Yet the Law does not make any

provisions stipulating the way a statement is to be taken. In the British system, in order to safeguard the interests of justice and at the same time the right of the suspected person, a set of rules known as the Judges' Rules and the Home Office Supplementary Rules (as regards procedure) were introduced. In Malta a set of rules known as the Commissioner's Rules were adopted. These were modelled on the English rules. These instructions were issued in General Orders No: 5, 6, 7 and 8 of 1961 and as such these were issued as a standing order for strict compliance in terms of the Police Ordinance. Apart from the fact that such rules were for strict compliance by all Police Officers in Malta, our Courts started to insist that such rules be implemented in order to accept the statement in evidence. Therefore these were taken to be the rules of practice.

WRITTEN CAUTION TO SUSPECT

These rules stipulate that the Police have the right to put questions to any person, whether a suspect or not, in their endeavour to collect evidence to be used in the prosecution of a criminal offence. However, it is also stipulated that the Investigating Officer. However, it is also stipulated that the Investigating Officer, as soon as he makes up his mind to charge such person with a criminal offence, is first to caution him before asking any questions or continues to ask any further questions. In the case where the Police interrogate a person on whom there is not the least suspect, but at a later stage during the interview it emerges that he might have been connected to a crime, the Police are immediately to caution him before continuing with their interrogation. A note is to be entered in his statement at the stage the caution is given: if it is given at the very beginning it

should be written at the top, just underneath the particular of the suspect and he is to be asked to sign it before proceeding further with the interrogation. The wording of the caution should be as follows:- "You are not obliged to say anything unless you wish to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing and may be given in evidence".

The rules also stipulate that when a person, on a formal arrest i.e. when he is given the intimation of the charge for which he is to be prosecuted, the Police Officer concerned is also to caution him in the following manner:- "Do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you wish to do so, but whatever you say will be put down in writing and may be given in evidence". When a statement is being taken, the Police are to keep to the words uttered by the suspect as much as possible. At the end it is either to be read out by him or be read out by the police for him and in each case a note is to be entered at the end. The suspect would be asked whether he wants to sign the statement and if he chooses to do so he would sign every page and initial all corrections. The Police Officers present are to sign beneath his signature as witnesses to signature. The Police Officer running the investigation is to keep notes of the times in which statement commenced and terminated or of any intervals and refreshments.

During the course of the criminal investigation, the Police are also to keep in mind the provisions of the Law which regulate their power of arrest and of entering houses or other buildings.

Tgħid...

kien

innocenti?

Fl-imghoddi smajna u qrajna kemm-il darba fatti u avventuri ta' uħud li għal htijiethom kienu waslu sa fuq il-forka. Imma ta' kultant donnu li xi kazijiet, xi delitti, kienu jieħdu svolta hafna drabi kuntrarja għal dak li kien jitressaq quddiem il-Qorti.

Dan seta' kien jgri għaliex is-smiegh tal-kawża tiegħu, jew tagħha, kien ikun bi lsien barrani, bit-taljan, ilsien li mhux kulhadd kien jifhem. Dak li jitressaq quddiem il-Qorti, waqt il-proċedura, la kien jifhem x'qed ighidu dwaru u dwar il-kaz tiegħu, u anqas ma kien ikun jista' jiddefendi ruħu, jew ighin lill-avukat tiegħu biex jitkellem għalih.

U kemm graw stejjer ... kemm setgħu skuntaw ħabs bla ma kienu hatja.

Wiehed mill-aktar kazijiet ta' l-imghoddi, żmien il-Kavallieri ta' San Gwann f'malta, li kien għamel kjass kbir fost il-poplu tagħna, għalkemm dan seta' kien aed jifhem x'kien qed isir fil-Qorti għax kien barrani hu wkoll, gara fis-sena 1760, żmien il-Gran Mastru Emmanuele Pinto.

Fil-lejl ta' bejn nhar il-Ħamis u l-Gimgha, 28/29 tax-xahar ta' A wissu 1760, kien sar delitt, meta wiehed mill-buonavolja li kienu qegħdin fil-ħabs ta' l-ilsiera fl-Isla, safa maqtul, u l-kadavru tiegħu instab mitfugh ġewwa l-bir. Meta l-ghassies kien induna li kien jonqos wiehed buonavolja, u beda jdur jistaqsi x'sata sar minnu, wiehed buonavolja

Kitba tal-Kavallier

Joseph Galea

ieħor, Giovanni Vito, Naplitan, qallu li dak li kien qed ifittex kien qieghed ġewwa l-bir.

Kif kien jaf fejn kien qieghed?

L-ilsiera kienu nies li l-kavallieri kienu jaqbd u minn fuq ix-xini biex ikollhom għall-manigg tax-xwini, u kienu magħrufa bl-isem ta' Forzati.

Il-Gran Mastru Philip Villiers de l'Isle Adam, wara t-telfa ta' Rodi fis-sena 1523, kien dahhal sistema ġdida għall-qdif tax-xwieni, u kien holoq dawk li jghidulhom Buonavolja, għalbiex ighinu l-ekonomija ta' l-amministrazzjoni tax-xwieni. Il-buonavolja kienet klassi għaliha, għaliex dawn kienu jingaggaw minn rajhom għal tlieta jew aktar snin, bi ħlas miżeru, basta li meta tighom l-okkazjoni kienu jaħarbu biex isibu d-destin tagħhom. Kont issibhom fl-inħawi tax-xatt jistennew xi avventura, u jfittxu x-xogħol u l-ghixien. F'kelma waħda kienu nies ta' qattani, briganti u kriminali, bosta drabi mifittxija mill-Ġustizzja.

DIVERSI HABSJIET

L-ilsiera kienu jkunu ħiensa matul il-jum, jaqdu lis-sinjuri jew lill-kavallieri, bil-ħanut tal-kaffe jew jikkummerċjaw il-hwawar,

izda ma' l-ewwel tokki ta' l-Ave Marija, kien ikollhom imorru fl-hekk imsejjaħ ħabs ta' l-ilsiera, biex jghaddu l-lejl maqfulin flimkien. Fil-Belt Valletta il-ħabs kien fi Triq San Kristoforu kantuniera ma' Triq Sant'Ursola, sa hada l-Barrakka t'Isfel. Kien hemm ħabs ieħor fil-Birgu, u ieħor fl-Isla.

Id-delitt kien sar fil-ħabs ta' l-Isla, fejn kienu miġbura flimkien kemm il-Buonavolja u sew il-forzati.

Billi l-pulizija ma kien wasallha ebda tagħrif dwar min seta' wettaq dan l-att kiefer, iżda Giovanni Vito, milli jidher kien il-waħdani li kien jaf bih, dlonk arrestawh.

Bejniethom ma kienx jonqos il-glied, it-tilwim, u xi drabi delitt ukoll.

U, nisthajlu aħna, tilwima li setgħet wasslet biex twettaq dak il-qtill. Izda xhud ma kienx hemm, u wara li kienu ġabru biżżejjed tagħrif dwar Vito, fl-aħħar ressquh quddiem il-Qorti tal-Klistanija, fi Triq il-Merkanti, nhar il-Gimgha, 12 ta' Diċembru 1760, quddiem l-Imħallfin Giulio Cumbo u Giuseppe Axiak.

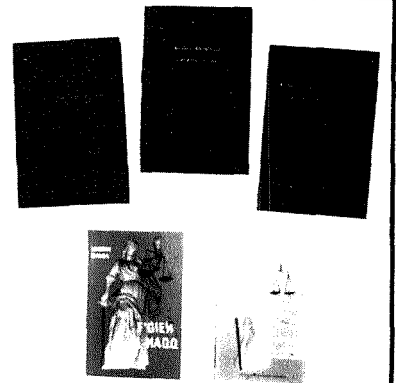
Wara s-solita proċedura, dak iż-żmien ma kienx hemm guri, inqatgħetlu għall-mewt. U kif kienet id-drawwa l-Imħallef

KOTBA LI JINSABU GĦALL-BEJGĦ FIL-LIBRERIJA TAL-PULIZIJA

KODIĊI KRIMINALI
Lm2 Membri tal-Korp

KODIĊI TA' LIĠIJET TAL-PULIZIJA
Lm2 Membri tal-Korp

KODIĊI TA' ORGANIZZAZZJONI U PROĊEDURA CIVILI
Lm3.50 Membri tal-Korp



F'GIER IL-HAQQ — Book I
Lm1 Membri tal-Korp

F'GIER IL-HAQQ — Book II
Lm1 Membri tal-Korp

**Ġabra ta' Appelli Kriminali
(Sede Inferjuri) 1976-1978.**
(Magħzulin u miġburin mill-Onor. Imħa lef
Joseph A. Filletti B.A., LL.D. għall-prezz ta'
Lm2.80c.

TGHID KIEN INNOĊENTI?

Carlo Gucciardi kien wassal l-aħbar tas-sentenza lill-Gran Mastru Pinto.

Dik il-habta f'Malta kien hawn speċi ta' kwistjoni ġmliha ejn il-Gran Mastru, li kien is-suvran tal-gzejjer, u r-Re ta' Napli, li dejjem allega li kellu pretensjonijiet ta' pussess tal-gzejjer. Ir-Re ried jibgħat hawn Malta wiehed Vizitatur Apostoliku biex jistharreġ xi affarijiet politko-religiżużi, iżda aktar biex bħal ixejjen il-qawwa ta' l-Ordni. Il-kavallieri stmerrew din il-pretensjoni għaliex kien ser jolqot mill-qrib l-indipendenza ta' l-Ordni, għaliex kien ser ixejjen ukoll il-karattru ġuridiku ta' l-infewdazzjoni. Min-naħa tiegħu r-Re, hassu ofiż għal dan l-aġir, u minnufih qata' l-kummerċ ta' bejn Sqallija u Malta, ikkonfiska wkoll il-proprjetà tal-kommandi li kellhom il-kavallieri fi Sqallija, u beda jivvessa bil-għan ewlieni ta' rikatt.

NUQQAS TA' QBIL

Pinto min-naħa tiegħu kien iebes, u fl-aħħar kien kiteb lill-Papa Benedittu XIV, biex jir-medja ftehim bejniethom, għaliex il-Gran Mastru ma tantx kien dejjem gustus mal-poplu, u li ried u xtaq kien li jtawwal idejh fuq il-ligi. Kien magħruf sew li hu dejjem ried li jkollu l-aħħar kelma wkoll fil-Qrati. Jekk wiehed halliel mill-Qrati tinqatagħlu biex jgħaddi għaxar snin fil-habs, Pinto kien jippretendi li jibagħtu għal fuq il-forka.

Għalhekk meta l-Kastellan, bħala Imħallef ordinarju tal-Qorti Ċivili u Kriminali ta' l-Appell, mar bis-sentenza għand il-Gran Mastru, dan laqgħu mill-ewwel u minflok ma bidillu s-sentenza ikkonfermaha.

Nhar it-Tlieta, 15 ta' Diċembru 1760, filgħodu, wara li hargu bl-ikkundannat mill-habs fit-Triq tal-Ganċ (fejn hemm il-HQ. tas-Saint John Ambulance) u dawru mat-toroq tal-Belt, kif waslu fuq l-Għallis fejn it-Tripunti, il-Fur-

jana, hejjew biex inehħuh.

B'għageb u stmerrija ta' kul-hadd Vito sa minn meta kien għadu tlitt ijiem kappella, sakemm wasal fuq il-post tat-tgħallieq, baqa' jgħid li hu kien innocenti. Hu caħad, bid-dmugh f'għajnejh, u jolfoq, li ma kienx hati tad-delitt li għalih gie ikkundannat. L-istess patrijiet li assistewh sa l-aħħar, qalu li ma kienxu sabu fieh ebda ħtija. Patri minnhom stqarr ukoll li meta Vito kien waħdu jistenna l-jum fatali, kien jisimghu jitlob lill-Kurċifiss, u jgħidlu: "Int taf li jien innocenti" **io non aggivi fatto stu malidiri in nun aghir ammazatu**, u kien iżid iġid li kien jisthoqqlu tabilhaqq il-mewt għal dnuvietu, imma mhux hati ta' dan il-qtil.

Fuq il-forka waqt li l-Imħallef kien qed jaqralu s-sentenza tal-Qorti, kif kienet id-drawwa, li kienet bil-Latin, b'għajta waħda Vito, b'ton ta' protesta, talab lill-Mulej biex meta dawk li kienu ikkundannawh kellhom jidhru quddiem it-tribunal Divin, jiftakar fl-għemil tagħhom billi qegħdin jikkundannaw wiehed innocenti.

Tant kien qanqal għagħa fost dawk il-ħlejjaw ta' nies li kienu

marru biex jaraw il-forka, bħalliekieku kienet xi festa tar-raħal, li l-Gran Visconte (il-Kap tal-Pulizija ta' dak iż-żmien, il-Kummissarju tal-lum) hassu hazin storda, u anqas laħaq ta s-sinja lill-bojja biex idendel l-ikkundannat.

Wara ffit minuti r-ruħ ta' Giovanni Vito ittajret lejn il-Hallieq Divin.

Bosta dinjitarji ta' l-Ordni, kienu marru huma wkoll għand il-Gran Mastru biex jitolbuh il-grazzja tal-maħfra, għal bidla tas-sentenza.

Kollu kien ta' xejn, għaliex il-fehma ta' Pinto kienet waħda li ma jaħfirx lill-hallelin.

Wara nofsinhar, kif kienu jagħmlu, niżżlu l-kadavru minn fuq il-forka, skwartawh, billi qatgħu tliet biċċiet minnu, biex kif kienet titlob il-ligi, ipogġu biċċa mill-kadavru fil-post fejn kien sar id-delitt, biċċa oħra fil-Kastell ta' Sant'Anglu, biċċa oħra fil-Birgu, u l-oħra tithalla fuq il-forka. Dan kien isir, kif iġid u huma, biex bħal speċi ta' jnaffru lid-delinkwenti, u biex iwissuhom li jistgħu jaslu sa fuq il-forka huma wkoll.

APPELL

Il-Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta qiegħed jippjana u jaħdem fuq proġett sabiex jiġi mwaqqaf

MUŻEW TA' OĠĠETTI U STORJA

TAL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA

fejn jiġu esibiti materjal, ta' liema natura jkun, li għandu x'jaqsam ma' l-istess Korp.

Għalhekk, nistiednu lil dawk kollha li jgħandhom xi oġġetti, bħal Ritratti Qodma, Dokumenti, Midalji, Badges, Ilbies eċċ., li jistgħu jirregalawhom, jew jisilfuhomna halli nieħdulhom ritratti, sabiex jagħmlu dan, biex il-Mużew jiġi attrezzat kif inhu xieraq.

Min iġin f'dan ir-rigward, ismu jitniżżel f'Album ta' Tifkira fis-Sala ta' l-Esibiti.

Nirringrazzjawkom minn issa.

"THERE IS NO NEW THING UNDER THE SUN"

TO WHAT EXTENT IS THIS TRUE?

By Ex-Supt. JOE M. BORG

Recent sensational news on Television and in certain newspapers about sightings of Unidentified Flying Objects (U.F.O.s) with three-eyed aliens (E.T.) visiting our world from other planets, encouraged me to put pen to paper but only on a totally different subject, because I think, when speaking about U.F.O.s, public opinion is divided on this matter. There are some people who honestly believe in the existence of these Flying Saucers, U.F.O.s, call them whatever you like, whilst others do not and reject such belief. However, I wish to respect what everyone thinks and believes about U.F.O.s and E.T.s as I do not wish to enter into any polemics. On the other hand, I feel everyone must agree with me that "there is no new thing under the sun". To what extent is this true?



A sweeping statement which asserts that there is nothing new in the world, admits of argument. It involves questions of great nicety, which need to be treated with extreme distinction and minuteness of detail. The defence of such a bold assertion could only be ably conducted by a broad-thinking mind, whose most cunning arguments might be questioned.

One of the chief points in favour of the theory that all things have existed before, centres round the difference in meaning of the words "create" and "make". "To create" signifies the action of bringing into being out of nothing; "to make" means to manufacture or form into definite shapes certain materials already existing. The act of creation is impossible to human hands, and all things formed by human beings are made, the materials with which they were formed having existed before — were only waiting to be used. "There is nothing new under the sun" — everything is fashioned from component parts which had place in the world be-

fore.

Underlying this theory is the important factor of originality, under whose inspiration so-called "new" things are made. The fact that a certain man evolves a plan for the formation of an object hitherto unthought of, does not prove that his production is new. The materials of which his invention is formed existed before — it was only necessary for someone to possess sufficient originality to conceive the plan of formation. The **idea**, but not the **object**, is new.

Many of the most modern contrivances looked upon and talked of as "new" are merely improvements upon ancient inventions — which fact proves that many up-to-date ideas existed, in the minds of men generations ago. The inspirations which prompted the improvements were new — that fact the theory admits, since an idea is an abstract — but the actual things improved upon were not so.

A popular fallacy in connec-

tion with the application of the word "new" is found in the use of the term "New World". By this term the impression is given that recently discovered land was created after other land hitherto known. In reality the "Old" and the "New" Worlds have existed for the same period, and the latter has no more right to its application than the former. The reason why the land was not known to men before was the fact that no one of them discovered means of finding it — the only new part of the discovery was the abstract idea admitted by the theory.

According to the statement that "There is no new thing under the sun", it would appear useless to seek fresh schemes for improving existing conditions. In this the statement fails. New ideas bring change, and change is a sign of life, that demonstrates the being of thousands upon thousands of men and women, whose philosophy and inspiration oil the wheel of life with the lubricant of invention.



★ ★ IL-MILIED ★ ★

Dawn il-granet hekk sbieh u ta' ferh ghandhom ikunu ta' aktar ghaqda bejnietna mhux biss biex titkattar dik il-hbiberija li ghal zmien twil hdimna flimkien izda huma granet li l-Maltin mal-gnus kollha tad-dinja jersqu lejn xulxin f'ghaqda ta' hbiberija.

Dan iz-zmien jfakkarna fit-Twelid tas-Salvatur taghna – ghandu jkun ta' ispirazzjoni biex id-differenzi ta' bejnietna jintnesew u fostna tibda tirrenja dik l-armonija tant mixtieqa minn kull min ghandu ghal qalbu l-gid tal-proxxmu tieghu.

Minn qalbna ghandha tohrog dik l-ghajta sinciera u qawwija li nstemghet tidwi mad-dinja kollha f'dak il-jum sabieh meta twieled il-Messija: "PACI FL-ART LIL BNEDMIN TA' RIEDA TAJBA".

Il-president, l-ufficjali u l-membri tal-kunsill jixtiequ l-isbah xew-qat ghal Milied u s-Sena l-Gdida lil membri u lil familji taghhom, kif ukoll lill-qarrejja kollha ta' dan il-magazin.

L-Onor. Louis Galea, B.A., LL.D., M.P.,
Ministru tal-Politika Soċjali,
Palazzo Ferreria,
Valletta.

Onorevoli Sinjur,

L-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti umilment tixtieq tissottometti talba sabiex il-membri anzjani taghha li jkunu taht kura medika, jigu ntitolati ghal kull xorta ta' medicina, ghall-vitamins, pilloli, eċċ., minghajr hlas, mill-Ispizerija ta' l-Isptar ta' San Luqa, jew mill-Poliklinici, meta dawn il-medicinali jkunu preskritti mit-tabib kuranti tal-penzjonant.

Hija tabilhaqq hasra f'dawn l-aħhar jiem ta' zminijiet ta' Festi b'risq l-Anzjani meta jkollok ilmenti minn fost il-membri, li ghal aktar minn tletin sena servizz fil-Korp tal-Pulizija, f'daqqa waħda jigu miċhuda l-jedd ta' l-ghoti b'xejn ta' ċertu pilloli u vitamins, meta dawn kienu jigu pprovduti b'xejn mill-istess Sptar tal-Gvern.

Hija wkoll haga ta' l-iskantament kif persuna anzjana li l-ammont totali tad-dhul finanzjarju f'Beneficċji tal-Mard, tas-Sigurtà Nazzjonali, Pensjoni, u 'Allowance' tal-Kera tad-Dar jaqbez bil-bosta dak li jirċievi l-ex-membri tal-Korp taht forma ta' pensjoni mit-Tezor (tas-Servizz) u tas-Sigurtà Nazzjonali, u dan meta din l-istess persuna, kemm jekk hija xebba jew armla, qatt ma taw servizz fis-settur pubbliku, inkluż il-mejjet zewgħa, la dirett u l-anqas indirettament. S'intendi, din l-armla, bhal bosta' pensjonanti bhala, hija intitolata ghal kull xorta ta' medicinali minghajr hlas.

L-Ghaqda taghna tixtieq tirrelewa li meta l-membri taghha kienu ghadhom iservu fil-Korp tal-Pulizija, huma kienu intitolati ghal kull xorta ta' medicina, pilloli, vitamins, eċċ., b'xejn kemm mill-Infirmerija tad-Dipartiment u kemm mill-Isptar, u dan meta is-salarju taghhom kien bil-bosta izjed mill-pensjoni mizera tal-lum.

Fil-waqt li nittiehed kunsiderazzjoni favorevoli tat-talba tal-membri anzjani tal-Ghaqda fl-ghoti ta' medicini b'xejn, l-Ghaqda tibghat ir-ringrazzjamenti taghha bil-quddiem flimkien mat-tislijiet tal-membri kollha.

JOE M. BORG,
V/President.



Nieħdu din l-opportunità biex navzaw lil ex Membri tal-Korp, li l-GET TOGETHER li jsir kull sena ghalihom, sponsorjat mill-Fondi tal-Korp, sejjer isir il-Ħadd 7 ta' Jannar, 1990, mill-10.15 a.m., 'il quddiem, fis-Sala tal-Boy Scout Association, Floriana.

L-ex membri kollha huma mistiedna.

Għall-attenzjoni tal-membri tal-'Mutual Help Association'

L-ufficjal inkarigat minn din l-Assoċjazzjoni s-Sur V. Zerafa, jayza lill-membri li bl-approvazzjoni tal-'Police Association' minn Jannar, 1990 'il quddiem, kull nhar ta' Gimgha bejn id-9.00 a.m. u l-10.30 a.m. se jibda jkun fl-ufficċju tal-'Police Association' li qiegħed barra d-Depot ma' genb l-I.D. Office biex jirċievi l-hlas ta' shubija tal-'Mutual Help Association' (tal-mejtin).

INTERVISTA MA' L-EX-SURENT MAĠĠUR Nru. 15 MICHAEL CAMILLERI

**Lehen
l-Ghaqda
tal-Pulizija
Pensjonanti**



Mis-sensiela ta' erba' intervisti li l-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti kellha ma' ex-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija Ghawdxin fil-Gzira helwa ta' Calypso nhar il-5 ta' Lulju, 1989, fl-okkazjoni ta' celebrazzjonijiet li saru biex jigi mfakkar il-175 Anniversarju tal-Fondazzjoni tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, qeghdin illum inxandru itieni wahda li kellna ma' l-ex-Magġur tal-Pulizija Nru. 15 Michael Camilleri. Din id-darba wkoll, flimkien mal-President Lorry Muscat, mal-Viċi President Joe M. Borg u mas-Segretarju Finanzjarju Vincent Zahra, ha' sehem is-Surgent Nru. 649 Mario Saliba, Segretarju tal-Malta Police Association.



MICHAEL CAMILLERI

Il-Magġur Camilleri li llum għandu l-età venerabbli ta' 96 sena, joqgħod ma' bintu, mart l-ex-P.S. 502 Ċikku Gauci, fid-dar tagħhom Nru. 61, 13th December Street, in-Nadur. Huwa beda biex qal li dahal fil-Korp tal-Pulizija fl-1 ta' Frar, 1915 bħala Rekluta u kien igib in-numru ta' l-identifikazzjoni 312. "Kelli 21 sena meta dhalet" kompli l-Magġur Mikiel, "fiz-żmien il-Kummissarju Bamford; konna lot ta' xi 300 applikant, u wara erba' xhur baġtu għalija flimkien ma' 29 oħra, u wara li konna għamilna kors ta' taħriġ, sibt ruħi fuq il-"beat" dejjem akkumpanjat ma' kuntistabblijiet anzjani sakemm wiehed jitgħallem sewwa. Dan dejjem kien bi prova għal sena; il-paga f'dawk iż-żmenijiet kienet ta' skud kuljum (1s/8d) li kienet tiżdied bi tmien soldi kuljum wara sitt xhur (madwar 12 cents kuljum)".

Domanda: "Fejn ġejt stazzjonat wara?"

Twegiba: "Irrid ngħid li kont għamilt 14-il xahar għassa mat-tankijiet tal-petrol tax-Shell, f'Birzebbuġa".

Domanda: "Kellek xi esperjenza qarsa meta kont għassa mat-tankijiet?"

Twegiba: "Darba wahda inzer-tajt il-vapur "Fedora" li kull tlett gimġat kien jidhol u jgħabbi l-petrol drums għal Spanja. Kien hemm kumpannija mill-Mandragg biex jiġu jagħmlu x-xogħol tat-tagħbija. Fuq il-vapur kien hemm żewġ tankijiet kbar ta' 8,000 tunnellata meta persuna poggiet bomba, iżda dan inqabad u rriżulta li kien qiegħed jippretendi impjeg tajjeb u ma hadux. Dak in-nhar ma gara xejn aktar. Imma darb'oħra, waqt li kont għalaqt it-triq biex ma jgħaddux vetturi li setgħu jagħmlu hsara lil benzina, u niftakar dak iż-żmien tal-karozzini kienu għamlu "strike" fuq xi nollijiet jidhirli, rajt bandiera hamra - is-sinjal ta' periklu - fuq vapur tax-Shell li kellu il-braken iħottu. Wiehed mill-haddiema li kien fuq barkun

bil-benzina qabbad sigarett u bi traskuraġni kbira u b'abbuż ikkaguna hruq fuq il-barkun li beda riesaq bil-mod il-mod lejn il-vapur. Meta rajt lil xi nies jittilqu jiġru fid-direzzjoni taż-Żejtun, u l-membri tal-ekwipaġġ jaq-bzu l-baħar, bżajt u ċempilt id-Depot għall-ghajjut. B'miraklu ma saritx disgrazzja kbira".

Domanda: "Fejn mort meta spicċajt minn mat-Tankijiet?"

Twegiba: "Għal Eabta tal-1916, jiena ġejt magħzul biex nifforma parti mis-Sezzjoni tal-Kontroll fuq il-Prezzijiet, fuq il-bejgħ ta' prodotti agrikoli kif ukoll fuq ir-raba'. Nippretendi li l-kontroll kien aħjar minn tal-lum, kien ahrax u, ngħid għalija, fil-qadi ta' dmirijiet kelli okkazjonijiet li saħansitra nordna l-gheluq ta' bosta mħażen. Kien ikun hemm każi ta' abbuż mill-qamh tant bżonnjuż fi żmien l-Ewwel Gwerra Dinjija, għalkemm kif jaf kulhadd, ma konnex imdahhlin direttament fiha bħall-aħhar gwerra. Domt kważi erba' snin ma' tal-Kontroll sakemm spicċat il-gwerra. Wara ġejt trasferit fl-Uffiċċju tal-Għassa ta' Tas-Sliema, u domt madwar hames snin. Fl-1921, ġejt trasferit Għawdex, fejn qattajt fuq 14-il sena n-Nadur u wara sirt Magġur".

Domanda: "Nifhmu li kont hadt parti f'dik it-tragedja ta' Hondoq ir-Rummien?"

Twegiba: "Dak in-nhar tal-għarqa tal-Luzzu kien maltemp kbir meta gie għalija t-tabib tarraħal u mort u nżilt fuq il-post. Tfajna salvawomo imma bla effett. Wiehed kuragguż intrabat b'habel biex jinzel mal-blat forsi jirnexxielu jsalva 'l xi hadd, iżda bil-qawwa tal-baħar li beda ġej kolp wara l-ieħor, beda jħabbtu mal-blat u peress li ma rnexxielux jinzel aktar 'l isfel, malajr tellajnieh. Aktar tard, il-Kummissarju

INTERVISTA MA' L-EX-SURENT MAĠĠUR

Nru. 15 MICHAEL CAMILLERI

Axisa talab l-Ammirall tal-Flotta Ingliza għal għajjuna u f'qasir żmien tfaċċat 'destroyer' li din ukoll baqgħet f'tit 'il bogħod min-habba l-maltemp."

Domanda: "Kont involut f'xi azzjoni meta kont stazzjonat Malta fi żmien is-Sette Giugno?"

Twegiba: "F'dawk l-irvellijiet, il-Pulizija kellha biċċa xogħol li ma tużax forza iżda tosserva bla ma tindañal. Il-folla bdiet ftitex lil Ta' Fransija iżda ma sabitux. Ir-rinforz tal-Pulizija kellu jibqa' fil-Għassa tal-Pulizija tal-Belt".

Domanda: "Kemm għamilt żmien fil-Korp?"

Twegiba: "Għamilt madwar 34 sena servizz u spiċċajt f'Lulju, 1949, fl-età ta' 55 sena. Minn dak in-nhar ma ħdimtx aktar".

Il-Maġġur Mikiel temm l-intervista billi qalilna li għandu hames midalji b'tifkira tas-servizz li għamel fil-Korp tal-Pulizija, u cioè, il-"Good Conduct and Long Service Medal", 1939-45 Star, il-"War Medal", "Africa Star" u "Defence Medal", kif ukoll ċertifikat "Exemplary".

**Lehen
l-Għaqda
tal-Pulizija
Pensjonanti**



Bhala passatemp huwa jhobb it-tisjir, iqatta' f'tit hinfil-gardina, ipejjepp u jhobb jaqra l-Bibbja kif ukoll dan il-magazine "Il-Pulizija".

L-Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti fil-waqt li tirringrazzja lil ex-Maġġur Mikiel Camilleri ta' din l-intervista, tawguralu hajja kwieta u felici, tixtieqlu għomor twil u sellimlu.

MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION

Dawn il-Membri shabna hallew dan il-wied tad-dmugh matul ix-xhur li għadew biex dahlu fis-Saltna tas-Sema. Aghthom O Mulej il-Mistrieħ ta' Dejjem.



**EX-PC 880
J. SEMIANA**



**EX-PS 770
C. GALEA**

APPREZZAMENT

MICHAEL BALZAN (ex PC 643) u **JOHN SEYCHELL** (ex 371). — Balzan u Seychell kienu attivi hafna fl-Għaqda tagħna, it-tnejn kienu jikkontribwixxu kemm finanzjarjament u

kemm attivament. Huma kienu jippartecipaw anke fl-attivita-jiet rikrejattivi, għalhekk ma jistax jonqos li aħna ma nurux id-dispjaċir tagħna għat-telfa tagħhom.



MICHAEL BALZAN dahal fil-Korp bhala riservista fit-2-9-1935, bin-Nru. 38, konfermat kuntistabbli fid-19-4-1939, bin-Nru. 643 u stazzjonat 'F' Division (Żabbar), konfermat 2nd class fl-1-4-46 u 1st class fl-1-4-49 u gie stazzjonat il-'B' Division (Hamrun). Wara gie stazzjonat fid-'D' Division sakemm irtira fis-17-12-61.



JOHN SEYCHELL dahal fil-Korp fit-23-12-40, bhala riservista bin-Nru. 708, konfermat kuntistabbli fl-1-2-45, bin-Nru. 371, u stazzjonat fit-Traffic Dept., konfermat 2nd class fl-1-2-48 u stazzjonat 'A' Division (Valletta), u 1st class fl-1-2-51 fejn baqa' stazzjonat sakemm irtira mis-servizz fl-24-2-65.

Filwaqt li nitolbu lil Mulej jagħthom il-mistrieħ ta' dejjem, il-President flimkien

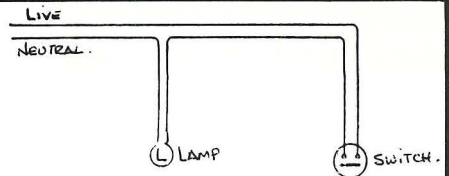
mal-Membri tal-Kunsill ta' l-Għaqda, jagħtu l-kondoljanzi lil familjari tagħhom.

Electricity

and how it works

by Inspector **MARTIN E. BAYLISS**

R. Tech. Eng. MIET. MIEC



PART 1

• As from this issue the Police magazine shall be presenting its members with basic notes, diagrams, circuits, and sketches regarding technology and theory on Electricity. It is hoped that these notes, as a guide will prove helpful to those who seek a clear knowledge and understanding of these extremely important regulations, which, if followed closely, will prevent loss of life and the destruction of property that can follow inexpert electrical installation work. Also do note that such publications and regulations may be regularly revised and updated to reflect the changes in technology and its attitudes to safety.

The electricity in your home starts off at the Power Station or Power Generating Plant and is sent at high voltage to sub or distribution stations. Then it is transmitted through overhead or underground cables to local areas, where it is transformed to a lower voltage, by means of stepdown transformers, and branches off into wires leading to individual buildings. (see Figures 1 & 2)

PRECAUTION

Electricity is the major source of energy for operating most appliances and equipment in your home. In most cases people take this form of energy for granted. They know that all they have to do is turn a switch on an electric range to cook, or flip a wall switch

for light or turn up a thermostat for heat. There are times, however, when the flipping of switch may produce only a slight click with no other reaction. This is the time when it pays to know the basic working knowledge of electricity so that the problem can be corrected.

Although you may be able to do minor wiring correctly and safely always refer to Electrical Manuals in case of doubt. This is a very important "if" because the wiring in old houses often cannot provide enough electricity for today's larger appliances. When this is true, you should consider having a professional licensed electrician to rewire your whole system. It's worth the cost and you'll have increased the value of your home by bringing

it's electrical system up to par with new houses. In addition make sure your home's electrical system hasn't been incorrectly re-wired, changed or modified by people who lived there before you. For example they could have tampered with fuses, causing a lack of proper protection. Or there could be a danger of shock if you're working with an appliance that is not correctly grounded or earthed. If you have any doubt whatsoever, you may want to have a licensed electrician check to be sure the wiring is adequate and correctly installed.

Codes exist to help install a safe wiring system. They tell you not only what is right but also the right materials to use. So before you add or install wiring or make anything more than a minor

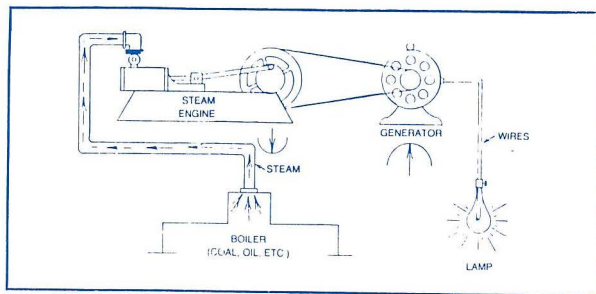


Figure 1 - A typical electrical system from Power Station to Load.

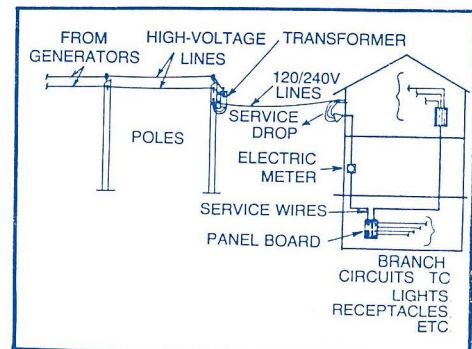


Figure 2 - An example of what constitutes adequate wiring a home.

repair, contact a licensed person for the latest regulations. Also you may need a permit for electrical work other than replacing a fixture or a switch.

It is important that each and every electrical installation must be protected against short circuits and overloads. The people making use of the installation, and the building containing it, must be protected from electrical shock, fire or any other hazards, arising from faults or misuse. There are times when you need to shut off power for the entire house, when working inside the fuse or breaker panel or in the case of an emergency, such as a fire or flooding. It may not be required, but that is why you should have a single main switch or circuit breaker as your main panel. If you do not have one, do not try to put one in yourself, as this is one type of wiring job that is better left to a qualified electrician.

Ordinarily, main and branch fuses or breakers are in the same enclosure. However the main disconnect switch or breaker may be in a separate box. Wherever it is, you are able to operate it without being exposed to live wires.

Three types of main power disconnects which are commonly used are; (1) a fused pull-out, (2) circuit breaker, and (3) isolator switch. (see figures 3, 4 and 5). In many older houses you pull a fuse and it shuts off all the power. A branch circuit is all the wiring controlled by the same fuse or circuit breaker. You can see where each circuit begins by looking at the wires running out of the fuse or circuit breaker enclosure.

Electricity and how it works

Many houses have cartridge fuses mounted in an insulated pull-out. When the pull-out is removed, the power to that circuit is shut off. One pull-out may be used as a main for a total power shut down. There may be a separate pull-out for other high current appliances. To replace a fuse, remove the pull-out. To reconnect power push the pull-out back in its place. If it is inserted upside down it will not reconnect. In circuit breaker panels with a main breaker, you'll see a larger ON/OFF breaker for main disconnect. To shut off all power, you'll just switch it to its OFF position.

A fuse is one of the most common types of protective devices in older homes. Inside the fuse, electricity flows through a metal strip that is designed to melt and break the circuit when too many Amperes go through it. An overloaded circuit (too many appliances plugged in), is one way a fuse will blow. Another way is when wires in the circuit cross or a live wire touches a neutral wire or is grounded. A fuse that is loose in its socket may also overheat and blow.

If a fuse blows and you do not know the cause, you can sometimes identify the type of failure

by looking at the fuse. If there is a short somewhere the glass window will usually be discoloured by the blowing of the strip and you might not even see the strip inside. But if the circuit is overloaded, the strip may melt with little or no discolouration to the window and will remain visible through the window. Sometimes the most common type of fuses are: Plug-in, Non-temperable, Time Delay and Cartridge. Plug-in fuses or also sometimes called Edison Base Fuses are being disregarded by some Codes as they are too easily misused by installing ones with higher amperage ratings.

The most commonly used is the Circuit Breaker as a protective device. Most homes built since 1950 have circuit breakers instead

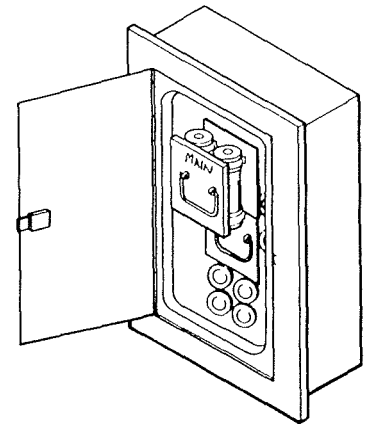


Figure 3 - Showing Fused Pull-out

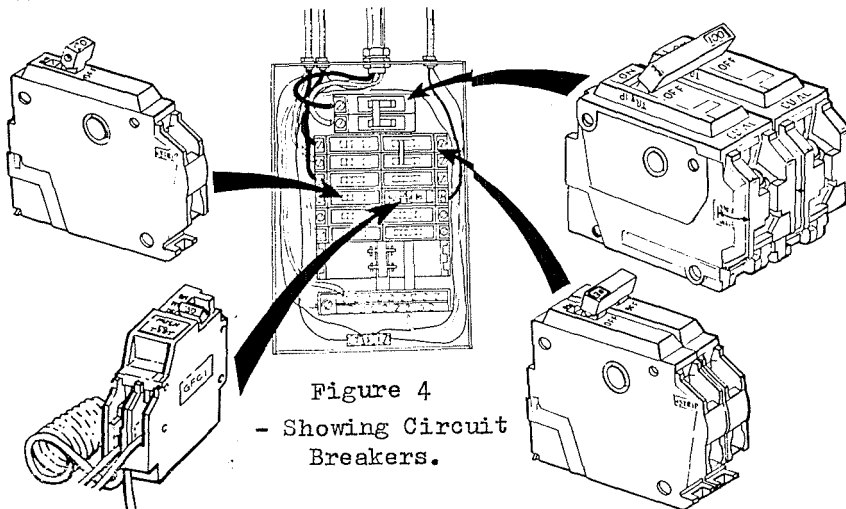


Figure 4
- Showing Circuit Breakers.

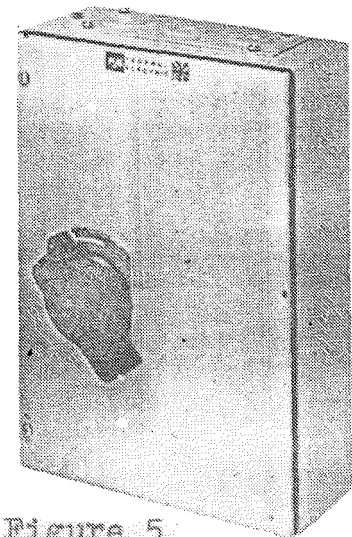


Figure 5
- Showing Isolator Switch.

of fuses. Common circuit breaker types are switch and push button. Switch type circuit breakers are by far the most popular. (see Figure 4). Using toggle handles, they look and work like wall light switches, but the difference is that in case of overload or short circuit, the circuit breaker trips and automatically opens the circuit. To turn the power back on, you have to flip the switch back to OFF or RESET, then to ON. The push button type circuit breaker works just about the same way only with push buttons instead of a toggle switch. An overload or a short causes the button to stick out. Reset after solving the problem, by pushing in the button. There are also circuit breakers that are designed to protect against more than just overloads. They are also designed to protect people against one or more common types of electric shock, called ground faults. If a ground fault occurs such as from a malfunctioning power tool, the breaker trips in a fraction of a second – before most healthy people would get hurt. Ground fault protection is now required on some circuits in all new construction. It will be a good idea to have a ground fault protective breaker or else known as an Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker.

**WHERE DOES
ELECTRICITY
COMES FROM
...AND WHAT
IS ELECTRICITY?**

Now that we have a general idea of how electricity works and some basic notes as mentioned earlier of what we require, let us first understand where electricity comes from and what is electricity.

Heat is a form of energy, and one of the valuable features of electricity is the ease by which electrical energy can be converted into heat energy. There are 2 qualities of heat which can be measured by Intensity and Quality.

The first is **TEMPERATURE** which is a measure of the intensity of heat, and is recorded in the lower ranges by a thermometer.

Electricity and how it works

Pyrometers are used for the higher temperatures. The units used to measure temperature is the degrees Celcius. The 0°C being the freezing point while the 100°C is the boiling point. The second being the **QUALITY** of heat is a form of energy and therefore the same unit used for quantity of heat as for other forms of energy, namely the Joule. It has been found experimentally that the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1Kg of water through 1°C is 4187 Joules. Therefore the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body is given by the following formula:-

$$\text{Heat Energy} = \text{Mass} \times (02-01) \times \text{specific heat capacity.}$$

$$Q = M \times T \times S.$$

TRANSFER OF HEAT: A heated substance will give off heat to another substance at a lower temperature. The different ways by which heat is transferred are:- Conduction – Convection – Radiation.

CONDUCTION is the transfer of heat through a substance, from one part to another, or between two substances in contact.

CONVECTION is the air in contact with the heated radiator element in a room receiving heat in contact with the element. The heated air expands and rises, cold air flowing in to take its place. Thus there is a constant flow of air upwards across the heated element. This process is called convection. These convection currents give up some of their heat to the colder parts of the room. The room and its contents are gradually heated by this mean. A similar action takes place in an electric water heater, a continuous flow of water passes in upwards across the immersed heater element, with the result that the whole of the water in the

tank becomes heated. The quantity of heat absorbed from the heater by convection depends chiefly upon the temperature of the heater above the surrounding air or water and upon the size of the surface area of the heater.

RADIATION is heat emitted from a heater body by to other bodies at lower temperatures. Heat rays pass through air without heating it, but raise the temperature of any non-gaseous substance which may strike. Radiated heat, which travels in straight lines, is mainly reflected from a bright polish surface, but almost wholly absorbes by a dark matt surface. The quantity of heat radiated depends upon the area of eating surface and increases very rapidly with the increase of temperature.

The I.E.E. Regulations regarding heating circuits say that portable heaters shall be fed from a convenient socket outlet. No switch control of the socket outlet is needed with alternating current supply provided that the plugs can be easily withdrawn. With D.C. (direct current) supply the socket outlet must be controlled by a switch adjacent to, or combined with the socket outlet. It is suggested that hand held appliances used in damp situations or out of doors should be supplied with a reduced voltage provided by a double-wound transformer. In industrial and commercial places it may be desirable to provide pilot lamps to indicate when portable non-luminous heating appliances such as smoothing irons and soldering irons are in operation. The final subcircuit feeding the heaters shall be connected to a separate way on the distribution board.

The Electric Water Heaters consists of a copper container insulated on the outside with a thick layer of heat insulating material; e.g. granulated cork. The whole is then enclosed in a thin steel casing. The cold water inlet feeds the bottom tank and the hot water is drawn from the top. The water is heated by means of an "Immersion Heater". This is a tube in "U" shape which eneloses the resistance element. A thermostat is connected in series with the element, to break the circuit when

the water reaches the required temperature. The rod type of thermostat consist of an outer copper tube closed at one end, in which is fixed an alloy rod of negligible coefficient of expansion. The rod and tube are fixed solidly together at the end remote from the connection plate. Thus, as the water heats up the tube expands drawing the rod away from the micro switch contacts. The micro switch contacts are sometimes provided with a mechanically or a magnetic snap action to prevent flutter at a critical temperature. For D.C. a small capacitor may be connected across the switch contacts to prevent arching.

The water heater circuit arrangements of each water heater should be controlled by its own way on the distribution board. The wiring should be complete from the distribution board to the apparatus without the introduction of a plug or socket outlet. The local switch control may be a single pole switch in the live wire, but a double pole switch is preferable.

For bath and kitchen use the switch out of reach of person using the bath or sink. The water heater should be properly earthed from the earth terminal on the apparatus plate to the general earth connection. The hot water system must not be relied on as an earth.

Electric cookers according to the I.E.E. Regulations deal specifically with cooking appliances or cookers. A final sub-circuit with current rating greater than 15 Amperes shall not in general supply more than one point. Circuits serving cooking appliances are expected in two ways. A cooker control unit may incorporate a socket outlet and still count as one point. Also, in domestic premises, a final sub-circuit with a rating greater than 15 Amperes, but not greater than 30 Amperes, can supply two or more cooking appliances in one room.

Every stationary cooking appliance must be controlled by a switch separate from the appliance but within 2 meters distance. Two domestic cooking appliances may be controlled by the same switch provided that the switch is not more than 2 meters away from each cooker.

Electricity and how it works

The cooker and control unit should be earthed to the general earth connection.

The complete circuit is wired back to a separate way, single pole and neutral, on the distribution board.

Types of Electric Heaters are as follows:- (1) Open-type radiators or electric fires, (2) Tubular heaters, (3) Convector heaters, (4) Panel heaters, (5) Electrically heated hot water radiators, (6) Hot water and steam heating systems, where the water heating is done electrically.

ELECTRIC FIRES OR RADIATORS are types of heaters that consist of a spiral resistance wound on fireclay formers at working at a luminous temperature from 1400°C to 1600°C. About 50 to 60% of the heat emitted is in the form of radiant heat, while the remainder is spent in warming the air convection currents. The usual sizes are from 600 Watts to 3 Kilowatts. They may be either portable or fixed.

BOWL FIRES consists of plug-in elements from 600 to 1000 Watts, fitted with a polished reflector so as to throw out a beam of radiant heat in any desired direction. They are very usefully employed for local short-time heating. Radiant fires are controlled by ordinary switches and are not suitable for thermostatic control.

TUBULAR HEATERS are steel tubes about 50mm diameter containing resistance elements arranged in mica, fireclay or porcelain formers. The normal loading is 200 Watts per meter length. The tube temperature is about 200°C, which is attained in about 20 minutes. Tubular heaters may be fixed as single tubes up to about 6 meters in length or in vertical banks. The usual position for fixing the single tube is in the angle of the wall and floor. These tubes may be considered as convector heaters, and very little of

the heat is given up to the room as radiation. Air flows across them at low velocities, rises, and circulates through the room. The tubes are sufficiently hot to burn fabrics, and should be protected where necessary especially in nurseries. Tubular heaters are specially suitable for thermostatic control, by which means they are switched ON and OFF automatically as the room temperature falls below or raised above the desired value. When fixed at base of a cold wall or underneath a window they prevent cold-down draught, which causes cold feet to occupants in the room.

CONVECTOR HEATERS consist of wound resistance elements contained within a sheet metal case with inlet and outlet openings or louvers at the bottom or top respectively. The front and top may be moulded plastic material for the sake of pleasing appearance.

These heaters may be either portable or fixed, or may be handled without fear of burns. The action may be easily understood by reference to figure below which shows cold air entering the bottom of the heater, passing over the heater elements, and leaving the heater by the top opening as warm air. A very satisfactory manner or method of heating a room is to use convector heaters to warm the room to about 20°C, together with a small radiant fire for local heating.

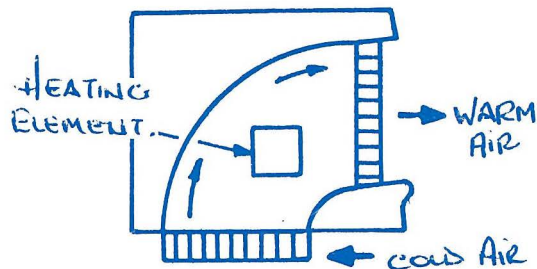


Figure 6

PANEL HEATERS are made in the form of flat panels in which resistance wire is embedded. Low temperature panels operating at temperature ranging from 50°C to 65°C may be fixed in the walls or ceiling of a room, and plastered over. High temperature panels up to 340°C are used on walls and ceilings but are not fixed in the wall surface.

They are sometimes used suspended from the ceiling. The greater part of the heat entering the room, these panels is in radiant form. Loadings are of the order of 430 Watts per meter squared for the low temperature panels and 6400 Watts per meter squared for the high temperature panels.

Electrically heated hot water RADIATORS are type of heaters which are essentially in the form of an ordinary cast-iron hot water radiator with an electric immersion heater in the base. The working temperatures of the water with three heat control are 50°C, 65°C and 80°C, and the apparatus is fitted with a safety valve. Most of the heat is given off by convection. It is found practically that there is a negligible loss of water from the radiator. This form of heater is suitable to automatic temperature control.

ELECTRIC VAPOUR RADIATOR are similar to the above but only contain a small quantity of water in small chambers. The water boils when the heater is switched on, the steam entering the main frame, where it condenses on the walls, giving up its heat which is then given out to the surrounding air by convection. This action is continuous. This type of radiator is suitable for automatic temperature control.

Thermal STORAGE SYSTEM is roughly similar to the coal, coke, or oil fire central heating system, except that the heat is supplied to the storage cylinder voltages up to about 650, and the electrode type used at higher voltages. The electrode type is only suitable for use on A.C. (alternating current). The electrodes are in direct contact with the water, the current passes through the water between the electrodes. The energy expended in passing the current through the water is turned into heat and raises the temperature of the water. Electrode heaters may be used either for water heating or steam raising.

Now that we have theoretically understood where and what kind of energy electricity is let us by technology understand the local system.

Electricity and how it works

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION OF A BUILDING

An electrical installation is a complete system of wiring and apparatus which is used to feed electrical energy from the position at which it is made available in the building concerned to the point or points at which it is to be used.

It will consist of the main switchgear, made up of control systems and protection against excessive overloads including dangerous earth leakage currents; the cables which convey the electric currents; and the final outlets of the apparatus, which vary from a decorative lamp to an industrial furnace.

APPLICATION OF THE I.E.E. REGULATIONS

Regulations for the electrical equipment of buildings are necessary for three main parts or reasons:

(1) to safeguard the users of electricity from shock.

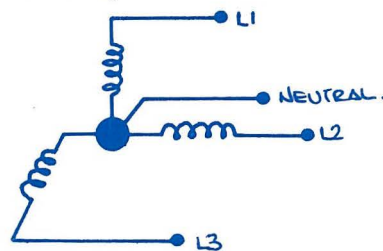


Figure 7 - Star point of a Generator or transformer,

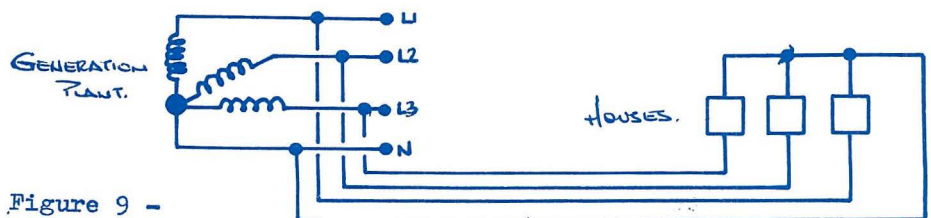


Figure 9 -

showing distribution of electricity to local houses. (in every house only a phase and a neutral is given as already explained. The neutral is connected from one house to another).

- (2) to minimize fire risks.
- (3) to ensure as far as possible satisfactory operation of the apparatus.

LOCAL ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The local electricity supply consists of:- a 4-wire 3-phase 50-Hertz or cycles A.C. system.

The declared voltage between any 2 phases is 415 volts and between a phase and a neutral is 240 volts.

The star-point of a generator or alternator and at a transformer in every substation is earthed and from it the neutral is taken. For domestic premises a single phase supply is given but if this exceeds a load of 60 amperes, a 3 phase supply is given like an industrial establishment.

WIRING CIRCUITS

The electric circuit is the whole path along which an electrical current may flow. This may be divided into two paths:-

- (1) The source of electricity which supplies energy to the circuits.
- (2) The consuming devices which convert electricity from the generator to the consuming devices.

CABLES

A cable is defined as a length of single insulated conductor, or

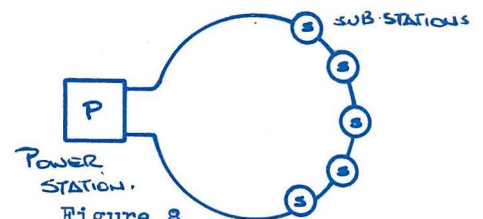


Figure 8

- Substations connected in a Ring Circuit.

two or more conductors each provided with its own insulation and are laid up together. The grading of cable depends upon the type of voltages they are used for and the amount of current flowing through them.

Low voltage cables have their insulation thin whilst cable for high voltage is very heavily insulated. The thickness of the conductor depends on the current that flows through the cable. (i.e. the heavier the current, the thicker the conductor.)

The most widely used conductor material for electrical installations is copper. This is, because copper is a very good conductor of electricity and is comparatively cheap. Copper conductors are usually stranded

Electricity and how it works

to make them more flexible.

Insulating materials which prevent the leakage of electricity from a conductor used presently include Vulcanised rubber such as P.V.C. and polythene and varnished campric.

A conductor with its own insulation is called a CORE. Certain types of cables are supplied with 2 or 3 cores or more. These twin and multicore cables are

often provided, with some form of overall mechanical protection which is called SHEATH. As further protection underground cables are provided with **ARMOURING** which may take the form of either wire or tape. The most commonly used type of cables used for domestic and factory installations are:-

(1) Vulcanised Rubber Insulated and Braided (V.R.I.).

(2) P.V.C. Insulated.

(3) P.V.C. Insulated and Sheathed.

(4) Tough Rubber Sheathed (T.R.S.).

(5) Mineral Insulated copper sheathed (M.I.C.C.).

The sizes of cables most commonly used in domestic installations are as follows:-

Cross Sectional Area. (mm ²)	Number and Diameter of Strands. (mm)	Current Rating in Amperes.
1.0 mm ²	1/1.13 mm	13.5A - 12A
1.5 mm ²	1/1.38 mm	17.5A - 15.5A
2.5 mm ²	1/1.78 mm	24A - 21A
	7/0.67 mm	-
4.0 mm ²	7/0.85 mm	32A - 28A
6.0 mm ²	7/1.04 mm	41A - 36A
10.0 mm ²	7/1.35 mm	57A - 50A

VOLTAGE RANGES

Designation	Range	Application
Extra Low Voltage	Normally not exceeding 50 Volts D.C. or 30 Volts A.C.	Fire Alarm, Burglar Alarm, Telephones, Intercoms and Bell Circuits.
Low Voltage	50 - 250 Volts	Domestic Installations.
Medium Voltage	250 - 650 Volts	Industrial and Commercial 3-Phase Installations.
High Voltage	650 - 3000 Volts	Local distribution by authorities and distribution in large establishments.
Extra High Voltage	Over 3000 Volts	Large scale transmission networks.

COMMON TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

The most commonly used type of installation nowadays is the P.V.C. tubing or P.V.C. Conduit, which makes work far more easier than the metal conduit or the fading Wood casing, which the latter has been replaced by P.V.C. mini-trunking. Other types of installations is the sheathed system in which T.R.S., P.V.C. cables are used. Such cables are fixed to the walls by means of clips or saddles.

COMMON FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES

(A) Switches

Single Pole Switches, (SP), are used to switch ON and OFF lighting points on one pole of the supply.

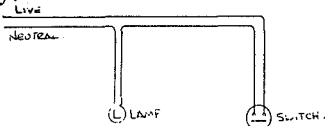


Figure 10 - Showing circuit and One Way One Gang Single Pole Switch.

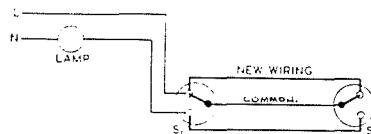


Figure 11 - Showing circuit and Two Way One Gang Two Way Single Pole Switch.

Two way Single Pole Switches are used to control a lighting point from separate locations, as most commonly used in staircases.

Intermediate Switch are normally used to control a lamp from three locations.

Electricity

and how it works

Two-Way and Intermediate switching is normally used in corridors or staircases.

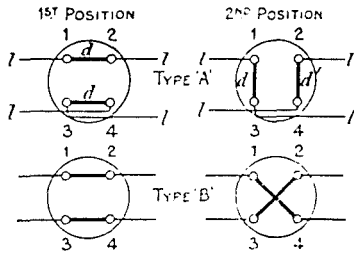


Figure 12 - Showing the two positions of an ordinary intermediate switch.

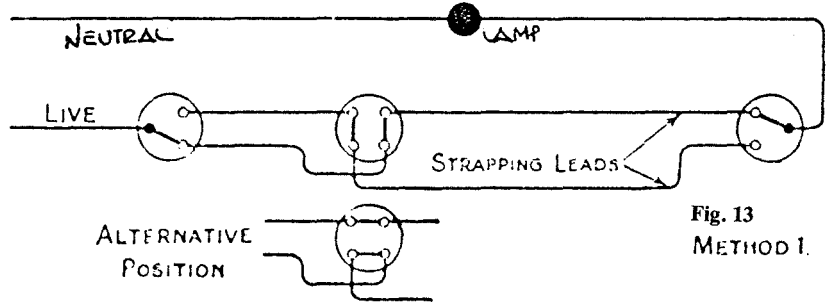


Fig. 13 METHOD 1.

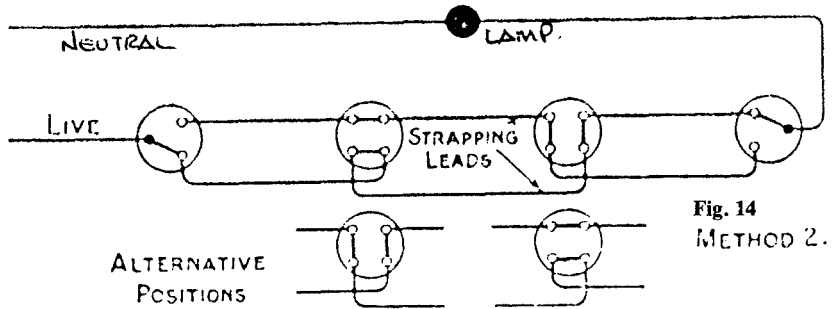
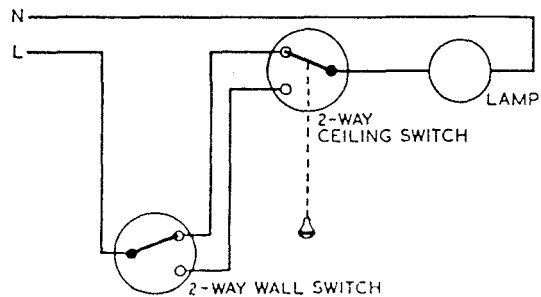
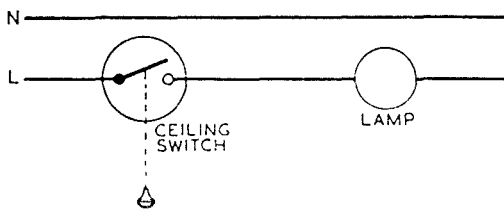


Fig. 14 METHOD 2.

Figures 13 & 14 - Showing Two-Way and Intermediate Switching.

Full-Cord or Ceiling Switches normally used in bathrooms.



Figures 15 & 16 - Showing Full-Cord Switches, One Way and Two Way.

As for this issue we shall end here though I would like to make it very clear that when working on electricity, **ALWAYS** obey all safety rules. Electricity is dangerous if proper safeguards are not taken. All of the rules for working with electricity boil down to one caution. Be careful and do not work on devices and appliances if in doubt or uncertain.

In the next issue we shall look at Illumination, the basic part of it and we shall also cover some more lighting and power circuits. Please note the following rules and regulations for your own sake:-

- Always be sure the power is turned off to the device on which you are working.**
- If you are not knowledgeable about the device or appliance on which you are working, don't try it - hire professional help.**
- Plan your work ahead of time.**
- Always check the local codes for your own protection.**
- Never replace a fuse or circuit breaker with one of a larger size. This could cause a fire or damage your wiring.**
- Never touch electrical fixtures when you are wet or standing on a wet surface.**

IL-VIZZJI U L-ADDOLOXXENTI

— mill-Ispettur
M. CALLEJA
(Skwadra ta' Kontra l-Vizzji)



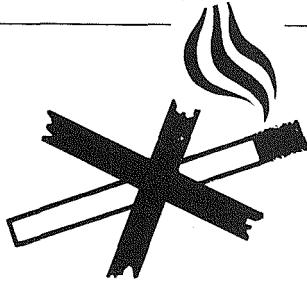
Gheziez Ġenituri,

□ Ta' kuljum kien jghaddili xi hsieb minn moħħi ma liema periklu jistgħu jhabbtu wiċċhom it-tfal taħt l-eta speċjalment meta jkunu wehidhom u 'l bogħod mid-dar, iżda kemm ilni stazzjonat fl-

iskwadra ta' kontra l-vizzji u qiegħed jiena stess niddilja ma' hafna minn dawn il-problemi, żgur li nista' nitkellem iżjed u flimkien magħkom il-ġenituri naħdmu biex b'hekk nippruvaw infarrku dawn il-problemi u jekk jista' jkun anke lil min jipprova johloqhom.

Sakemm it-tfal ikunu għadhom jattendu skola primarja ma naħsibx li wieħed ikollu għalfejn jal-larma daqshekk ruħu. Hawnhekk it-tfal ser ikunu dejjem ma' djul l-ommijiet tagħhom u b'hekk ċkejken huwa dak iċ-ċans li tifel jew tifla tinħakem minn xi vizzju li ser insemmi iżjed 'il quddiem. L-attenzjoni assoluta li għandha tinghata mill-parenti hija hekk kif l-ulied jibdedw jivjaggaw mill-villagġ jew raħal tagħhom għall-postijiet differenti f'Malta biex b'hekk jattendu l-iskola sekondarja. Hawnhekk jibdedw jiltaqgħu ma' ħbieb godda minn irħula differenti. Ma ninsewx li mhux it-tfal kollha huma intelligenti biżżejjed u jkunu mgħallma jghidu le għall-affarijiet li jkunu ħżiena, hu hawnhekk huwa l-iżjed perjodu kruċjali li jiltaqgħu miegħu dawk it-tfal illi jkunu kemmxejn dgħajfa. Dawn ta' l-aħħar jinħakmu minn xi vizzju u imbagħad gieli jkun tard wisq biex jinqalgħu minnu. Mhux biex nallarmakom iżda min jghid illi fil-gzira ċkejknha ta' Malta tagħna m'għandniex ruxmata tfal taħt l-età li ma kellhomx esperjenza biżżejjed u nħakmu minn xi vizzju, jiddispijaċini ngħid illi jkun qiegħed jahrab mill-verità kollha.

Jekk wieħed isaqsi ma' liema vizzji jistgħu jiltaqgħu t-tfal tagħna, żgur li r-risposta ser tkun id-droga. Iżda l-vizzji huma d-droga



biss? Dan niġu għalih iżjed 'il quddiem. Min-naħa l-oħra hafna ġenituri jaħsbu illi droga hija l-haxixa, eroina, kokaina, L.S.D. u xi medicina oħra bħall-pilloli u xi kapsuli biss. Ftit huma dawk li jaħsbu fl-alcohol u fis-sigaretti. Dawn m'humieq droga wkoll? Skond statistiċi li saru mill-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tas-Saħħa, gie stabbilit illi l-persentaġġ ta' mwiet kaġun ta' kankru fil-pulmun, fwied u sider kien hafna ikbar minn dak ta' inwiet bl-abbuż tad-droga imsemmija iżjed 'il fuq. Dan qiegħed ngħidu biex mhux meta naraw it-tfal speċjalment ta' età żgħira jpejpu xi sigarett jew jixorbu xi alcohol ma ngħidulhom xejn jew inkella nidħkulhom u nkompnu magħhom. X'inhi d-differenza bejn wieħed li jieħu l-eroina u l-ieħor li jpejpu u jixrob? It-tnejn qegħdin jagħmlu ħsara fin-nervituri tal-moħħ tagħhom iżda ta' l-ewwel jiftaħ għal tliet snin hajja fil-waqt li l-ieħor forsi jghix erbghin sena. Iżda x'hawn l-iżjed min jpejpu u jixrob jew inkella min jieħu l-eroina? Persważ li r-risposta issibuha wehidkom.

Għaliex tifel jew tifla jaqgħu vittmi ta' xi droga

Dawn li ser insemmu hawn taħt huma ftit mir-ragunijiet għaliex it-tfal jistgħu jinħakmu mill-vizzju qerriedi tad-droga:-

- Hafna tfal jibdedw sempliciment b'kurzità jew għax shabhom qed jagħmlu hekk;
- Ohrajn jieħdu riskju speċjalment jekk ikunu jafu li l-parenti tagħhom ser ikunu oppożizzjoni;
- Ohrajn għax ikunu mdejġin ma' tal-familja tagħhom jew għax ikun hemm tifrik fil-familja tagħhom;
- Ohrajn għax waslulhom l-ezamijiet jew għax iġġieldu mal-boyfriend jew inkella mal-girlfriend;
- Ohrajn għax mingħajr xogħol u b'hekk mingħajr flus fil-but;
- Ohrajn għax l-istatura tal-ġisem ta' shabhom hija isbaħ minn tagħhom;
- Ohrajn biex juru kemm huma heroes jew inkella għax isibu hafna flus fil-but jew jiġru fid-dar, speċjalment meta jkun hemm xi business fil-familja; u

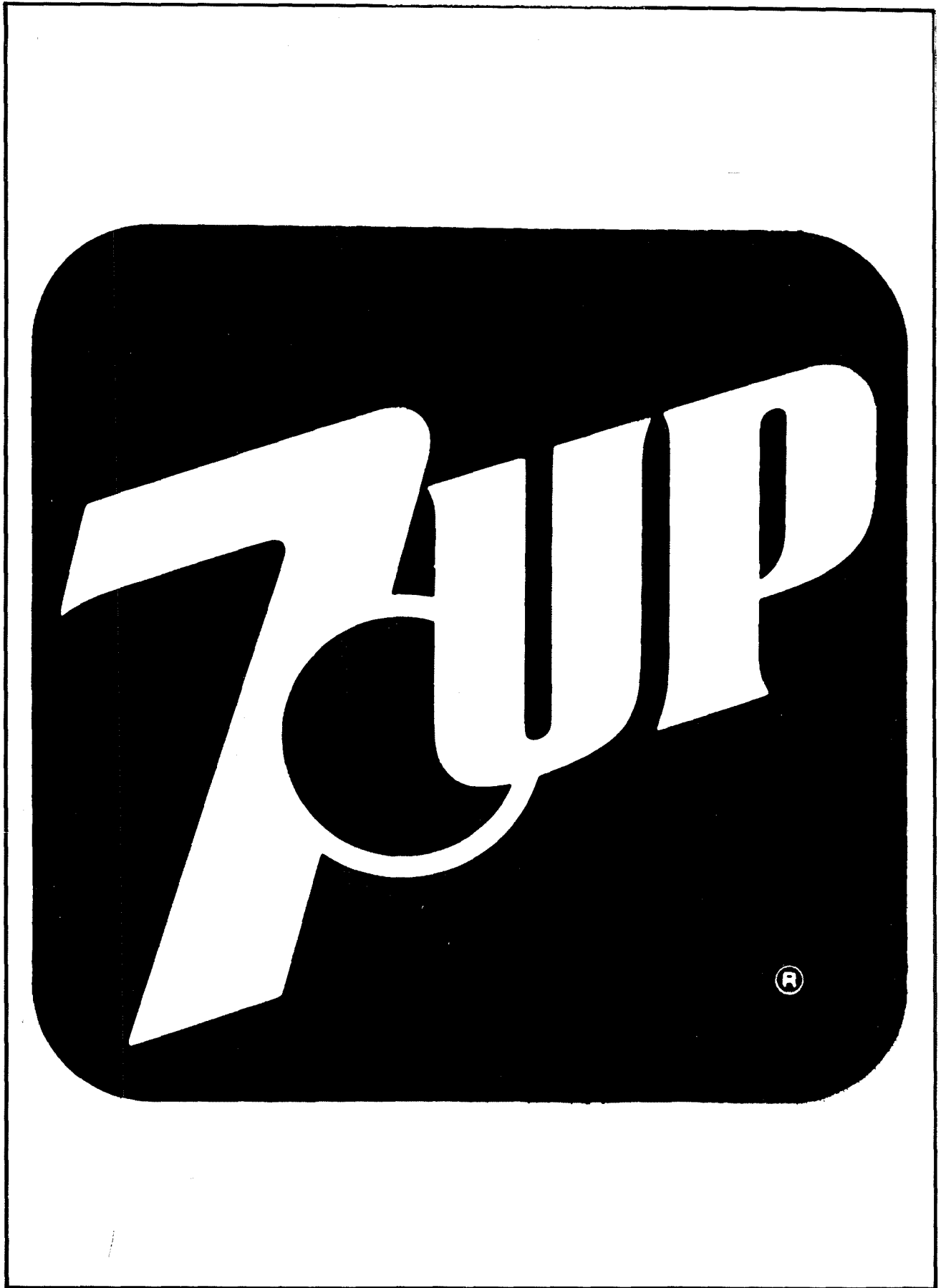


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• Muntanji ta' dizappunti oħrajn li niltaqgħu magħhom fil-hajja ta' kuljum.

Qabel ma niġi għal xi abbuži oħra li ta' kuljum jistgħu jiffaċċaw it-tfal speċjalment dawk li jkunu fi stat ta' adoloxxenza, nixtieq insemmi xi ftit punti li nahseb li huma utili hafna għall-ommijiet u missirijiet biex b'hekk ikunu jafu ma x'hiex jistgħu jiltaqgħu jekk it-tfal tagħhom ikunu qegħdin ibagħbsu xi tip ta' droga. Mhux faċli li taqbad lil xi hadd li ma jkunx jabbuza mid-droga ta' spiss jekk ma tabqdux fil-fatt. Hawn min jippreferi flok ipejje pakkett sigaretti kuljum, jistenna li jispiċċa mix-xogħol u jmur ipejje joint tal-haxixa fejn ma jiddisturbah hadd. Joint tal-haxixa jiswa daqs sitt sigaretti f'daqqa u hadd minn dawn in-nies ma jirrealizzaw illi maż-żmien il-haxixa tfarraklek iċ-ċelloli li għandna gewwa moħħna.

Hawn taħt ser insemmi xi sintomi u effetti li jistgħu jiltaqgħu magħhom l-ommijiet jew il-missirijiet jekk xi hadd minn uliedhom ikun forsi mċappas ma' xi droga.

- Jekk filli t-tifel energiku u dejjem jidhāk u f'daqqa waħda jispiċċa mdejjaq u bla saħħa;
- Filli tirraġuna u filli tirritalja b'aggressività kbira;
- Billi persuna titef l-aptit u b'hekk tonqos f'daqqa;
- Billi tibda titef l-interess f'affarijiet li qabel ma kienet tibdilhom ma' xejn i.e. 'hobbies', 'sports', 'schoolwork', eċċ;
- Billi ma tkunx tista' torqod jew inkella tghonos iżzejjed. Hawnhekk ukoll nindunaw illi l-ghajnejn jibdedw idemmghu u jista' jkun ukoll li l-abjad ta' l-ghajnejn ikun aħmar;
- Billi jibda l-kliem b'ieħor u nuqqas ta' ubbidjenza fid-dar u f'postijiet oħra speċjalment dawk li jkunu aċċessibbli għall-pubbliku;
- Billi jibdedw jonqsu l-flus mill-portmonijiet ta' l-ommijiet u mill-but tal-qalziet tal-missier, mill-kxiexen. Jibda jonqos ukoll xi deheb tal-membri tal-familja u xi affarijiet oħra minn gewwa d-dar;

IL-VIZZJI U L-ADOLLOXXENTI



Il-vizzji fit-tfulija huma iebsa biex jiġu megħluba fl-addoloxxenza.

- Billi nibdedw niltaqgħu ma' xi tbajja mhux tas-soltu fuq il-hwejjeġ, xi marki fuq il-gisem tat-tifel jew tifla, xi tip ta' rwejjah mhux tas-soltu;
- Billi niltaqgħu ma' xi trab mhux tas-soltu, u li jkun imgeżwer gewwa xi fidda, ma' xi fidda tas-sigaretti jew 'tin foil' mahruqa, xi siringi jew mgharfa mahruqa, xi pilloli jew kapsuli li qatt ma' jkunu deħru gewwa d-dar, eċċ.

QATT M'HU TARD GħALL-GHAJNUNA

Min-naha l-oħra, jekk Alla hares qatt xi genituri jhabbtu wiċċhom ma' xi haġa simili minn dawn li semmejt hawn fuq, hadd m'għandu għalfejn jallarma ruħu iżjed milli jmissu. Niftakru li qatt m'ahna weħidna u jekk ser nġajtu għall-ghajnuna żgur li ser insibuha. L-ewwel djalogu għandu jsir bejn il-genituri nnifishom imbagħad jekk ikun hemm bżonn mat-tabib tal-familja biex b'hekk nistabbilixxu l-każ tagħna sew. Nistgħu wkoll nifthu qalbna ma' genituri oħra li forsi nkunu nafu li xi wieħed jew waħda mit-tfal tagħom hija vittima ta' xi vizzju. Nistgħu wkoll induru fuq it-teacher ta' l-iskola u l-lum bħal ma jaf kulhadd wieħed jista' wkoll isib ghajnuna kbira min-naha tal-Caritas. Qatt ma huwa tard wisq. Wieħed għandu jkun jaf li mhux kull min imiss xi tip ta' droga ma halqu ser jibqa' bil-kilba għaliha iżda pjuttost kontra. Ftit huma dawk li ma jkunux jistgħu jinqalgħu mill-vizzju li jkunu daħlu fih. Bil-ghajnuna

tal-genituri u l-awtoritajiet żgur illi hafna mit-tfal ma jkomplux jinzlu fil-hama tal-vizzju li jkunu nħakmu fih.

Nahseb li fuq id-droga għidna bizzejjed u issa jeħtieġ li wieħed isemmi ftit x'tip ta' vizzji oħra jistgħu jiltaqgħu magħhom it-tfal fil-waqt li jkunu fil-assenza tal-parenti tagħhom. L-iktar perjodu li l-genituri għandhom jieħdu ħsieb lill-uliedhom huwa fl-istat ta' l-adoloxxenza tagħhom. F'dan il-perjodu it-tfal jibdedw jithawdu. It-tifla ssir xebba u t-tifel isir guvni, u b'hekk l-istatura ta' gisimhom ser tagħmel kambjament ukoll. Hawnhekk it-tfal ikunu bejn hda u sittax-il sena, u jibda ħruġ weħidhom lejn id-disco, u xi kazini tal-futbol, banda jew politiċi. Hawnhekk it-tfal ser jibdedw jiltaqgħu mal-vizzji kollha. Apparti d-droga li diġà semmejna fuq, wieħed jista' jiltaqa' ma' loġħob ta' l-azzard, li jikkonsisti f'kaxxi tal-loġħob, loġħob tal-karti fuq l-imwejjed tal-kazini, imħatri fuq il-futbol, lotto klandestin, eċċ. Fejn ser jispiċċa dak il-guvnott li jkun għadu kemm beda d-dinja?

Jisraq lil tal-familja tiegħu biex jilgħab. Jisraq minn gewwa xi dar u mbagħad meta jibda jogħla d-dejn jasal biex joqtol ukoll?

Ma' dawn jistgħu jiltaqgħu wliedna jekk wieħed ma jagħrafx jilqalhom mill-ewwel. Nahseb

IL-VIZZJI U L-ADDOLOXXENTI

dan li semmejt issa iżjed forsi jista' jigi applikat għat-tfal subien, iżda x'ngħidu għall-bniet? Għaliya nahseb illi t-tfal bniet għandhom iżjed minn x'hiex joqogħdu attenti. Nafu kemm hawn għuvintur li ma jridu jagħmlu xejn hliet li jgħixu fuq vagabondagg jgħifieri minn fuq dar haddiehor.

Dawn il-għuvintur insibuhom hdejn l-iskola f'xi karozza jistenew it-tfaliet herġin mill-iskola biex b'hekk joffruhom li jwasluhom lejn dar jew jeħduhom dawra. Hemm tfajliet serji li jinjoraw lil dawn in-nies u anke jgħiddu n-numru tal-karozza biex b'hekk imorru jirrapportaw l-għassa, jew jgħiddu lil ġenituri tagħhom jew inkella lit-teacher. Hemm tfajliet oħra li jkunu daqsxejn iżjed avventurużi u dan għal hafna raġunijiet u jmorru jirkbu ma' dawn l-ilpup lebsin ta' nagħaġ. Fejn taħsbu li jispiċċaw dawn it-tfal? Imkien hliet abbużati sesswalment. X'jigri minn din it-tifla li jkollha hajjitha daqshek bikrija?

KONSEGWENZI KOROH

Hafna jindunaw bl-iżball u jkomplu għall-hajja normali tagħhom iżda dawk il-ftit li jibqgħu b'għajnejhom bit-tajn ma jispiċċaw imkien hliet jiggerrew fit-triq u jagħmlu xogħol ta' prostituzzjoni. Kemm hawn tfajliet li għax għamlu ta' rashom sfaw jgħru fit-toroq jekk mhux ukoll b'xi zewġ itrabi li l-anqas biss iafu min hu missierhom. Din hija s-sitwazzjoni kerha li tista' taqa' fiha tifla taħt l-età jekk ma jkollhiex almenu min jifthilha ftit għajnejha.

Dan l-aħħar inżertajt kont qiegħed nitkellem ma' habib tiegħi Inġliż u mingħajr ma nafu gie d-diskors fuq kemm hemm abbużi u korruzzjoni ta' minorenni għewwa l-Ingilterra. Qalli wkoll illi hafna mil-lezzjonijiet li għandhom it-tfal fil-klassi huma biex ma jafdaw lil hadd hekk kif joħorġu mill-iskola jew waqt li jkunu qegħdin jilagħbu fejn id-

The Stranger Danger Song Say No, No, No

CHORUS

Say no to strangers
say no! no! no! no! no!
say no to strangers
Don't ever with them go
So, short or tall, thin or fat,
Young or old in a big flat hat,
Say no to strangers
Say no! no! no! no! no!

1st Verse

Hear's a story all policeman tell
To keep you safe and keep you well
A stranger's someone you don't know
Away with them you never go.

2nd Verse

Walking home or going to school
Never go with strangers is the golden rule
Just be safe as you are.
Don't take sweets or ride in car.

dar tagħhom u tu-playground. Jgħidulhom ukoll biex qatt ma joqogħdu barra sa wara li jidlam. Dawn il-punti li ser insemmi hawn taħt jigu mfakkra ta' sikwit lit-tfal ta' l-iskola għewwa l-Ingilterra.

Dawn il-punti hekk utili

• "Never go out with a stranger. Never get into a stranger's car. Never accept sweets or money from a stranger. Always play with friends - never alone, always be back home before dark. Always tell your mum or dad where you are going and when you will be back. If you are ever frightened, ask an adult lady for help - or go to the Police Officer and some things and some people are never what they seem."

għandhom dejjem jinżammu f'moħħ it-tfal biex b'hekk zgur hadd ma jinħakem minn xi vizzju milli semmejt hawn fuq. Barra minn dawn il-punti hekk sbieħ, dan il-habib tiegħi għogbu wkoll jagħtini diska li giet miktuba

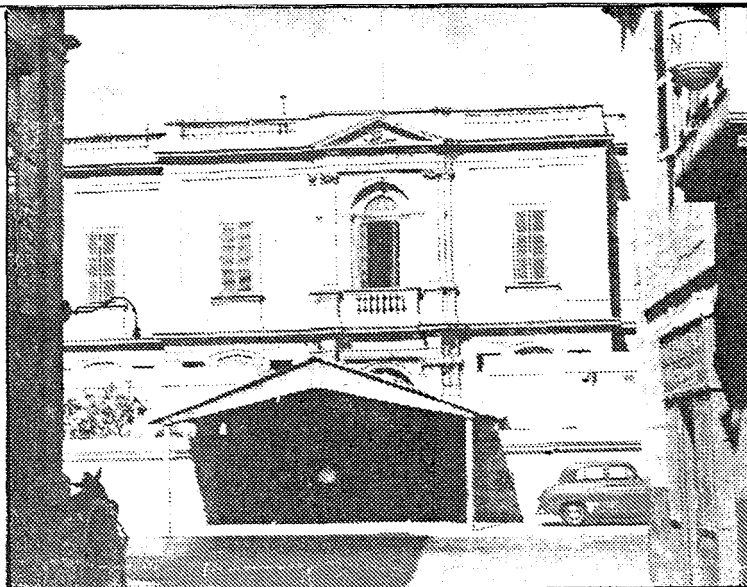
minn Pulizija stess u li jiena għalkemm ser ngħidilkom il-kliem tagħha issa għandi l-hsieb ii nsemmagħha lit-tfal tagħna fil-party tal-Milied li l-Pulizija jorganizzaw ta' kull sena.

NIKKUMBATTU L-HAŻEN

Nahseb li għal-lum inħoss li għidt bizzejjed iżda nixtieq li għall-inqas ma jkunx ta' xejn. It-tfal għandhom ta' kuljum jaħsbu fuq dawn il-versi hekk sbieħ li hemm fuq id-diska, u b'hekk ma tantax ikunu jistgħu jicċappsu ma' xi vizzji minn dawn li semmejna iżjed 'il fuq. Nafu li għandna diversi nies li jtlajjaw mat-toroq u l-għan tagħhom huwa wieħed biss, li jippruvaw iħazznu dak li hu tajjeb. Mela eja flimkien inqumu fuq saqajna u nippruvaw ma nħallux lil dawn il-ftit nies bil-għatx jippruvaw ikisru dak li nkunu bnejna aħna fit-tfal tagħna tul l-ewwel snin tat-trobbija tagħhom.

Ma ninsewxi li t-tfal huma tagħna u jekk ma nieħdux hsiebhom aħna minn huma dawk li ser jgħiddu hsiebhom?

IL-KWARTIERI TAL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA TA' MALTA



Id-Depot kif kien wara li kien serva bhala Sptar Centrali.

minn L.M.

•**QABEL** ngħid xi haga fuq il-Kwartieri Generali tal-Pulizija, ta' min jinnota li l-Korp qatt ma gie provdut bi kwartieri mibnija għall-kwalità tax-xogħol tiegħu bhala tali, izda dejjem gie mogħti lokal skond iċ-ċirkostanzi. Inhoss li dan mhux trattament tajjeb għal min irid imexxi u jzomm l-ordni fil-pajjiż, meta lanqas lokal ma kellu addattat biex jaqdi dmiru. Li ma kienx għall-hegga li kellhom il-Kummissarji u l-ufficjali li dejjem hadu l-interess biex ikabbru u jżviluppaw il-htigijiet necessarji għall-membri tal-Korp, kieku żgur li l-Pulizija qatt ma kien ikollha post xieraq minn fejn tkun tista' teżerċita l-poteri tagħha. Kull fejn kien il-Korp huwa dejjem okkupa post ma' uffiċini, u Dipartimenti oħra tal-Gvern.

Qabel il-wasla tal-Kavallieri ta' San Gwann, l-amministrazzjoni tal-Pulizija kellha l-ufficini tagħha fl-Imdina, fejn il-kap il-'Capitano della Verga', kellu r-residenza ufficjali tiegħu kif ukoll it-tmexxija tal-Gzira. L-ordnijiet kienu joħorgu mill-Università (l-gvern ta' dari). Għalkemm mal-miġja tal-Kavallieri sar hafna tibdil fil-hajja tal-gzejjer tagħna, però dak li jolqot ix-xogħol tal-pulizija baqa' l-istess.

Il-Kap beda jissejjah 'Gran Visconte' minhabba d-dinjità tiegħu. Ta' min jgħid li dak iż-żmien kienu jezistu diversi gruppi ta' pulizija, biex ngħid hekk, taħt kapijiet differenti u ma kienux organizzati. Fl-1802 Captain Alexander Ball, nizzel il-Qorti mill-Imdina għall-Belt Valletta, fil-palazz imsejjah il-Klistanija, fi Triq Merkanti, (kelma li kissirniha minn Castellania, li originat minn Castellano, Kap tal-Pulizija).

Fil-bidu ma kienx jissejjah 'headquarters' izda normalment skond ir-rank li kien ikollu l-kap. Per eżempju, meta l-Kap kien ikun Spettur Generali, allura kien



Il-berga ta' Auvergne.

jissejjah 'Ufficio dell' Spettore di Polizia'. Dan kien l-ewwel isem fl-imghoddi. Dan jidher minn dokument ta' l-ewwel ta' Jannar, 1818 u li għandna nasumu li dan kien tal-Kmandant Rivalora, peress li kien Spettur Generali bejn 1313-22. Fi żmien Charles Godfrey, imsejjah Magistrat tal-Pulizija Ezekuttiva, bejn 1832-44, l-Uffiċċju Principali tal-Pulizija, kien jissejjah

'Magistrate of Executive of Police Office'.

HEADQUARTERS B'DIVERSI TITOLI

Fit-12 ta' April 1839, peress li t-titolu tal-mexxej tal-Korp sar Spettur allura beda jissejjah 'Ufficio dell Spettore', li kien fil-Belt Valletta, eżattament fil-bini tal-Qorti, Berga ta' Auvergne, li nbriet fis-snin 1570-74, u giet

IL-KWARTIERI TAL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA TA' MALTA

imgarrfa matul il-gwerra 1939-45. Dan il-post dam iservi bhala Ufficju Principali ghal hafna ~~smm~~. Kien jissejjah ukoll Police Office u Central Police Office. Minn dan il-post kienu johorgu d-direttivi u li struzzjonijiet kollha mill-Kapijiet tal-Korp, kif ukoll il-pulizija fuq il-'beats'.

Fost il-hafna rapporti li kienu jsiru fuq il-pagi u l-kundizzjonijiet tax-xoghol tal-pulizija, fi zmien il-Kummissarju C.W. Duncan, fl-1917, dan kien issuggerixxa li l-pulizija jkollha l-Kwartieri Generali taghha, minn fejn jista' jinghata ta'hrig mehtieg lir-rekluti u ghal dan il-ghan ippropona zewg postijiet:- a) il-Palazz ta' l-Inkwizitur tal-Birgu; b) il-Manoel Island il-Gzira.

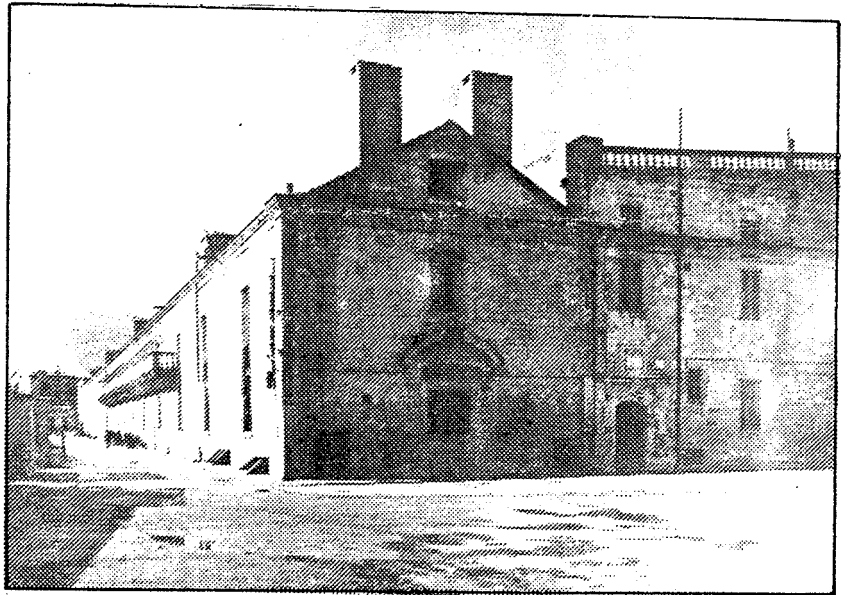
IL-KORP BIL-H.Q. GHALIHOM

Izda konsegwenza ta' l-irvellijiet tas-Sette Giugno fl-1919, il-Kwartieri Generali gew trasferiti ghas-Sacra Infermeria, (Dar il-Mediterran ghall-Konferenzi). Dan sar maghruf skond Messagg mahrug mill-Kurunell H.W. Bamford, li kien jghid 'headquarters of the Malta Police have been brought into being at the Valletta Military Hospital, Strada Mercanti, from 1st December, 1919' u ghall-ewwel darba fl-istorja tal-Pulizija akkwistaw 'headquarters' ghalihom.

F'dan il-lokal tqiegheed il-Korp kollu mill-Kummissarju sal-Kuntistabbli, l-ufficini kollha bil-garaxx u l-kavallerija. Ta' min jghid li dan il-post kien zdingat hafna u sar hafna xoghol biex minn dawk is-swali u btiehi li kien hemm jigu konvertiti ghall-uzu tal-Korp tal-Pulizija. Bejn 1916-22, kien jissejjah 'Commissioner's Office, Valletta', izda l-Kummissarju Bamford kien isejjahlu Police Depot, li ghadu jissejjah hekk sal-lum.

Il-Korp dam jokkupa dan il-lokal bhala Depot, ghal madwar 20 sena, bejn 1919-39, li kienu episodju ta' glorja ghall-Pulizija, li fih ghamlet progress kbir kemm f'dik li hija amministrazzjoni, tmexxija u dixxiplina u kemm fil-glieda kontra l-kriminalita'. Kelmtejn fuq din is-Sacra Infermeria.

Wara li l-amministrazzjoni ta'



Id-Depot kien ukoll fil-post fejn illum hemm 'Dar il-Mediterran ghall-Konferenzi'.

l-Ordni giet trasferita mill-Birgu ghall-Belt Valletta, kienu nbnew bosta palazzi sbieh u lussuzi, fosthom kien hemm is-Sacra Infermeria, li bdiet tinbena fl-1574, fi zmien il-Gran Mastru J. La Cassiere, li fi zmienu nbena wkoll il-Kon-Kattidral ta' San Gwann. L-Ordni hasset il-htiega li ghandha tibni sptar modern biz-zejjed biex jilqa' numru kbir ta' pazjenti, peress li l-poplu beda jikber gmielu.

Il-bieb principali kien fi Strada Mercanti. Il-faccata tieghu kienet inbniet fl-1712, mill-Gran Mastru Perellos. Fi zmien il-Kavallieri kien mizmum tajjeb u immodernizzat skond ic-cirkostanzi taz-zmien, sakemm gew il-Francizi u ghamlu herba minnu u serqu kull ma setghu jieghdu maghhom.

Kienet ilha zmien iccaqcaq ix-xniegha li konna resqin lejn gwerra mondjali, minhabba l-egoizmu ta' min kien b'sahhtu ghar-reghba li kellhom zewg ditaturi biex jahtfu lid-dinja taht idejhom, u f'dawn ic-cirkostanzi l-Awtoritajiet f'Malta ma qaghdux idejhom fuq zaqqhom u bdew jimmobilizzaw lill-gzejjer Maltn.

Wiehed jirrifletti li d-Depot tal-Pulizija kien fil-qalba tal-Port il-Kbir, u nistghu ngbidu fic-centru ta' Malta espost ghall-periklu li facilment seta' jigi attakkat u l-

pulizija tigi mwaqqfa meta tant hemm bzonnha fil-gwerra.

HEADQUARTERS F'SANTA VENERA

Wahda mill-ahjar decizjonijiet li ttieghdu kienet, li l-Awtoritajiet tal-Pulizija fl-1939 bl-ordni tal-Gvernatur, ittrasferew il-'headquarters' ghall-Fleur de Lys, Sta Venera, biex il-pulizija tkun aktar tista' tikkoncentra x-xoghol taghha ghall-gid tal-komunita'. Ghal dan il-ghan biex iservi ta' 'Headquarters', gie maghzul il-Konservatorju Vincenzo Bugeja.

Ghalkemm dan il-post ma kienx addattat ghal dan l-iskop, bil-hidma tal-membri tal-korp, dawk il-hafna kmamar zghar gew imkabbra biex setghu jinzammu numru ta' Pulizija li dak iz-zmien bdew jissieghbu 'emergency squads' (li ironikament kont nifforma wiehed minnhom). Maz-zmien inbnew ufficini godda u komplew zdiedu ghall-htigijiet u l-bzonnijiet tal-membri tal-Korp.

Il-Pulizija damu jokkupaw dan l-Istitut mill-1939 sal-1954, u ezattament fil-15 ta' Marzu, 1954, id-Depot gie trasferit ghall-Isptar Centrali, Floriana. B'hekk inghalaq episodju iehor li fih il-pulizija hadmet bla heda ghall-kawza tal-liberta' fid-dinja,

zminijiet koroħ li l-gzejjer tagħna għadew minnhom matul il-hames snin ta' gwerra li Malta kienet imdahhla fiha.

Jiena, bħala ex-membri li fil-gwerra kont wiehed milli servejt fil-Korp, u hadt kenn f'dan l-Istitut Vincenzo Bugeja, ma' hafna minn shabi, inħossni kburi li tajt sehmi biex il-Korp tal-Pulizija jagħmel isem ta' għeħ u glorjuż li jibqa' mniżżel fl-istorja ta' pajjiżna.

IL-KONSERVATORJU VINCENZO BUGEJA

Kelmejn fuq il-Konservatorju Vincenzo Bugeja: Fl-20 ta' April, 1876, tqegħded l-ewwel gebla ta' dan il-konservatorju. Dam tiela' erba' snin u fit-18 ta' Mejju 1882 gie inawguratur uffiċjalment. Madwar 50 tifla bdew il-mixja tagħhom ta' hajja aħjar imwarrbin mill-qerq tad-dinja. Il-ħsieb tal-Markiz Vincenzo Bugeja kien nobbli. Huwa ried li jingabru dawk it-tfal li kienu neqsin minn dik l-imħabba tal-ġenituri tagħhom, tfal iltiema. Kemm il-Markiz kif ukoll martu l-Markiza kellhom f'moħħhom li dawn it-tfal ikunu 'l bogħod mit-tentazzjonijiet li toffri d-dinja, u hemmhekk isibu l-faraġ u jgħixu decentement u moralment bħat-tfal tagħhom.

Qabel ngħaddi għat-transfer tad-Depot mill-Istitut ta' Vincenzo Bugeja għall-Isptar Centrali l-

IL-KWARTIERI TAL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA TA' MALTA

Furjana, ta' min jgħid kelmejn interessanti fuq dan il-lokal. L-eredi tal-Markiz Bugeja, fil-pretenzjonijiet tagħhom rigward il-Konservatorju, ipprezentaw protest fil-Prim Awla tal-Qorti Civili, sa mill-1952, kontra t-tmexxija tal-kumitat li kien imexxi dan il-konservatorju. Wiehed għandu jkun jaf li għalkemm il-lokal kien għadu okkupat mill-Korp, it-tmexxija tiegħu kienet taħt idejn kumitat format 'ad hoc'.

B'din il-kawża nħolqot ċirkostanza xejn sabieħa, li anke kienet tolgot lill-Korp tal-Pulizija, wara li kien ilu jokkupah għal madwar 14-il sena. F'din il-kawża ġew imħarka bosta personalitajiet distinti, fosthom il-Prim Ministru, Ministri u nies oħra. Il-kawża damet sejra erba' snin. Fl-1954, il-kumitat responsabbli fil-kontroprotest tiegħu rrisponda li 'il-konservatorju kien ġie rekwiżizzjonat mill-Gvern Kolonjali fl-1939, taħt l-'emergency Power Regulations' biex jiġi utilizzat għall-ħtigijiet tal-Pulizija fi żmien il-gwerra.

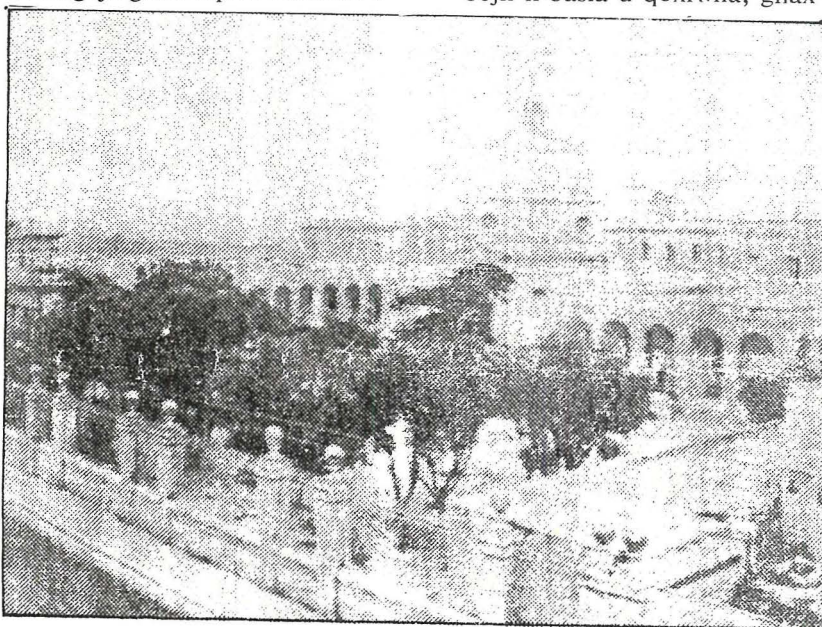
Il-Gvern Malti nduna u dawn ir-regulamenti ta' emerġenza kienu 'ultra vires' u kien se jidħol bejn il-basla u qoxritha, għax il-

Korp kien qed jużah illegalment u kien qed ifixkel l-iskop li għalih gie mibni, għalhekk il-gvern ta' ordni lill-Kummissarju biex mill-aktar fis jitlaq mill-konservatorju, izda ġara li hadd ma kien għadu jaf fejn id-Depot kien se jibda jiffunzjona. Żmien ma kienx hemm, id-deċizjoni riedet tittiehed fi ftit granet.

Wara hafna diskussjonijiet bejn il-Pulizija u l-Gvern, gie deċiż li d-Depot mill-inqas zmien possibbli, jittrasferixxi għall-Isptar Centrali l-Furjana. Din id-deċizjoni tant saret bil-għaġġla li fl-Isptar kien għad hemm il-pazjenti fis-sodod. Il-problema kienet, kif se joqogħdu dawk l-uffiċini kollha, izda bil-ġen kollu li kien hemm saru preparamenti temporanji biex fihom jitrekknu u jitqassmu l-uffiċini ta' l-Uffiċjalità tal-Pulizija u l-uffiċini li jaqdu lill-pubbliku. Fil-11 ta' Marzu 1954, id-Depot gie stabbilit f'dan l-Isptar.

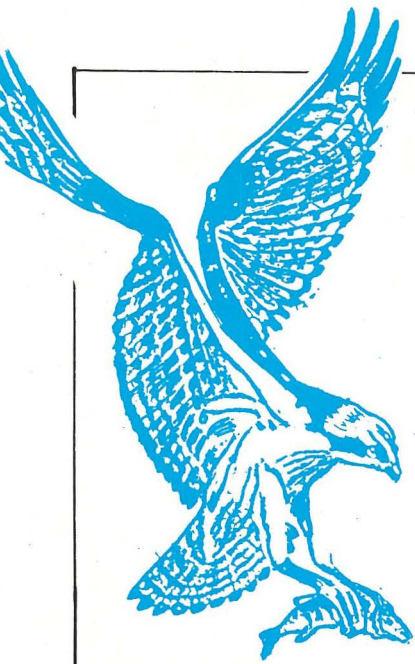
Il-kostruzzjoni ta' dan l-Isptar jafha lill-Gran Mastru Antonio Manoel de Vilhena. Għall-ħabta ta' l-1734, kien sebbah is-sabborg tal-Furjana, b'hafna palazzi u beni sbieħ u storiku, fosthom il-Kwartieri Ġenerali. L-iskop ta' dan il-palazz kien li fih jiġbor dawk it-tfaliet f'qar biex ikunu jistgħu jitgħallmu xi sengħa bħal ħjata, bizzilla u snajja oħra sakemm jizzewġu flok li jiġġerrew u jbiegħu għeħom. Għalhekk dan il-lokal beda jissejjah 'konservatorju', fl-1885 inbidel l-isem għal 'Casa d'industria'.

Fl-1836 hawn Malta giet il-Kummissjoni Austin & Lewis, biex tirrikmanda lill-Gvern riformi fl-amministrazzjoni tal-gzejjer. Wiehed mill-pariri kien li l-Gvern għandu jagħlaq dan il-post u t-tfaliet għandhom jintbagħtu f'postijiet oħra. Fl-1850 wara li saru xi modifikazzjonijiet gie miftuħ bħala Sptar Centrali ta' Malta.



L-Istitut Vincenzo Bugeja f'Santa Venera serva wkoll bħala 'Depot' tal-Korp tal-Pulizija.

Referenzi:-
 'Il-Pulizija' V3, N1,
 V6, N7,
 V5, N4,
 V2, N11
 V7, N3.



OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

PART 1

by Inspector **MARTIN E. BAYLISS**

As from this month the Police Magazine will start presenting a comprehensive survey of the World's Birds to show them as they are, a natural living entity. I shall try and explain something of their origin and evolution, their distributions, life histories, behaviours and their relationships to one another, and to their environment. On today's issue I shall start off with the mostly known seed-eaters.

The 375 or so seed-eaters of the World fall into 3 well-marked groups: the 112 Goldfinches and allies, the 107 Waxbills and the 156 Weaver Finches, of which the nominate Ploceinae forms the largest of 4 closely allied subfamilies. The species within each of these 3 groups are closely related and share common ancestry, but that all three branched from the same parent stock is doubtful. While they share enough basic features to suggest some degree in kinship, many scholars now believe they arose from different parts of Eastern Hemisphere, and hence may each deserve family rank.

The Ploceidae show no close ties to any other World family, and we are still hoping to find fossil clues to their ancestry. Their closest similarities are to the World seed-eaters, for, as previously pointed out, the evolution of these two great avian complexes has been closely parallel. In addition to their stout, conical, seed eating bills, the ploceids also show a reduction in the size of the outermost, or 10th, primary feather, though not so strongly as in their western counterparts. Many ploceids, the Goldfinch subfamily in particular, retain a discernible 10th primary, which is usually less than half the length of the 9th. The feather has disappeared only in the most highly evolved types.

Other anatomical points of difference between the two families are manifest in the palate bones and jaw muscles. Rictal bristles, usually obvious in the seed-eaters are poorly developed and often absent in the ploceids. Two striking characteristics separating the families are the relative sizes of their legs and bills. In the

Old World family the tarsus is relatively short, never longer than the middle toe with its claw. The exposed portion of the upper bill is relatively long, always more than twice the length of the gony (the central ridge of the lower bill from its tip to the point of forking). The reverse is true for both these characteristics in the New World Fringillidae.

The Goldfinches and their relatives in the subfamily are typified by the European Goldfinch, which feeds commonly on thistle seeds. Its generic name, bestowed on the subfamily, derives from the latin "carduus", a thistle. The carduelines are best developed in Northern Hemisphere, and evidently originated in the Eurasian land mass we now





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call the palaeartic region, where 64 species of 20 genera exist today. From this centre the goldfinches have spread throughout Africa (30 species) and the Americas (32 species). Several species have reached the East Indies and the Philippines, but none is known from Australia or the Pacific Islands.

With few exceptions they are tree-dwelling forest birds. All habitually sing during their peculiarly undulating flight, and their social instincts are highly developed. Few are strongly migratory, but most northern species move irregularly southward in winter. They travel in compactly unified flocks, and a number of species nest in loose colonies. Unlike the other ploceids, they build compactly woven, open cup nests, usually placed in tree branches well off the ground, except in the few species such as the Redpolls that nest in treeless areas. Incubation is usually by the female alone, but the male feeds her on the nest and helps rear the young. A noteworthy aspect of their nesting habits which goldfinches share with the waxbills is their lack of nest sanitation. These are among the very few higher passerines that do not remove the nestlings faecal matter from the nest.

Colour and moult patterns vary throughout. Some are streaked and mottled; others are clothed in solid hues. The sexes may be alike of different, and in many the males don a bright breeding dress of yellows or reds which they moult after breeding. In these species the winter males and first-year young resemble the females. In the European Goldfinch the sexes are alike the year round. In the congeneric American Goldfinch the sexes differ, and the male dons his bright-yellow and black breeding plumage in spring and doffs it in the late summer.

The European Goldfinch's neat beauty, its pleasant song, and the ease with which it is kept

in captivity make it a popular cage bird, and thousands used to be caught for this purpose. A number of attempts were made to introduce the European Goldfinch to the United States during the 19th century, and releases were made in Oregon, Missouri, Ohio, New Jersey and Massachusetts, as well as Bermuda. Though small populations still persist in favoured spots along the south shore of Long Island, the species found conditions to its liking only in Bermuda, where it is now one of the common resident birds. It has also been introduced in Australia and New Zealand.

CLOSE RELATIVES

Close relatives of the Goldfinches are the European Twite and Linnet, and the northern most members of the family, the circumpolar Redpolls that breed in the arctic tundra the world around and migrate southward in winter to temperate latitudes. Widest ranging of the subfamily are the 22 very similar yellowish Siskins found in coniferous and deciduous woodlands throughout the Northern Hemisphere. Siskins have acclimatized themselves southward in Africa to the Cape of Good Hope. One Siskin has been isolated in the coniferous mountain forests of Hispaniola long enough to become generically distinct. The only other strictly American genus is the strong-billed Evening Grosbeak of northern forests, which flocks irregularly in winter and often comes to window box feeding places in the northern states, for sunflower seeds.

Prominent among the reddish-coloured is the Purple Finch of North America, replaced in Eurasia by the Scarlet Finch and several Rose Finches. Very similar to the Purple Finch is the slightly smaller and brighter Mexican House Finch, a common garden bird from California southward through Mexico. In 1940 cage-bird dealers in southern California shipped numbers of these birds, caught illegally in the wild, to New York dealers for sale as "Hollywood Finches". Alert agents of the Fish and Wildlife Service spotted

this violation of the International Migratory Bird Treaty Act and quickly put an end to the traffic. To avoid prosecution the New York dealers released their birds. The species were soon noted in the wild on nearby Long Island, and it has slowly been increasing its range ever since. The Mexican House has now pushed northward into Connecticut and southward into New Jersey. It has also been introduced in Hawaii.

One of the largest is the 9-inch Pine Grosbeak. The male is dull-red, the female greyish brown with a yellowish crown and rump. The Pine Grosbeak breeds circumpolarly in the pine-spruce belt across Northern America and Eurasia, wintering irregularly southward. Similarly distributed are the Red and White winged Crossbills. Both males are ruddy, both females brownish. The Crossbills strong bill with uniquely overlapped tips is an ideal tool for prying seeds out of tough evergreen cones, and the birds are seldom found far from conifers. They do eat other seeds, and they feed their young on insects.

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

Crossbills have pushed southward following the evergreens in both hemispheres. A population of Red Crossbills inhabits the Central American highlands from Guatemala to Nicaragua. A wandering group of White winged Crossbills that reached Hispaniola still lives with the endemic in the highland conifer forests.

Well-known Eurasians include the Hawfinch of Europe, a husky-bodied bird named for its fondness for the seeds of the hawthorn. In eastern Asia, the Hawfinch, is replaced by the 9-inch Japanese Grosbeak. Found across Eurasia are 10 geographical races of the Bullfinch, which is admitted to the American list on the basis of staggering records in Alaska. The Bullfinch is popular as a cage bird in Europe and the Orient, and is prized for the lovely pink colour of the male's breast and for its sweet piping calls.



OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

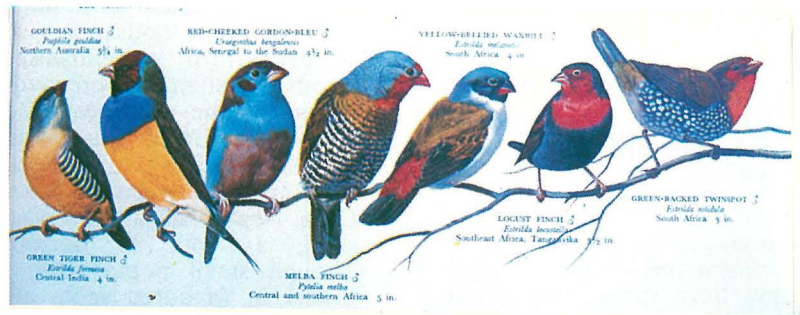
THE CANARY

The best known of all cage birds, the Canary, is a cardueline finch of the Siskin type. Wild Canaries still exist on the Canary Islands, whence they were imported into Europe as cage birds in the 16th century. They live on the Azores and Madeire Islands as well. Other relatives of the same genus occur in Africa and Europe, best known of which is the Serin. The wild Canary stock is olivish above streaked with brown and black, and greenish yellow below.

Centuries of selective breeding, in captivity both for colour and for song and crossing with closely related species have produced the many distinctive varieties now available.

The second subfamily of Seed-eaters, are also great favourites among cage birds fanciers. The appeal of the Waxbills is their bright colour, spritely liveinless, and ready adaptability to confinement. They are poor singers, and though some males have pleasant warbling notes, most of them are limited to simple chirps, hisses, buzzes, and subdued chattering. Members of this kadleidoscopic group are known to the trade by such fanciful and descriptive names, such as, Man-nakins, Munias, Parrotfinches, Negrofinches, Firefinches, Locustfinches, Crimsonwings, Cut-Throats, Silver-Eyes, Blue-bills, Cordon-Bleus, and Grenadiers, to mention but a few.

Despite their great diversity of colour, they are a remarkably uniform group anatomically and in habits and behaviour. Native to the tropical parts of the World, Africa, Southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia, the 107 species are divided among 15 genera. All are very small birds, 6-inches in length at most, with short, stout, pointed bills. They are non-migratory and generally resident wherever they occur. They like open grasslands, reedy marshes, or the brushy



borders of forest edges and clearings. All are ground feeders that live mainly on the small seeds of grasses and sedges, augmented by a few insects and an occasional small fruit or berry.

FLOCKS OF DIFFERENT SPECIES

The Waxbills are highly gregarious and customarily go about in flocks, sometimes of tremendous size, often containing 3 or 4 species. Many of them nest colonially. All build large domed nests, globular or bottle-shaped, but notably flimsy and of loose construction, and with side entrances. A number of them build separate nests for roosting. They lay large clutches of from 4 to 10 pure-white eggs. Both sexes build the nest and care for the young, and the male usually helps to some extent with the incubation, which runs from 11 to 17 days.

While Waxbills do not remove their nestlings' droppings, these always dry up quickly, crumble away, and do not foul the nest excessively. The nestlings have bright patches of colour inside the mouths, the sight of which is thought to stimulate the parent's feeding reactions. The young mature rapidly and are able to breed in the first year.

The nominate genus contains 28 species ranging from Africa to Australia. Typical of the genus is the Common Waxbill, found over most of Africa south of the Sahara in reed marshes. The Yellow-Bellied Waxbill lives in small flocks along forest edges or in thick tangles of undergrowth bordering streams. The tiny Locust Finches move about wet grasslands in dense swarms, and are almost impossible to see when

feeding on the ground. When disturbed they rise and fly straight and fast with rapidly whirring wings and drop quickly again into concealment in the grass.

Other African species are the Green-Backed Twinspot, which eats termites as well as grass seeds, and the Oranged-Cheeked Waxbill, which has become established in Puerto Rico from escaped cage birds. Other favorite cage birds are the several Cordon-Blues, common around villages and cultivated lands in East Africa. The Cordon-Blues often build their domed nests near those of wasps for protection, and occasionally use the abandoned nests of weaverbirds, re-lining them with feathers. The 3 species of Red-Faced Melba Finches are inconspicuous inhabitants of thorny thickets and undergrowth, where they search about quietly on the ground for small seeds.

The Red Avadavat - a corruption of Ahmadabad, the Indian city from which the first were sent to Europe, Avadavants live in dense swarms in reedy marshes and wet grasslands. They nest irregularly throughout the year, but most often in the rainy season, when food is plentiful. Netted in quantity for the live bird trade, they become tame confiding in captivity.

The 30 species of Mannikins found from Africa across southern Asia to the Caroline Islands and southward to Australia, are one of the largest groups. Most of them are reddish-brown, variously patterned with black and white. They are grassland birds of savannahs and reedy marshes. These prolific little birds lay 4 to 8 eggs and in captivity rear up to 5 broods a year. The young breed



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before they are a year old.

Mannikins often congregate in swarms in grain fields. The Chestnut Mannikin is one of the main pests of rice growers in the Philippines and Malaya, Flocks of Bronze Mannikins traipse about the open lands of the Congo following the food supply of grasses and grains ripen. Bronze Mannikins roost communally jammed in on top of one another in old nests and in special nests they build for sleeping. One of the brighter members of this group is the Java Sparrow, common in bird shops where it is sold as a cage bird. This plump grey bird tinged with pink on the belly has two large white ear patches and light-pink bill. It makes an attractive pet, but its presence in rice fields is not relished by farmers. Its fitting scientific name is "Padda Oryzivora", which means the paddy-fields rice-eater.

GOULDIAN FINCHES AND CLOSE RELATIVES

Limited to the Australian and Oriental region are 23 species of colourful Grass Finches or Parrot Finches divided among three genera. Typical of the nine species, known in Northern Australia as Painted Finches or the Purple Breasted Finches, is the Gouldian Finch. Gouldian Finches have the tail pointed instead of square, and live in small flocks in open grassy country, often near water courses. A close relative and a common Australian bird is the Zebra Finch, often seen in cages, with its zebra-barred black and white tail, chestnut ear patches, and pink bill. These finches build bottle-shaped nests of dried grasses in a bush or low tree, sometimes in tall grass, and occasionally in tree hollows, an unusual departure in this sub-family.

Also with pointed tails are the nine Parrot Finches, bright green in colour with contrasting reds and blues. Most of them live

along forest edges, and they are frequently found in bamboo tangles, where their green colours are very hard to see. A widespread member is the Blue-Faces, or Three-Coloured, Parrot Finch, a resident of many Pacific Islands from the Solomons, New Hebrides, and Loyalty Islands, northward to the Carolines and westward to the Bismark Archipelago. Others occur in the Philippines, Malaya, Papua and Northern Australia.

The third assemblage of seed-eaters are the Weaver Birds, and are composed of four sub-families, the Buffalo weavers, the Sparrow Weavers, the Typical Weavers and the Widow Weavers. The Weavers have by far their greatest development in Africa, where the group arose. From here members of two sub-families have pushed widely through the palaeartic and the fringes of the oriental region, and one of the Sparrow Weavers, the House Sparrow, has, with the help of man, become perhaps the most widely distributed and familiar small bird in the world.

Though a few species are solitary, most Weavers are highly gregarious, and some have brought social development to its highest point in the bird kingdom. They are named for the highly complex many of them weave, some of which are tremendous communal structures. Others do not weave at all, but build crude, clumsy conglomerations of sticks and straws. One group of Widow Weavers, are social parasites and build no nest. The sex life of many Weavers is highly involved. They have intricate courtship patterns, and polygamy is common throughout the group.

Though few Weavers have well-developed songs, most are quite noisy. Their calls are simple chirps and chattering. Their voices tend to be harsh and monotonous. Essentially sedentary birds, few Weavers have developed regular migration patterns. Many wander widely in search for food, and some shift their breeding grounds seasonally or from year to year. Though usually found in open country, they occupy many types of habitat. A very few live in deep forests; some like the open woodlands, others rocky hillsides;

many dwell in savannahs, grasslands, or marshes. A number of them, the House Sparrow in particular, have tied their destinies to man and live most successfully around human habitations.

The most primitive and uniform group are the three Buffalo Weavers. These large, stocky African Sparrows are 8 to 10 inches long, two of them dressed in sombre black and browns, the third with a white head and underparts. Buffalo Weavers roam the dry savannahs and veldts in small flocks of a dozen or so, feeding on the ground about equally on insects and grass seeds. They build bulky compartmented nests of sticks heaped together on the branches of large trees, and strew thorny twigs along the supporting limbs to discourage climbing marauders. They may build 8 or 10 nests in the same tree, each nest with two or more inner chambers occupied by separate pairs with separate entrances facing outward in different directions.

SUCCESSFUL DWELLER

Prominent among the 35 Sparrow Weavers is the House Sparrow, whose generic name "Passer", Latin for Sparrow, is bestowed on the entire order of perching birds. Native to Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa, the House Sparrow is the most successful city and town dweller of all birds, and has followed European civilization all over the world.

It was introduced to North America in 1852 – in a Brooklyn N.Y. cemetery – and its subsequent spread throughout the settled parts of the continent is now practically complete. It has been almost equally successful in South Africa, South America, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii. A few introductions have failed. House Sparrows were unable to survive in southern Greenland, which is not surprising. In the Philippines they were unable to compete with their close relative, the Eurasian Tree Sparrow, which had already been introduced there from Asia and occupies the same niche around villages.

The Eurasian Tree Sparrow



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closely resembles the male House Sparrow, and the sexes are alike. Wildspread in cultivated regions from Central Europe to China, Korea and Japan, this species is just an ubiquitous around towns as the House Sparrow, and a great nuisance in the rice-growing regions. Tremendous flocks descend on the paddies as the rice ripens in the autumn, and all sorts of scarecrow, noisemakers, and smoke are used to discourage them, but with little effect. The Japanese net them by millions – between 5 and 10 million are sold annually.

Their plucked bodies hang in the markets, their necks inserted in twists of rice-straw rope in skis of 10 each. In season they are common delicacy at Oriental dinners, and in Tokyo little street-side stalls sell them broiled on skewers over charcoal and flavoured with soy sauce. Broiled to a crisp and eaten bones and all, they are quite tasty. A small population of Eurasian Tree Sparrows is resident around St. Louis, Missouri. They were introduced in 1870 but never spread.

SNOW FINCH AND ROCK SPARROW

Close to the “Passer” group is the Snow Finch of the southern Eurasian mountains. The Snow Finch nests above 4500 feet in the Pyrennes, Alps, Apennines and the Balkans, and up to 16,000 feet in the Himalayas. Familiar to mountain climbers and common about Alpine hostels, the Snow Finch looks like a female House Sparrow with patches of white in its wings. Another allied group is the Rock Sparrow, found on dry rocky slopes and semideserts from South Africa northward to southern Europe and the Himalayas.

The Sparrow Weavers build untidy bulky nests, always domed with the side entrance when out in the open. More frequently the House Sparrow and its close kin

appropriate a crevice among rocks or a hole in a tree or building which they fill with a mass of straw, twigs, feathers and trash. The House and Tree Sparrows frequently nest under house caves wherever they can jam a cranny with nesting material. The House Sparrow lays 4 to 9 white eggs heavily speckled with grey which the female incubates practically alone. The incubation and fledging periods each average 13 to 14 days, and two or more broods are raised annually.

Most specialized of the Sparrow Weavers is the Social Weaver of South Africa, whose large communal nests are sometimes mistaken at a distance for native huts. From 100 to 300 pairs of Social Weavers pool their efforts to build their apartment dwelling, which may be 10 feet high and 15 feet in diameter, usually high in the branches of a sturdy tree, preferably one standing by itself in the open.

The birds start by building a communal roof, a waterproof canopy of straw thatch. Hanging from the underside, each pair weaves its own retort-shaped nest chamber, entered by a tube woven from the bottom. Sparrow Weavers nest in South Africa mid-summer, around Christmas time. Each pair lays 2 to 4 dull-white eggs, heavily speckled with dark grey. Each flock remains about its nest tree throughout the year, chattering to one another, although they have no true song. When not nesting they forage in small flocks for grass seeds and insects, and return at night to roost in the shelter of their dwelling.

The typical Weavers number about 109 species, most of them African, a few in Southern Asia. In most of this group the sexes are unlike. The dull-brown females resemble female House Sparrows, while the males in breeding dress are usually bright with yellow and black. After the breeding season the males don an “eclipse” dress much like that of the female. The young resemble the female throughout the first year and do not mature into breeding dress until the end of the second year. A few nest solitarily, but most are highly social and nest in colonies which run from few pairs to millions. All weave

beautiful flasklike or retort-shaped nests, with the entrance either a side or through a long tube from the bottom.

The Village Weaver, a common resident around native settlements throughout much of Africa breed on large isolated trees that may contain hundreds of nests, which are not united into a single structure as with the Social Weaver, but are built separately, each on its own twig or branch. The male bird starts the nest by weaving a frame of palm fibres, obtained by nipping a small slit in the palm front and tearing off a long strip by flying away with it in his beak. On the framework he leaves an inverted flask, entered through a funnel from the bottom. The female finishes the nest by lining it with softer material. Though in some colonies the sexes are about in balance, there is often an excess of females. When a male has one female safely ensconced on her eggs, he usually starts a new nest at once for another mate.

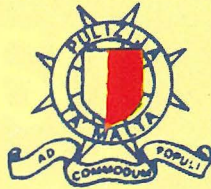
‘HANGING’ NESTS IN VARIOUS SIZES

A similar specie is the Baya Weaver, an exceedingly common bird in India, Indochine and Malaya. Its flask nests hang in colonies of 8 or 10, sometimes 50 to 100, from the trees in rural villages. As with the Village Weaver, the male Baya starts the nest, weaving a firm support of grass fibres around a branch, from which he plaits a hanging loop. To the loop he weaves thick walls, and adds a hallow tube for access down one side. This varies in length from a few inches to several feet. When the outside of the nest is complete, the hens begin to appear at the colony, and each makes her choice of the structures built by the males.

TO BE CONTINUED

IN NEXT ISSUE

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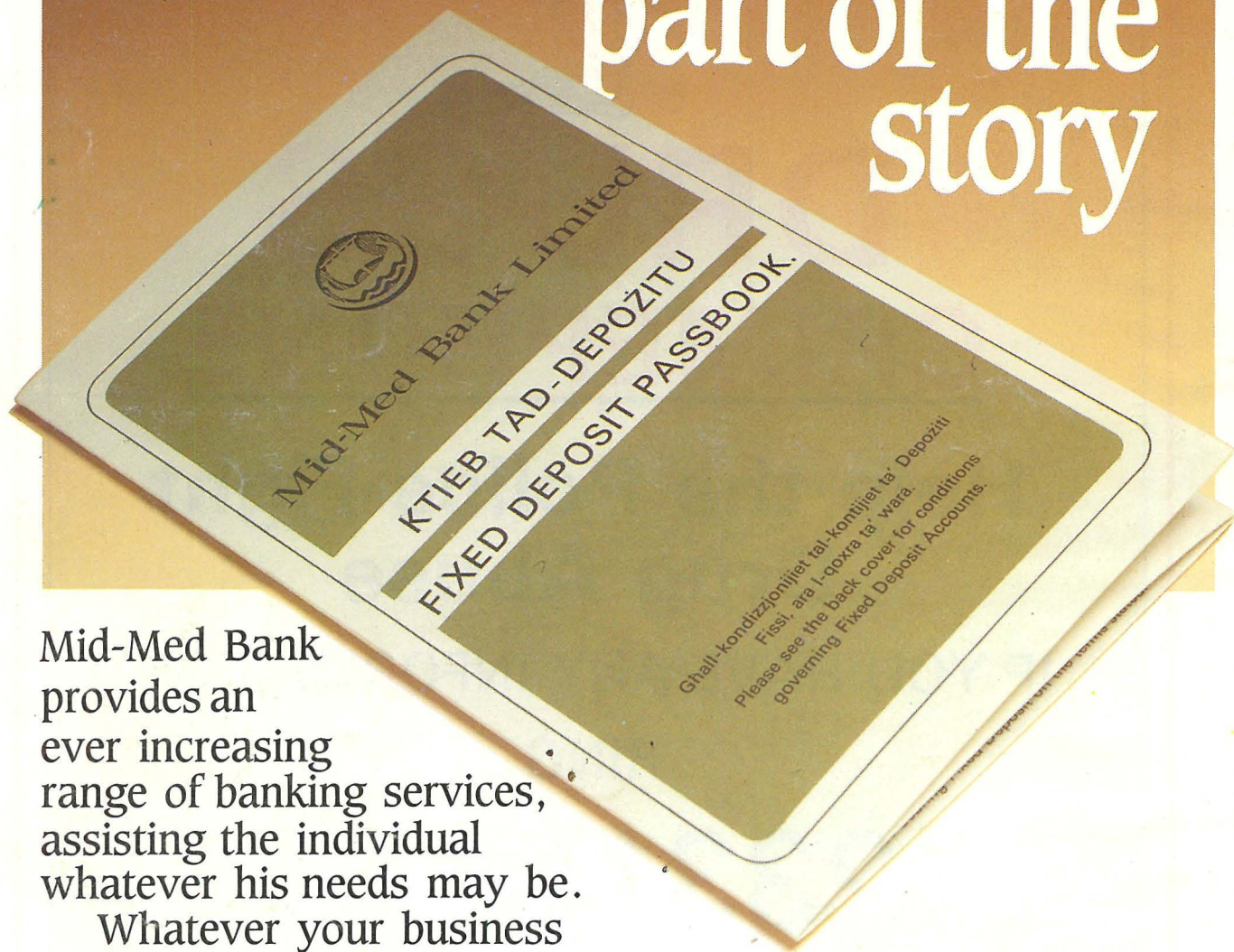
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