

# IL PULIZIJA



MELTENSIA  
01 DEC 1989

*"Papà, fil-Milied  
se tkun magħna?"*





**AIR MALTA**

**We promise you  
a warm welcome.**





# IL-PULIZIJA

SETTEMBRU/DIĊEMBRU 1988

Organu tal-Pulizija  
Stampat fil-Union Press

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## EDITORJAL:

# Il-membri tal-Korp u l-festi tal-Milied

*Iż-żmien ta' matul dawn il-festi huwa żmien wisq mistenni minn hafna nies li minn hafna żmien qabel jippreparaw u jippjanaw kif sejrjn iqattgħu dawn il-ġranet. L-attivitajiet soċjali kemm familjari kif ukoll dawk organizzati mill-postijiet tax-xogħol ma jonqsux u għal xi whud dawn ikunu ferm mistennija.*

*Sa minn ġranet qabel dawn il-festi, in-nies fit-toroq jibdeu jagħtu lil xulxin l-awguri tal-festi. Id-djar jiżżejnu u kulhadd jipprepara minn qabel biex jgħaddi l-festi aħjar mis-snin ta' qabel.*

*Għalkemm hafna minna ma jistgħux jipprogrammaw minn hafna żmien qabel kif se jgħaddu dawn il-ġranet minhabba n-natura tax-xogħol tagħna, madanakollu dan ma jfissirx li dawn il-festi qishom ġejjin ta' xejn, għaliex dak li ma nistgħux nattendu għalih f'xi ġurnata minhabba x-xogħol, inkunu nistgħu nattendu f'xi okkażjoni oħra.*

*Min għandu mpjieg li jkun jaf minn żmien qabel li f'dawn il-ġranet ma jkunx xogħol, ikun jista' jagħmel programm kif se jgħaddu dawn il-ġranet mal-familja tiegħu. U hawn nidhlu aħna. Għall-pulizija u l-familji tagħna l-istorja hija differenti. Dawn il-ġranet ta' festi jfissru ġranet ta' xogħol bħal ġranet oħra jew jekk mhux xi ftit aktar. Għal pulizija li tgħaddi l-lejl tal-Milied u l-Ewwel tas-sena mal-familja, hija biss xewqa. Hija verament kiefra l-hajja tal-pulizija speċjalment f'dawn il-festi tisma' lit-tfal tagħna jgħidulna "PAPÀ, FIL-MILIED SE TKUN MAGHNA?"*

*Dan huwa d-destin ta' kull membru tal-Korp tal-Pulizija. Dan huwa li joffri l-impjieg tagħna. Id-dmir lejn pajjiżna u s-soċjetà, jiġi l-ewwel u qabel kollox.*

**IL-BORD EDITORJALI TA' DAN IL-MAGAZINE JIXTIEQILKOM  
IL-MILIED IT-TAJJEB U SENA MIMLIJA RISQ U HENA,  
LILKOM U LILL-FAMILJI TAGHKOM.**

## KOPERTINA:

*Żewġ itfal ta' wiehed mill-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija qegħdin jaħsbu jekk il-papà tagħhom huwiex ser ikun magħhom id-dar fil-ġranet tal-Milied minhabba n-natura tax-xogħol tiegħu.*

Ritratt tal-kopertina meħud minn PS 112 J. Scicluna



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# MILL-ASSOĊJAZZJONI TAL-PULIZIJA

Hekk kif qiegħed nikteb din il-paġna, għadu kif gie ppubblikat il-Magazine li hareġ dan l-aħħar (Lulju-Awissu 1988), fejn wara saru kummenti minn dawk li qraw din il-paġna ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni. Dawk li kkummentaw tkellmu dwar il-mod li bih semmejt kif l-Assoċjazzjoni taħsibha dwar il-mod kif il-Pulizija dejjem giet trattata mill-Awtoritajiet. Uħud waslu għal-konklużjoni li aħna konna kritiċi hafna u bil-miftuħ zzejjed. Kien hemm oħrajn li qalu li tkellimna sewwa u missna ilna li bdejna nitkellkmu hekk.

Aħna ma' dawk ta' l-ewwel ma naqblux, għaliex la ktibna kif ktibna fil-Magazine tagħna – u dak li ktibna kien veru, m'għandniex għalfejn noqogħdu lura. Li ma naqblux miegħu hu dwar dak li jrid jesprimi ruħu fuq il-Pulizija meta dan l-istess membru jinqeda b'xi gazzetta lokali u fl-istess hin jibza' juża l-mezz li wiehed jista' juża billi jinqeda bil-Magazine ufficjali tiegħu. F'diversi okkażjonijiet oħra semmejt f'dan il-Magazine 'l hteġa li wiehed għandu jikkontribwixxi billi jesprimi dak li jhoss f'dan il-Magazine tagħna.

Kif jaf kulhadd aħna bhala membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija ma nistgħux niktbu fil-gazzetti izda fil-Magazine tagħna għandna dritt niktbu kemm irridu, sakemm inżommu ruħna mal-linja tal-verità u ma nkunux qegħdin noffendu lil hadd personalment, jew li nikxfu xi sigrietni professjonali tax-xogħol tagħna.

Aħna dejjem konna ċari fid-doveri tagħna bhala Pulizija, kif ukoll bhala membri tal-Kumitat ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija, u għaldaqstant kif dejjem sostnejna li kull membru tal-Korp għandu jagħmel id-doveri tiegħu sewwa, hekk ukoll insostnu b'wiċċna minn quddiem id-dritt li jkollna kundizzjonijiet xierqa tax-xogħol – u jekk dawn id-drittijiet ma ingħatawx inkunu minn ta' quddiem li nġhidu dan. L-Assoċjazzjoni mhix qiegħda hemm biex togħġob lil dak jew lil iehor, izda qiegħda hemm għad-drittijiet tal-membri tagħna.

Fil-11 ta' Ottubru ta' din is-sena, Kumitat magħmul mill-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija kellha laqgħa ma' l-Onor. Dr. Guido Demarco LL.D., M.P., Ministru ta' l-Intern, fil-Palazz il-Belt. F'din il-laqgħa ġew diskussi diversi punti li l-Assoċjazzjoni il-

**Rapport mis-Surgent  
649 M. SALIBA**

**Segretarju,  
Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija**

ha żmien tikteb fuqhom lil Amministrazzjoni. Fuq hafna minn dawn il-punti l-Ministru wera qbil fil-prinċipju dwar it-talbiet tagħna, u kien hemm punti oħra li jitolbu aktar studju u diskussjonijiet. Waqt il-laqgħa ntweraw ċar il-preokkupazzjoni tal-Ministru li jixtieq itejjeb l-'Image' tal-Korp kif ukoll li tiz-zied l-effiċjenza. Aħna qbilna miegħu dwar dan u wegħdnh li se nkomplu nishqu mal-membri tagħna l-impenn li kull wiehed minna għandu jagħmel hiltu kollha sabiex igib 'il quddiem l-isem tal-Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta. Waqt id-diskussjoni li kellna semmejna fost hwejjeġ oħra l-fatt li aħna bhala membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija ninsabu privi minn ċerti drittijiet li l-Kostituzzjoni tal-Pajjiż tagħti liċ-ċittadini tagħna, u għalhekk li ċerti talbiet li aħna ressaqna quddiem il-Gvern qegħdin isiru sabiex jagħmlu tajjeb bhala kumpens għannuqqas ta' dawn id-drittijiet.

Il-laqgħa li damet madwar siegħa u nofs kienet wahda kordjali hafna.

Kif kellu l-okkażjoni drabi oħra nsemmi li s-salarju tal-membri tal-Korp huwa wiehed miżeru meta tqabblu ma' dawk ta' haddiema oħra kif ukoll maż-żminijiet tal-lum. Meta l-policy tal-Gvern dwar il-pagi kienet iffriżata, kull haddiem baqa' kif kien, izda meta l-Gvern nehha din il-Policy gara li haddiema oħra tal-Privat, kif ukoll dawk li huwa Parastatali bdew jinnegozjaw diversi Ftehim Kollettiv god-da, u b'hekk dawn bdew jagġornaw il-pagi maż-żminijiet tal-lum

– bil-konsegwenza li hafna mill-haddiema tal-Gvern, u hawn qiegħed insemmi fosthom il-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija li bqajna lura sewwa meta tipparaguna mal-haddiema tal-Privat l-oħra. Hemm bżonn li s-salarji jiġu agġornati b'mod li jitnehhew id-diversi anomaliji li jeżistu u b'hekk ix-xogħol tagħna jkun jista' jiġi apprezzat aktar.

Nagħlaq din il-paġna bil-linje għegġeg lil membri tagħna sabiex jikkontribwixxu lejn shabhom i-Membri tal-Korp billi jiktbu f'dan il-Magazine tagħhom kull ilment u suggeriment li jkollhom, għaliex b'hekk biss nistgħu nwaslu l-messaġġ tagħna lejn dawk li huma f'pożizzjoni li jirrangaw id-diversi ambigwitajiet li kienu jeżistu u għadhom hemm sal-lum.



**Il-President  
u l-Kumitat  
ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni  
tal-Pulizija jieħdu din  
l-opportunità sabiex  
jixtiequ lil kulhadd  
IL-MILIED IT-TAJJEB  
u SENA ĠDIDA  
MIMLIJA HENA,  
BARKA U RISQ**



# X'IRIDU L-PULIZIJA

MINN  
LORRY MUSCAT

•KONT ili żmien naqra u nisma' dwar hafna tgergir u lmenti minn diversi membri tal-Korp fuq is-servizz twil li jridu jagħmlu biex jirtiraw bil-pensjoni. Għalhekk xtaqt li nikteb xi haġa fuq din il-materja li żgur qed iżzomm hafna zghazagh milli jidhlu fil-Korp tal-Pulizija.

Wiehed jistieden lill-Ministru tal-Pulizija biex jara jekk wasalx iż-żmien li jikkonsidra l-pożizzjoni tal-membri tal-Korp rigward dan l-ilment gustifikat li jolqot serjament il-ħajja tagħhom. Barra minn dan illum is-salarju mhux biżżejjed komparat ma' dak ta' l-impjegati fl-industrija privata.

Niftakar li ahna l-ex membri konna dhalna fil-Korp min-ħabba, apparti l-missjoni ta' kun-ċistabbli, l-inċentiv li kellu fuq impjegati oħra, ezattament li iż-żmien tas-servizz għall-pensjoni kien ta' 25 sena.

Meta saret ir-riforma bejn l-1948/50 u iż-żmien tas-servizz għall-pensjoni gie mnaqqas, hafna zghazagh li kellhom edukazzjoni tajba u anke universitarja bdew jithajjru jidhlu fil-Korp. Maż-żmien bosta kienu dawk li rtiraw b'rank għoli; b'hekk dik l-impresjoni li kellha l-Pulizija, li kienu jidhlu biss dawk l-irġiel li kellhom persuna goffa u mingħajr edukazzjoni, oċdjet tinbidel. Hekk iċ-ċirkustanzi vantaġġjuzi li kellu l-Korp dak iż-żmien kienu tajbin għax iż-żmien għall-pensjoni minn 33½ sena, (jigifieri wiehed minn tlieta ta' mitt sena) jitnaqqas għal 25 sena. Illum, bl-istess argument għandu jitnaqqas, għax kif żviluppaw il-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol fost l-impjegati l-oħra l-Korp baqa' ferm lura.

F'din il-paġna tidher skeda tal-ħinijiet tax-xogħol kif maħduma minn impjegati oħra:

Impjegati	Pulizija
40 siegħa fil-gimgha	46⅔ fil-gimgha*
Jithallsu tax-shift	xejn
Sibtijiet, Hdud u festi pubbliċi	xejn
jithallsu doppju	xejn
Xahar shut-down fis-sena	Esposti għall-elementi kollha
Normalment jaħdmu taħt is-saqaf	Sajf u Xitwa
Jistgħu jagħmlu strikes	Ma jistgħux

\* Wiehed ikun gustifikat li jressaq dan l-ilment quddiem il-Ministru u l-Awtorità Għolja tal-Pulizija, meta tqis li l-pulizija jaħdmu 46⅔ siegħat fil-gimgha, dan ifisser li jkun qeghdin jaħdmu 6¼ siegħat zejda fil-gimgha aktar minn haddiema oħra, dawn is-siegħat zejda jammontaw għal 351 siegħa fis-sena, li fi granet igibu 43.87 gurnata, li għal 30 sena li jagħmel fis-servizz, igibu 1316.25 granet, li jfissru madwar 3 snin u 219-il gurnata, meta kkalkulat fuq 8 siegħat xogħol kuljum. Trid tittiehed ukoll konsiderazzjoni ta' dawk il-membri li dahlu wara l-15 ta' Jannar, 1979, għax skond l-Att Nru. XII ta' l-1979, dawn biex jieħdu l-pensjoni shiha jridu jirtiraw mis-servizz wara li jagħlqu l-61 sena.

Wiehed jara li l-membri tal-Korp m'għandhomx jiġu paragonati ma' impjegati oħra fix-xogħol tagħhom li jistgħu jibqgħu jaħdmu sakemm jilhqqu l-età li jirtiraw meta x-xogħol ta' pulizija huwa daqshekk ta' strapazz; fuq kollox wiehed ma jistax jimmagina li jara membru bl-uniformi ta' 61 sena li jkun għadu kapaċi jzomm l-ordni pubblika. Sa fejn naf, kulhadd jaqbel li għandek tiehu l-aħjar mill-membri meta dawn ikunu fizikament b'saħħithom u lesti li jaqdu dmirhom biex jiproteġu liċ-ċittadin.

Meta wiehed iqis in-natura tax-xogħol tal-pulizija ma' impjegati oħra jsib li hemm differenza kbira fix-xogħol tagħhom; ma nsemmux ix-xogħol li jagħmlu matul il-lejl meta suppost li qiegħed għall-irqad; anqas il-granet shan tas-sajf, fejn impjegati oħra għandhom hin biżżejjed għall-mistrieħ u għar-rikreazzjoni, mentri fl-istess hin ix-xogħol tal-pulizija jirdoppja. Barra milli huwa xogħol anti-patiku u ta' riskju l-pulizija jaf-frontaw għal kull periklu li jista' jinqala' biex tinzamm il-paċi pubblika.

Irrid ngħid ukoll li waqt li had-diema oħra għandhom il-hin u jafu l-kwalità ta' xogħol tagħhom, il-pulizija ma jafux ma x'hiex sejr in jiffaċċjaw, għax mhux l-ewwel darba li jkunu

ddettaljati għal xogħol tali u wara jiġu ordnati għal xogħol ieħor, aktar skifuż, ta' periklu u ta' nkwiet, bil-konsegwenza li jistgħu faċilment isibu ruħhom imwegga'.

Ahna nħossu li meta membru jkun serva għal 25 sena fis-servizz u ta saħħtu u l-enerġija tiegħu fix-xogħol iebes li jirrikjedi l-Korp dan ikun biżżejjed biex jiġi rikompensat għall-hidma li jkun wettaq matul iż-żmien li ta kemm dam fis-servizz. Nagħlaq billi nappella lill-Onor. Ministru biex jintervjeni f'din il-problema delikata li minnha jiddependi l-futur tal-Korp tal-Pulizija.

**Niehu din l-opportunità biex inwassel f'isem l-ex membri shabi l-ilmenti tagħna lill-Gvern b'mod speċjali lill-Ministru tal-Finanzi, biex jikkunsidra l-pożizzjoni tagħna li meta rtirajna mis-servizz il-paga kienet baxxa hafna u per konsegwenza l-ħajja llum qegħda ssir aktar iebes u ma nistgħux ngħixu diċentement maż-żmien tal-lum. Ahna ġejna nwegħdin bosta drabi li l-pensjoni tagħna għandha tiġi aġġornata ma' l-aħħar rank li kellna qabel irtirajna mis-servizz, viż-a-viż mar-rank tal-lum.**





## SILENT DRILL DISPLAY

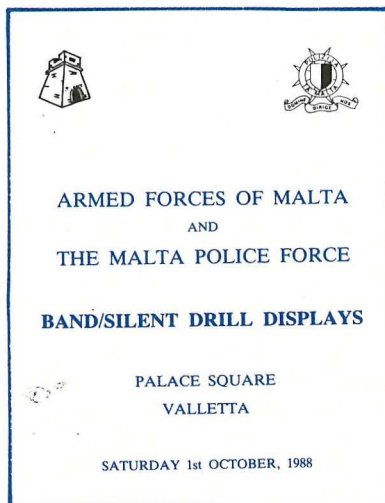
*The Team led by its Drill Commander marching on the Palace Square to commence the "Silent Drill" display.*

The idea cropped up of forming a Malta Police Drill Display team whilst I, together with P.S. 1337 C. Curmi and P.C. 36 P. Calleja both members of my staff were watching a video recording of last year's military tattoo which is held annually in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Helped by a team of twenty-six enthusiastic volunteers, training proceeded to commence on the 24th of June, 1988 and carried on throughout those relentless hot summer months at Fort St. Elmo and Luċa barracks spurred on by the inspired music of the Armed Forces of Malta Band. When convinced that the required standard had been reached, preparations were taken in hand for the big test, that of giving our first public appearance; it was finally decided that this would take place at the Palace Square, Valletta on Saturday 1st October, 1988.

To further enhance the occasion it was decided to introduce a new uniform, especially for this team, which consisted of a black beret, black trousers, blue shirt, white cravat and a shoulder insignia suitably inscribed with the team's motto "Elegance, Rhythm and Precision".

The contingent marched off from Sarrja Street, Floriana via City Gate to Republic Street, accompanied by the Armed Forces



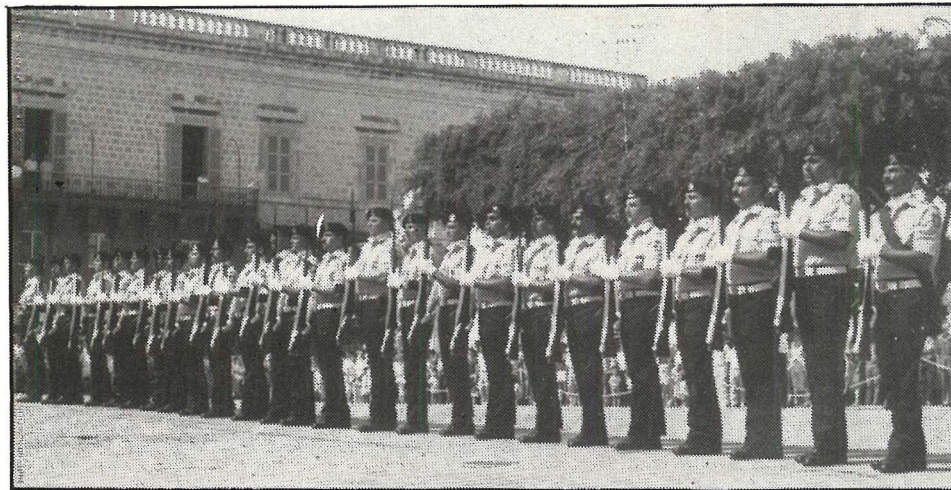
of Malta band. In Republic Street hundreds of locals and tourists lined the street and at times burst into spontaneous applause as a sign of approval and appreciation. After forming up on the Palace Square it was now the turn of the A.F.M. Band, under the direction of the bandmaster, Warrant Officer Class I George

### *By Inspector Harold W. Harrison*

Debono L.(Mus.)L.C.M., to entertain the public with an impressive band display to the tune of popular military marches. Following the band display the moment of truth finally arrived – the public was to be regaled with over half an hour's demonstration of silent drill which required solid teamwork and utmost concentration; the slightest error could prove disastrous. However, the weeks of preparation stood them in good stead and what followed was an impeccable display of precision drill. The Arms drill movements with the 7.62mm self-loading rifle used for the occasion were all from the drill manual and only the intricate continuity was devised purposely for the display. The silent drill display team ended its demonstration by the playing of

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*The Team according a 'Salute' to the Hon. Dr. Guido Demarco, B.A. LL.D., M.P. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs and Justice, whom accompanied by the Commissioner of Police Mr. Alfred A. Calleja, watched the display from the Palace balcony.*

## THE TEAM

The newly formed 'Silent Drill Display Team' under the command of Inspector Harold W. Harrison is composed of the following other ranks:-

P.S. 1337 C. Curmi, P.S. 1226 F. Debono, P.S. 270 F. Bezzina, P.C. 23 P. Camilleri, P.C. 36 P. Calleja, P.C. 140 C. Saliba, P.C. 634 W. Imbroll, P.C. 434 P.P. Sammut, P.C. 446 M. Frendo, P.C. 564 G. Schembri, P.C. 939 L. Mariani, P.C. 772 D. Agius, P.C. 869 C. Buttigieg, P.C. 931 J. Scicluna, P.C. 1051 J. Newell, P.C. 959 G. Grech, P.C. 967 A. Barbara, P.C. 1036 S. Mallia, P.C. 1345 A. Chetcuti, P.C. 1224 P. Bezzina, P.C. 1310 D. Bugeja, P.C. 1334 C. Farrugia, P.C. 1434 E. Fenech, P.C. 1482 C. D'Anastasi, P.C. 1009 J. Cassar and P.C. 184 S. Cacciattolo.

the National Anthem and according a salute to the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs and Justice the Hon. Dr. Guido de Marco, B.A., LL.D., M.P. and the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Alfred A. Calleja.

Later in the day at the Police Academy at Fort St. Elmo, the Hon. Dr. Guido de Marco accompanied by the Commissioner of Police inspected the newly formed squad and congratulated them for their sense of discipline, precision, elegance and excellent display rendered on the Palace Square.

Also present at the academy were a group of Belgium Policemen and their families who were in Malta on an exchange visit organised through the International Police Association. They praised the team for the fine

display they had just witnessed and requested to be photographed together, a request which was gladly entertained.

On the following day the Commissioner of Police sent his own message of congratulations to the team, the contents of which are reproduced below.

**“Allow me to congratulate you all on your fine and faultless silent drill display yesterday at the palace Square, Valletta, The perfection and drill discipline executed by the team in such a professional way was observed by the capacity crowd attending the display. Suffice it to say that your performance was highly commended by a very high ranking member of a foreign military drill team who had the occasion to watch the display.**

**I want you all to be proud of yourselves in the same manner I fell proud of you. A very big well done.**

**For all your efforts, prior to and on the day of your fine performance, you are being granted two days extra off duties as a sign of appreciation. 9 9**



*The Team marching at the 'Recover' in Quick Time during its performance on the Palace Square, Valletta.*

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Commander of the Armed Forces of Malta, Brigadier John Spiteri for his constant co-operation. Many thanks are also due to Colonel Maurice Calleja, Major Rupert Montanaro, Lieutenant John Harrison, BEM, Sgt. Bonnici, Bombardier Borg and last but not least to Bombardier Emanuel Gatt of the Armed Forces of Malta.





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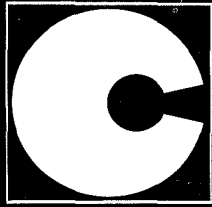
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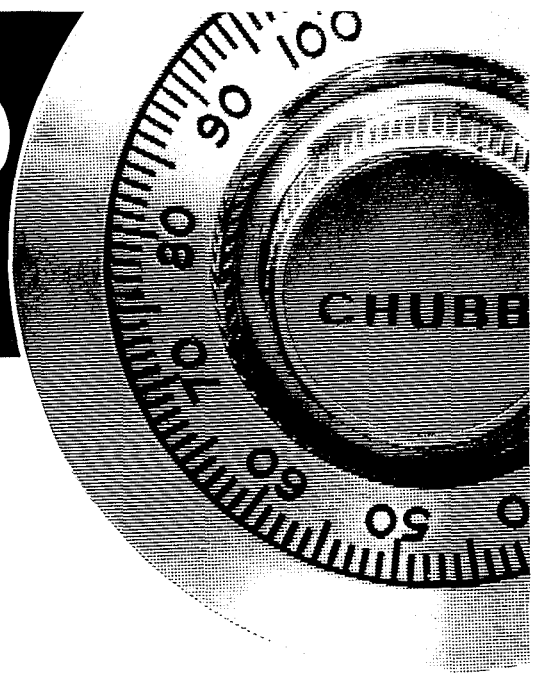


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Il-Viċi Prim Ministru l-Avukat G. Demarco flimkien mal-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija s-Sur Alfred A. Calleja, u Uffiċjali tal-Korp fuq l-oqbra tal-Pulizija. Jidher ukoll Patri Barbara li mexxa l-funzjoni religjuza.

# TISLIMA LILL-EX MEMBRI TAL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA

Nhar il-Hadd, 6 ta' Novembru, 1988, il-Pulizija sellmet lill-ex-membri tal-Korp li għaddew għall-mistrieħ ta' dejjem, f'ċerimonja ta' tberik fuq l-oqbra tal-Pulizija, li jinsabu fiċ-Ċimiterju ta' l-Addolorata.

Għal din iċ-ċerimonja, li ilha ssir għal hafna snin, attendew il-Ministru tal-Pulizija l-Onor. Gwido Demarco, u l-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija s-Sur Alfred A. Calleja, kif ukoll fizzjali u membri oħra tal-Korp, u numru sabih ta' ex-Pulizija u membri tal-familji li hemm midfuna f'dawn l-oqbra.

Is-servizz religjuż kien immexxi minn Patri C. Barbara, li kien

mghejjun bil-kant tat-tfal mill-Istitut ta' San Guzepp tal-Hamrun.

Wara l-funzjoni religjuza ndaqqu r-Revalie u l-Last Post mis-Surgent 152. J. Mintoff. Imbagħad kemm il-Ministru Demarco u l-Kummissarju s-Sur Calleja poggew kuruni tal-fjuri taht il-Monument li hemm fuq l-oqbra. Kuruni oħra tpoġġew minn 1/SM. 886 J. Vella,

Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti I.P.A., Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija u xi familjari tal-mejtin.

Kienet ċerimonja qasira, imma bħal dejjem kellha sinjifikat kbir. J'Alla ċerimonji bħal dawn jibqgħu jsiru u nheggu lil kulhadd jattendi u niftakru f'hutna li hadmu qabilna u li bħalissa qeghdin jistrieħu fi hdan il-Mulej.



# Il-funzjonijiet, setgħat u dmirijiet tar-Registratur u tad-Deputati Registraturi

MILL-ONOR. IMĦALLEF

J.A. FILLETTI

B.A., LL.D., A.R. Hist. S.

## I – IR-REGISTRATUR

1. Il-funzjonijiet, is-setgħat u d-dmirijiet tar-Registratur jinsabu mnizzlin prinċipalment fl-art. 57-66 tal-Kodiċi t'Ortganizzazzjoni u Proċedura Ċivili (Kap. 12 tal-Liġijiet riveduti ta' Malta).

2. Ir-Registratur għandu taħt idejh it-treġija u r-responsabilità r-Registru kif ukoll l-uffiċjali ta' l-istess Registru.

3. A parti minn dak li jistipula l-Kodiċi stess, ir-Registratur jiehu l-ordnijiet minghand l-Awtorità

Ġudizzjarja bħala r-Registratur tal-Qrati Superjuri (minghand l-Imħallef); bħala r-Registratur tal-Qorti Inferjuri (minghand il-Magistrat).

4. (i) Peress illi dawn id-dmirijiet mhumiex possibbli li jsiru minn persuna waħda, hemm

regoli li parti minnhom isiru minn Assistent Registratur jew minn Deputati Registraturi.

(ii) Fin-nuqqas ta' regoli bħal dawn, jistgħu jingħataw *ordnijiet speċjali* tal-Ministru responsabbli għall-Ġustizzja.

## II – ID-DEPUTATI REGISTRATORI

5. Id-deputati registrautri huma *uffiċjali fil-Qrati* magħżulin għal hekk mill-Ministru responsabbli għall-Ġustizzja.

Huma jagħmlu parti mix-xogħol tar-Registratur billi jesegwixxi whud mid-dmirijiet li dan għandu. Hekk, per eżempju: id-dmirijiet tar-Registratur f'kull waħda mill-Qrati, waqt is-seduta tagħha, jiġu esegwiti minnhom.

6. Hemm ċerti kazijiet li fihom l-Imħallef li jkun ser jisma' l-kawża jista' jiġi rikuzat. Tali raġunijiet huma (ara wkoll art. 734 tal-istess kodiċi, Kap 12) fil-qosor u safejn applikabbli kif gejj:

a) Jekk ikun qarib mid-demmm, jew bi żwieġ, f'linja diretta ma' waħda mill-partijiet;

b) tkun hu, ziju, neputi, kugin ta' waħda mill-partijiet, jew qarib bi żwieġ fi grad ta' hu, ziju, jew neputi, ta' waħda mill-partijiet;

c) ikun tutur, kuratur, jew werriet prezentiv ta' waħda mill-partijiet, prokuratur jew amministrator.

d) ikun ta' l-parir tiegħu, ittratta quddiem il-Qorti jew kiteb dwar il-kawża (per ez. meta deputat registrarur ikun hađem t'avukat jew prokuratur legali; jekk ikun hađeg flus għall-kawża; jekk ikun xehed jew ser jissejjah b'xhud fil-kawża jekk hu, jew il-

mara tiegħu, jew ir-raġel tagħha jkollhom interess dirett jew indirett dwar kif tinqata' l-kawża.

6. Il-proċeduri u l-ordnijiet tal-Qorti jiġu mnizzla mir-Registratur (jew mid-Deputat Registratur skond il-kaz) f'Registru apposta. *Ir-Registru miżmum minnu jagħmel prova awtentika* ta' dawn il-proċeduri u ta' l-ordnijiet mogħtijin mill-Qorti.

Minhabba diffikultajiet li jin-qalghu minn žmien għall-iehor, jiċċita l-art. 61 (2) tal-Kodiċi ta' Org. u Proc. Ċivili li jgħid hekk:

“Meta ssir talba bil-fomm għal xi att jew proċedura, fil-kazijiet illi fihom dan l-att jew proċedura jistgħu jsiru b'talba bil-fomm tal-parti, ir-Registratur għandu jżomm notament ta' din it-talba, u jfisser jekk din saritx mill-parti nfisha, minn prokuratur legali jew minn rappreżentant legittimu ieħor, u dan in-notament jagħmel prova awtentika ta' din it-talba u

tal-persuna li għamlitha.”

7. (i) Ir-Registratur għandu jiċċertifika l-awtenticità ta' kull kopja, li tkun tinħtieġ, ta' att jew dokument li jinsab fir-Registru.

(ii) Hu responsabbli għat-telf, qtugh jew tibdil f'att jew dokument ipprezentat fir-Registru, *kif ukoll għad-dewmien fit-tmexxija* ta' dak l-att jew dokument.

(iii) L-ispejjeż ġudizzjarji jiġu ntaxxati u likwidati mir-Registratur. Wara li jagħlaq xahar, dawn it-taxxi ma jistgħux jiġu attackkati.

### Depozitu ta' l-Att fl-Arkivju

8. Ir-Registratur ta' kull waħda mill-Qrati għandu jikkunsinna lill-arkivista l-atti tal-kawzi li jkunu ġew deċiżi jew li jkunu spiċċaw xort'ohra fis-sena ta' qabel eċċ. Dan isir bejn l-1 ta' Lulju u t-30 ta' Settembru ta' kull sena.

•ikompli f'paġna 11



# The role of the Police in Criminal Investigations

● **THE primary duty of the Police is to preserve public order and peace and to prevent offences. However, it is an open secret and an accepted fact that the Police cannot be present in every place at all times to prevent the commission of offences. Therefore once offences are inevitably committed. It is also the duty of the Police to detect offences, to investigate the offences so detected, to collect all evidence possible and to bring the offenders, whether these be the principals or accomplices before the Court in an effort to secure a conviction.**

Police Officer dealing with the case. This Officer may be referred to as the Investigator.

The Investigator must possess abundant energy and initiative. He must be tactful and at times he must shown ingenuity. He must be courageous as there would be time when he has to face the Criminals face to face, with the possibility that they would be armed.

**Therefore it is evident that the Police Investigator should be endowed with all those virtues and good qualities which every human being should desire to possess. These virtues are:- indefatigable zeal, self denial and perseverance, swiftness in reading men, a thorough knowledge of human nature, education, agreeable manner, an iron constitution, an encyclopaedic knowledge.**

compensated by getting a good grip of the case, but nothing could compensate for lack of energy.

Another virtue with which an Investigator must be endowed is a high degree of self denying power. Even though he might be clever and industrious, yet he must also be self denying, unostentatious and honest. The Investigator is to keep in mind that his work is not done for the public praise or public success. His good work will only be appreciated by those few who will have the chance and the opportunity to really study the case, to go through all the documents and the evidence tendered at the trial. Yet he will readily be held responsible for the smallest mistake while his care and endeavour are not always appreciated. The Investigator has to be content with the thought that he had carried out his duty in the best possible way and to the best of his knowledge and ability.

Therefore, one can say that, once a crime has been committed the Police are bound by their duty to investigate fully the case with a view to collect enough evidence to warrant prosecution of the offender and that such evidence would be enough so as to convince the Court, beyond a reasonable doubt that the offence was committed by the person concerned and thereafter obtain a conviction. The work of the Police is not easy. They are to find many an obstacle which they have to endeavour to surmount. To achieve success the Police have to do their best to be able to overcome all odds.

The main role in this hard work, that is in the field of Criminal Investigations, is done by the

On top of all he must be energetic in each and every case. He is not only to be energetic in those cases when they loom for a successful conclusion. But he must show his energy also when the case he is tackling appears to be difficult, complicated or obscure. It is only pitiful to see the results of an investigation which clearly indicates that the Investigator concerned had only done the job with timidity, hesitation, in a touch and go manner, so to say touching it with the tips of his fingers. On the contrary the results would be much different had the Investigator delved into the case with tenacity, perseverance and vigor. The lack of experience in many cases, could be

The Investigator is to be accurate in his work. he is not to accept mere versions given by third parties or rest on hearsay evidence, when he could have checked such facts himself with his own eyes or through his investigations. 'Being accurate' in this case is to be taken to mean 'being exact'. Any mistakes could be avoided if the Investigator did not rest on information furnished by others; if he did not take mere possibilities for established facts; and if he did not take as a recurring factor what has only been observed once. It is true also that in his work the Investigator, in many instances, has to rely on versions given to him by others. However in that case, the Investigator is to endeavour to check



# The Role of the Police in Criminal Investigations

•cont. from page ??

the varacity of that information. The investigator is never to take anything for granted, but everything he accepts he is to be certain that it has been checked and counter checked in order to minimise the possibility of mistake.

A good Investigator is also to have a good knowledge of men. Such knowledge would help him in the investigations he would be involved in. The Investigator is to have a profound knowledge of all men, but those working with him – to see to what extent they may be relied upon – and also the persons to be interrogated. The Investigator may obtain some knowledge about others from his job, however he obtains much more information from his ordinary life. An industrious Investigator would always be on the look out for anything unusual that might happen, for any person acting suspiciously he notices, even though at the time he might not be carrying out an investigation or happens to be strolling during his free time. But above all, the Investigator is to have a good knowledge of the known criminals. He is also to be kept well informed of the 'new hands' who would have lately been detected by his colleagues in

**As regards criminals, old offenders or habitual offenders, the Investigator would do a very good thing, before embarking on the interrogation of such persons, to study the records of his previous cases and also have a look at this criminal record. This would help the Investigator become better acquainted with the criminal and would have got to know him much better.**

the commission of crime.

Such knowledge would permit the Investigator to assess the "modus operandi" of the suspect in perhaps similar cases. We would be aware of the defence such suspect brought up on previous occasions; what excuse subject would have brought up to

cover his misdoings; which alibis he had given; whether he had lied to other investigators and to what extent he did so; whether he is addicted to fabricate stories. Having obtained this information the Investigator would also know the counter measures which the Investigators, who dealt with those cases, had taken and whether those measures were the correct ones or not and whether the required results were obtained or not.

## □ PREDICTION

Thus the Investigator would have amassed enough knowledge of such a criminal and when he proceeds to interrogate him, he knows him to such an extent that he could predict how the person would behave himself; what replies he would be giving, what excuses he would bring up and whether he would be lying. Thus the Investigator would be in a better position to handle the suspect. Therefore it follows that a person could make inaccurate and unimportant statements to a "below average Investigator" while at the hands of an industrious Investigator, who could read him at a glance, the same person would make more precise and important statements.

**No fixed and fast rule has ever been written to illuminate the Investigator as to how really he is to "know" men. But each and every Investigator would find his own method, his own ways and means to achieve this.**

Further to the above, an Investigator has to acquaint himself with his district and also with the most important people who live there. He is to acquaint himself with his Superiors and with his subordinates. He is also to acquaint himself with the means at his disposal, which could be used in the investigation of crime.

It has always been taught to each and every policeman, that, when posted to a new area, he has

first to find his bearings. This holds good also to the Police Officer. More than that, the Police Officer is to acquaint himself more profoundly as he would soon be involved in criminal investigations and would be at a loss if he does not have as yet found his bearings of the locality.

By findings his bearings, one understands that the Police Officer is to get acquainted as much as possible with the residents of the area, he must get to know who are the criminals, those who are not trustworthy and also those that can be trusted. He must get to know people. He has to keep them in mind as those to whom he can turn for help in difficult cases of criminal investigations. He must find people who are willing and may be able to supply him with information. Yet this must not be done at the moment of need. The Investigator must do this work soon as he has the opportunity. He must do it before the need arises. In doing so, the Investigator would have time enough to test them time and again. Having tested them over and over, he then could be sure who of them can be trusted and those who cannot.

The Investigator is also to be well acquainted with the topography of his area, as this would be of great help in any subsequent investigation. He is also to be fully aware of all fields in which he could get expert help in his investigations. He is to be ready to ask for such help whenever he thinks that such people could help. He is also to keep in mind that a point or fact which has been proved through scientific evidence or through the work of a person who is an expert in that field, is very hard to break in Court by the Defence Council. There are various fields in which expert and scientific help could be available such as: medical experts, forensic experts, scene of crime officers, ballistic experts, fingerprints experts etc. He must also get acquainted with such persons so that in his investigations he would know what to expect of them and how they could be best employed on the job.

The above virtues and qualities



# The Role of the Police in Criminal Investigations

are to be embedded in the mind of an honest Investigator. He is to use everything related to his work in order that it will be properly carried out with the desired results. All such qualities come to life in a criminal investigation and therefore he is to ensure that he possesses such qualities as these can be said to be the tools of his trade as he will be constantly making use of them in criminal investigations which are the bread and butter of the police.

Having said how the industrious and honest Investigator is to follow certain principles in any criminal investigation so that he would have a chance of successful conclusion of the case, the next step would be to delve into the practical side of the theme

**The first step in most of the criminal investigations would be the scene of the crime. This is a field which must be both preserved intact, not to let anyone who is not required there to loiter on it and which is to be scrupulously studied and examined as most of the evidence that could be collected for future reference in a criminal trial would have to be found and collected from there.**

Therefore it is imperative that the Police arrive on the scene of crime as early as possible. They are to cordon off the whole area of the scene of crime. This could be a room in a house, but in that case it is advisable to block-off the entrance to the whole house to prevent anyone going in there; but it could also be an open space such as a public road or an open field. If it is a public road, this could be a main traffic artery, but still it is to be closed for all traffic, effecting deviations, and this is to be done to prevent vehicles from passing on some important clue.

This action is to be taken as early as possible and the Police are to remove all the persons who are found roaming on the scene and keep them off to a safe distance. If they are left to idle

about on the scene of crime several things could either be picked up for souvenirs or could be damaged or destroyed.

When the scene has been so cordoned off, great care must be taken to see that it is preserved in its original state. The Duty Magistrate is also to be informed in cases in which, if successful, when the accused would be arraigned in Court, it shall be necessary to proceed to an Inquiry and if the subject matter of the offence still exists. The Duty Magistrate would be so informed in order that he could hold an inquiry "in loco" so that he could take note of the subject matter of the offence, which he would later indicate with details in his report, better known as the "process verbal".

The Inquiring Magistrate would also appoint all the experts who are needed to help him and the Police in the investigation of the case. Such experts would be authorised by the Inquiring Magistrate to work in close cooperation with the Police and also to examine the scene of crime, to collect all articles which could be useful for evidence in a subsequent court case, to carry out the respective analysis – both in the laboratory or elsewhere. They would also be enjoined to report back to the Inquiring Magistrate giving their expert opinion on the facts together with the relative result of tests or examinations they would have carried out. These depositions or "expert opinions" are also to form part of the process verbal.

Having informed the Inquiring Magistrate, who would be holding the "in loco", having had all experts needed, one will commence to examine the scene of crime. Obviously this would be carried out by the experts themselves, although the Investigator would have to be present close by so that he would be informed of all developments in that search for clues.

During this time the Investigator would start looking for his

clues as to potential witnesses or informers who could supply him with the first information. If the crime was committed in a house and would be that of a murder, he would start by interviewing first the relatives of the victim or other persons who reside in the premises or who are regular visitors to the premises. These could supply some vital information. Here he would have to use his tact, as it would be very awkward to interrogate a relative of the victim at such a sad time. Yet that is his job and he would have to go about with all zest yet that is his job and he would have to go about with all zest yet using his endless tact. Obviously at such a state, the Investigator is up to take note of what he is told. He is to note each and every remark, even though such remarks appear to be incoherent and inconsistent with the mechanics of the case as appears to him "prima facie". Yet he is not to miss anything and all that is said would have to be noted down for future reference. Likewise the Police are to fetch for potential witnesses amongst onlookers. In their case he is also to take note of what he gathers from them. This is very important, because we have learned from experience that a person is up to say something at the material time, when he would not have had as yet enough time to reflect about the matter, while he would be less cooperative not to say reluctant to help at a later stage, when he would have had enough time to reflect about the matter and he would arrive at a decision not to let himself get involved in

•ikompli f'paġna 11

**The Investigator is never to trust his memory, saying that he would remember each and every word uttered by such persons. He is to note down such facts on his notebook as that is the only safe way in which he would be certain to have a record of what is done and said. Keeping such facts in his mind, most often than not, he is up to forget a lot, and might fail to recall the most important facts or if he remembers them, he would do it mistakenly.**





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•ikompli minn paġna 7

9. Il-Qorti għandha s-setgħa, meta meħtieġ, taħtar provvizorjament għall-eżekuzzjoni tad-dmirijiet ta' Deputat Registratur iddestinat b'mod speċjali għas-servizz ta' dik il-Qorti, lil deputat registratur ieħor, jew lil xi uffiċjal ieħor, u dan l-uffiċjal, qabel ma jibda d-dmirijiet tiegħu jieħu quddiem dik il-Qorti, il-gurament skond il-liġi.

#### Il-Gurament tal-Kariga

10. Il-Gurament tal-kariga li kull Registratur jieħu juri dawk ir-rekwiżiti meħtieġa minnu, igifieri li jaqdi d-dmirijiet tiegħu mhux biss "mill-aħjar li jista' u li jaf u bl-aħjar ħiela tiegħu", imma wkoll:

- (i) bil-ħaqq
- (ii) bis-sewwa
- (iii) bir-reqqa kollha.

11) Kull Deputat Registratur, minbrra d-dmirijiet tiegħu fuq imsemmija għandu jkollu idea generali tad-dispożizzjoni dwar il-proċedura fil-Qrati. Għandu għalhekk ikollu konozzenza ta' dispożizzjonijiet generali dwar in-nullità ta' atti ġudizzjarji, żminijiet legali, vakanzi pubbliċi, għoti ta' guramenti, id-diversi tiġi ta' atti ġudizzjarji, sezzjonijiet u ferjat.

Per eż., meta ż-żmien legali għandu jibda jgħodd minn jum stabbilit, *dak il-jum ma jingħaddx* bħala mdaħħal f'dak iż-żmien.

12. Kull Deputat Registratur għandu jservi ta' holqa bejn ix-xogħol li jsir mill-Imħallef waqt is-seduta *kif ukoll* max-xogħol l-ieħor li jsir wara s-seduta.

#### "Magister Notarius"

13. Ir-Registratur gie msejjah mill-Qorti (ara Vol. X, p. 87 u Vol. XXIV 11-31) bħala "Magister Notarius". B'sentenza in re: *Camilleri vs Bezzina* tal-Qorti tal-Appell tal-24 ta' Novembru 1958 intqal illi: "il-verbal tiegħu hu att indubbjament adegwat anke għal eċċezzjoni formali."

Dan kien każ ta' appell minn deċiżjoni tal-Bord tal-Kera.

#### Verbal tal-Qorti

14. Verbal miżmum mir-Registratur bl-ordni tal-Qorti jorbot lill-Kontendenti bis-saħħa tal-kważi kuntratt ġudizzjali (ara f'dan ir-riġward id-deċiżjoni fl-ismijiet:

## Il-funzjonijiet, setgħat u dmirijiet tar-Registratur u tad-Deputati Registraturi

*Debono vs Debono* mogħtija fit-13 ta' Marzu 1953 mill-Qorti tal-Appell).

#### Tassazzjoni

15. Kawża interessanti dwar dan il-punt hi dik in re: *Dott. Gpe. Vella, LL.D. vs G. Anastasi* tad-29 ta' Novembru 1952 fejn intqal illi,

"Meta kawża għandha tiġi taxxata *ad valorem* u l-partijiet ma jaqblux fuq l-ammont involut fil-kawża, ir-Registratur għandu d-dritt jaġixxi kontra tagħhom biex il-Qorti tistabilixxi hija dak il-valur, li fuqu mbagħad ir-Registratur ikun jista' jintaxxa d-dritt tar-Registru u d-drittijiet tad-difensuri.

Meta r-Registratur hekk jaġixxi, ma jistax jingħad li huwa jkun qiegħed iġieghel lill-Qorti tindaħal fit-tassazzjoni."

16. Fl-aħħarnett, kull Deputat Registratur għandu:

(i) jgħin lill-Imħallef biex f'kull waqt jinżamm l-ordni fl-awla u li kolloxx jimxi kif suppost;

(ii) jara illi l-listi tal-kawzi twaħħlu kif suppost u mingħajr żbalji ta' xejn;

(iii) jara li l-verbali ġew traskritti b'mod korrett u fidil;

(iv) li d-deċiżjonijiet ġew ukoll iddatilografati fedelment u f'każ ta' diffikultà jirrikorri lejn il-ġudikant;

(v) li jsewgi minnufih u bl-aħjar mod kull ordni mogħtija lilu mill-Imħallef jew Maġistrat, skond il-liġi.

## The Role of the Police in Criminal Investigations

the matter.

Now we go back to the scene of crime examination. Even though such examination is to be carried out by the experts, yet this is to be coordinated by the Police Officer who is in charge of the criminal investigation. The number of experts and their variety would be only determined by the nature of the case. In the case of a wilful homicide or a suspected death, if it is not assessed what kind of weapon was used from the initial examination, then one would have to include experts in fields to cover all possibilities, including Ballistics.

The examination of the scene of crime would have to be methodical, careful and considerate. It has to be methodical in the sense that a thorough and exhaustive examination of the minutest detail would have to be carried out. Such systematic examination would remove any subsequent doubt which might later crop up, such as for example when no marks are found and the question of "has everything been carefully examined?" would automatically come to mind. It has to be careful in the sense that all equipment

which could be of assistance, such as lighting etc. are to be used to be sure that even the faintest marks could be observed. It has to be considerate as one has to keep in mind that the occupiers would have later to put up with the unnecessary work of removing the mess left by the "Scene of Crime Officer" and to clean up the place. This can easily be done away with, if the Scene of Crime Officer would be more careful in his examination such as by using newspapers to protect carpets, tables, etc. from being stained. One has also to be considerate when interviewing in-laws of the victim as the Investigator must bear in mind their state at that time so close to the crime. One has also to keep in mind the attitude of the Investigator and the experts would probably reflect on the result he obtains. If the above three points are adhered to, he would be keeping good public relations even though he would be doing his utmost unrelentlessly to gather all possible clues and evidence.



# PAGNA GHAT-TFAL

● Try making a simple paper flower – an old-fashioned rose or a daffodil or a tulip. After a little practice you may find you want to go on and make many different and more difficult flowers.

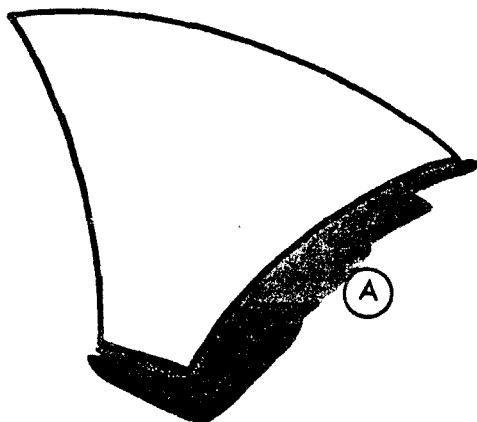
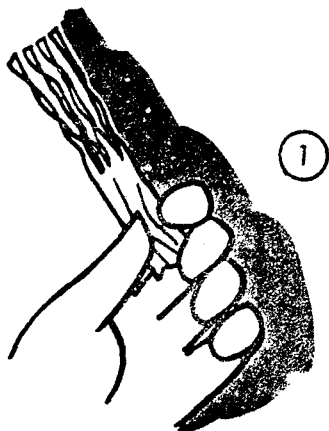
You will find the instructions for making each flower or spray of flowers very simple. Follow them carefully. Make bouquets of flowers as gifts for your friend, or for centerpieces for your table, when you are having a party.

## Morning Glory

Make patterns of petal and leaf (Patterns a and b).

### CENTER OR STAMENS

Cut a short strip of white or yellow crepe paper 2" wide, across the grain of the paper. Stretch the crepe paper carefully and evenly. Fold it into 4 thicknesses, and slash with scissors in the direction of the grain to make a fringe 1½" deep. Cut into lengths of 4 fringes to a flower. Roll these fringed ends between your thumb and forefinger to make them slenderer. Gather them into a bunch (Picture 1).

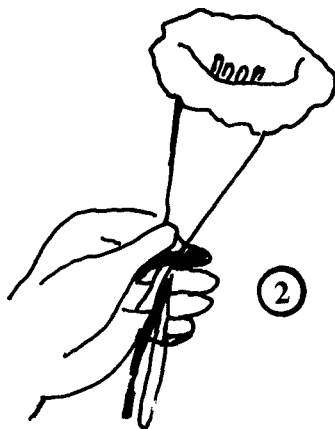


### PETALS

Morning Glory petals grow in one cone-shaped piece. Using Pattern a cut out in blue or white crepe paper one cone for each flower, and paste the ends together.

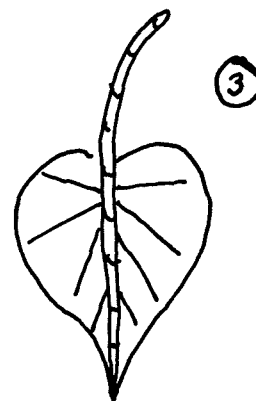
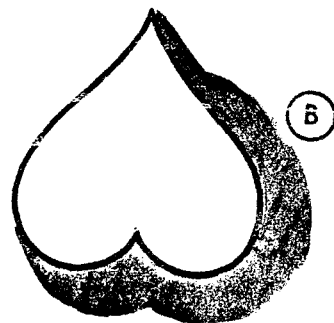
Drop the fringe into the center of the petal-cone. Fasten together at the base with spool wire, leaving two short ends of wire for a flower-stem. Stretch the top edge of the cone slowly and evenly to make it the proper shape (Picture 2).

Wrap the stem in green crepe paper and paste the end down.



### LEAVES

Cut 5 or 6 leaves from doubled green crepe paper for each spray of flowers, using Pattern b. Paste the front and back of the leaves together. Mark the veins lightly,



using a steel knitting needle.

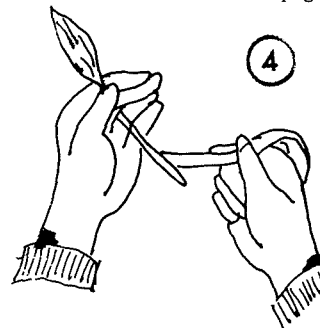
Wrap a piece of thin spool wire with green crepe paper, and paste it to the back of each leaf to make the big center vein and a short leaf stem (Picture 3).

### BUDS

Cut a strip of crepe paper the same color as your flowers, 3" wide, and across the grain of the paper.

Cut this strip into 2½" lengths. Make these into tubes,

•continued on page 14





# "FROM MY OWN EXPERIENCE"

by

**ANTHONY J. SALIBA**  
(a former Senior Inspector of Police)

**• It was never my intention to put pen to paper to relate some of my own experiences in both the Malta Police Force and the world of Security. However, having returned from Australia to re-settle in my native land, I had second thoughts. Actually it was the first class presentation of this magazine that made me change my mind.**

With no police blood running in my veins I was enticed to join the Force in 1958 to embark on a rather different career than that of the teaching profession. Not so different as one might think because, after all, the policeman's lot is not just to report people during his eight hours or so of his daily duty. He educates, tolerates within reasonable limits and finally resorts to the provisions of the law. With this in mind I set about to embark on the most difficult role of being a policeman. At first I was afraid of what the job entailed. Yet I had initially aimed my guns high enough to enjoy a career that would see me through twenty years of service with never a dull moment.

Whether performing duty as a constable on the beat, in an office or some other special job, one must be instilled with fervour for the discharge of this duty, without fear or favour. Hence the result of all this at the end of one's career will be of satisfaction to oneself and a shining example to others who look up to their predecessors for guidance.

But to achieve all this, as in all careers, one must be given the proper training and reach the required standard expected of him at the end of the beginner's course. It is with the knowledge that a Police Academy is in the offing that I am giving great value to this type of course. Because in the world of today policemen are not born but made. I shall leave the problem of how to make a policeman in the capable hands of the senior members of the Force.

There is no need to say that I did attend a course for police recruits, passed and was then stationed at Hamrun. Hamrun was followed by Valletta and for some months at the office of the

Personnel Section. I still feel proud in having formed part of the staff then running the Central Charge Office which, on expansion, was eventually changed to Central Citations Office. This office used to the extracts of charge occurrences forwarded by all Districts, including all all Districts, including all Traffic and Collision cases, and after translating the relative charges into the Maltese language, used to prepare the Court citations, in duplicate, and respectively distribute them to the Court and Police Districts. The "C.C.O." was wound up after some years probably because it had served its main purpose, that is, that of setting charges in Maltese which the judiciary (Magistrates' Court) quite rightly expected and appreciated. The original location of this office was at Police Headquarters, Floriana, but I remember moving out to P.H.Q. Annexe at the former Royal Naval Picket House situated on top of Kingsgate. Alas all that was Kingsgate is gone and a new Bieb il-Belt was eventually con-

structed. The "C.C.O." reverted to P.H.Q. where it was finally laid to rest.

**In 1962 I gained promotion to the rank of Sergeant which saw me doing duty at the Luqa Airport Immigration Office, then again at Valletta and Floriana. This was followed by promotion to the Inspector rank and my first posting was at Sliema, followed by "H" Division (Żejtun), "E" Division (Paola), Valletta, then the Licensing Office. In 1966 I joined the Criminal Investigation Department where I remained until 1977 which saw the end, rather prematurely, of my career in the Malta Police Force.**

Being one of the youngest ever detective Inspectors to join the C.I.D. at twenty-seven years of age, I faced the new responsibilities with courage and determination. A twelve-week course for senior detectives at the Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, detective training school, in 1967, helped me tremendously in this respect. A number of serious and difficult cases always turn up at the C.I.D. door and during my time these were not lacking. They included: murder cases, attempted murder at the Prime Minister's Office, then located at the Auberge d'Aragon, Valletta, abortion cases, H.M. Services cases, like the great N.A.A.F.I. racket in the fraudulent use of coupons distributed in connection with the issue of duty free goods; the "Hippy" case trial by

*"Because in the world of today, policemen are not born, but made. I shall leave the problem of how to make a policeman in the capable hands of the senior members of the Force". ....Anthony J. Saliba.*



# From my own experience

jury of no less than thirteen youths who brought terror to all those opposing them. The "Hippies" in Malta, of course, imitated the Hippy cult then in full swing in the United Kingdom.

I led the police team in the discovery of the largest illicit still (lampik) in the northern part of the Island and the discovery of a huge quantity of stolen spirits in an underground well in the middle of a farm. The way to the opening of the well was strewn with cow dung! But that was one of the shortest walk I ever made which paid dividends. Sometime later a farmer had reported the theft of pigs and the receiver of this lively bunch of "corpus delicti" did not have enough time to either sell, roast or turn them into bacon because we pounced on him and seized what was necessary.

## □ IDENTIFYING...PIGS!

Due to the nature of the "corpus delicti" the police photographer was appointed by the court to photograph each pig, individually and collectively! They reached their pinnacle of fame when their rightful owner, on oath, identified his pigs through physical deformities, namely, a one-eyed pig, a shorter ear than the other, and so forth!

A spate of evasion of Customs duty cases followed where I used to work in close collaboration with a number of Customs and Excise staff. The haul usually consisted in vehicles, spirits and tobacco. Of course, cases of burglaries and thefts were not lacking during my time, too. However, one case which provided me and my colleagues with tremendous satisfaction, stands out above all others. Now and then we were receiving reports of burglaries, mainly from villas owned by the highly rich and foreign residents, of house hold items, jewellery and what else.

Entry was being effected very neatly through outside wooden doors or there was no forced entry at all. Following the

'modus operandi' the finger of suspicion was pointed at a carpenter who had previously called at all these premises to measure and fix furniture and kitchen cupboards.

No wonder then that when my detective sergeant and myself called at this carpenter's residence we needed two trucks to shove off three-quarters of "his" belongings including an already installed water heater plus innumerable items! Solved cases of theft are too many to mention. Others remain unsolved to this day.

However, quick action by the investigators as soon as the knowledge of the crime is brought to their attention, plays a good party in the successful solution of the crime. Crimes where the perpetrator has injured himself and such evidence exists on the scene of crime make it easier for the investigation to come to a successful conclusion. A cut hand or ankle are the likeliest parts of the body to sustain injury followed by the face and head. All of these indications helped me to solve a few burglaries and even wilful injuries caused by another person who leaves the scene of crime.

As can be deduced that is quite a plateful of activities which only show the summit of a huge mountain of other very important work carried out during my C.I.D. practice but which are either too many or too confidential to publish.

So I felt it was a great honour for me to call it a day when still a member of the C.I.D. and to start a new in civilian life. Further knowledge of the Security profession in its most modern aspects came to me in Australia. My experience there proved that any one with enough local police practice can adapt himself to the methods used in other lands. Be it a Security Officer in a Security Company which provides hundreds of security personnel for large private enterprises (car manufacturing companies, banks, etc.), a Security Officer in a five star hotel or a mere Clerical Officer with the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Victoria Police Force, the means to achieve perfection is there, provided you: a) use common sense; b) practice what you learned and c) never ever give in to temptation.

With this advice I leave all aspiring policemen to think about it and to all those that wear my shoes to also take up pen and paper and rekindle past memories.

## FLOWER MAKING

\*continued from page 12

overlapping a little, and paste. Put a little paste inside the top of the tube and pinch together. Fasten the base with spool wire, leaving a double thickness of wire for the stem.

Wrap the stem around with green crepe paper or green florist's tape (Picture 4).

### PUTTING THE PARTS OF THE FLOWER TOGETHER

Now put flowers and leaves and buds together on a 12" piece of spool wire. Begin with the 2 buds. Wrap the stems of the buds and the wire stem together with

green crepe paper or green florist's tape. Then wrap a leaf the same way, then a flower, then another leaf, and so on until you have a spray of 5 or 6 flowers and 6 or 7 leaves on your stem

Bend the flowers, leaves, and buds slightly away from the stem so that they look natural.



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Hena u Risq u Barka  
lit-tfal qarreja ta'  
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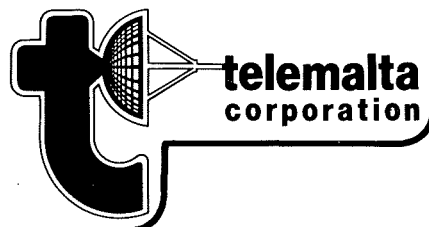




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# THE WAY FOR THE POLICE PENSIONER

By ex-Superintendent  
JOE M. BORG

## Lehen l-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti



□ A Greek proverb says 'The whole world is not able to know as much as the landlord knows'. And I, personally, do not believe that anyone may disagree with me on the point that the sole 'landlord' of the 'Estate' which is called the **POLICE PENSIONERS ASSOCIATION** is the pensioner himself.

Who else than the pensioner is in the position to know his needs? Who else than the pensioner is in the position to know wehn he suffers? Who else than the pensioner is in the position to know what really serves him when he suffers? Obviously none.

But the question is: Is every Police pensioner able to efficiently utilize whatever he knows? And which is the most efficient way to achieve something for his own benefit? Or even more, what do other pen-

sioners think about the problems which he and other pensioners face? What can he personally do to overcome these problems?

These are some of the many questions which are being answered by Police Pensioners Association. This Association is a non-political but only a philanthropic organization based on the democratic rule "all for everyone and everyone for all". It leaves no stone unturned to achieve one of its principal objectives, i.e., to

assist every Police pensioner in time of need and in every possible way.

It is a must for all Police pensioners to realize that they have to take their future in their own hands. Also they must realize that by joining this Association they support themselves. Unquestionable there are many difficulties which the Police Pensioners Association must overcome, but the good intentions of its members will be based on wishes but on facts.

This Association has now a background of a number of years of fruitful experience and so, the way for it is now open! **"WE HOPE FOR TOMORROW, BY WORKING TODAY"**. That's the way for the Police Pensioners Association.

## Jirringrazzjaw

Irċevejna ittri ta' ringrazzjament minn għand diversi pensjonanti anzjani għall-geš sabih li għamlet l-Ghaqda flimkien ma' l-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija, meta matul il-festi ta' Jum il-Pulizija, li saret f'Lulju, membri miż-żewġ assoċjazzjonijiet marru jagħmlu zjajjar lil diversi ex-membri fi djarhom u fejn huma rikoverati.

Min-naħa tagħna napprezzaw l-interess li jiehdu dawn l-anzjani u nwieghduhom li l-attenzjoni tagħna tkun dejjem f'dik il-hajja iebes li jkunu qeghdin ighixu.

Aħna zguri li nibqgħu naghmlu dawn iż-zjajjar għax barra li huwa dmir tagħna, inkunu qed nilhqu l-iskop li għalih twaqqfet l-Ghaqda.

Minn qalbna nawgurawhom il-Milied u s-Sena l-Gdida, mimlija gid, hena u prosperità.



## ★ ★ IL-MILIED ★ ★

Dawn il-granet hekk sbieh u ta' ferh għandhom ikunu ta' aktar għaqda bejnietna mhux biss biex titkattar dik il-hbiberija li għal żmien twil hdimna flimkien iżda huma granet li l-Maltin mal-ġnus kollha tad-dinja jersqu lejn xulxin f'għaqda ta' hbiberija.

Dan iż-żmien jfakkarna fit-Twelid tas-Salvatur tagħna – għandu jkun ta' ispirazzjoni biex id-differenzi ta' bejnietna jintnesew u fostna tibda tierenja dik l-armonija tant mixtieqa minn kull min għandu għal qalbu l-gid tal-proxxmu tiegħu.

Minn qalbna għandha tohroġ dik l-għajta sinciera u qawwija li nstemgħet tidwi mad-dinja kollha f'dak il-jum sabieh meta tiewled il-Messija: "PAĊI FL-ART LIL BNEDMIN TA' RIEDA TAJBA".

**Il-president, l-uffiċjali u l-membri tal-kunsill jixtiequ l-isbah xew-qat għal Milied u s-Sena l-Gdida lil membri u lil familji tagħhom, kif ukoll lill-qarrejja kollha ta' dan il-magazın.**

## RAPPORT AMMINISTRATTIV

Sur President, Membri tal-Kunsill u Membri Hbieb:-

Mill-aħħar Konferenza Ġenerali ta' l-1986, il-Kunsill iltaqa' disgha darbiet u l-attenzenza tal-membri kienet sodisfaċenti hafna. L-assenza ta' xi membri dejjem kienet ġustifikata. Nista' ngħid li għalkemm ma kellniex lokal fejn niltaqgħu, xorta l-Kunsill baqa' jiffunzjona u jaqdi d-dmir jiet lejn il-membri, kif naraw aktar 'il quddiem mill-ħidma ġenerali li giet imwettqa matul dawn is-sentejn li għaddeu.

**Laqgħat mal-Ministri** – Matul dawn is-sentejn kellna laqgħat ma' diversi Ministri. Wiehed jista' jgħid li kienu kollha kor-djali. Minn naħa ta' l-Ghaqda saru sforzi biex il-laqgħat jagħtu riżultati tajbin. Gew diskussi lmenti li fl-opinjoni tagħna kienu qed jikkagunaw tbatija lil hafna pensjonanti, fosthom kienet dik li pensjonant ma jhallasx bolla meta ma jkunx impjegat. F'dawn il-laqgħat gie pprezentat memorandum tal-ilmenti lid-

diversi Ministri, għalkemm il-Ministri kollha taw l-attenzjoni tagħhom għall-ilmenti tagħna, iżda mhux dejjem ir-riżultat kien kif mixtieq.

**Attivitajiet Soċjali** – Bħas-soltu l-ħidma soċjali ma naqsitx. Ta' min isemmi li diversi anzjani gew intervistati u kollha ngħataw l-oportunità li jirrakkontaw il-grajjiet u l-avventuri li għaddeu minnhom matul iż-żmien li damu jservu fil-Korp tal-Pulizija. Dawn l-intervisti, kollha gew

ippubblikati fil-magazine 'Il-Pulizija'. Din il-ħidma qed thalli riżultati tajbin hafna, għax qed jitqanqal l-interess u nostalgija mhux biss fil-pensjonanti iżda wkoll fil-membri li għadhom iservu fil-Korp. Diversi membri fil-Korp ikunu anzjuzi biex jaqraw dawn l-intervisti, għax fihom jaraw dak l-eżempju onest u sincier ta' l-abbiltà li kellhom l-ex membri u konxji għal dik il-hajja iebes neqsin minn kull faċilità

## Għall-attenzjoni ta' l-ex membri kollha

Smajna li xi ex-membri li għadhom ma laħqux l-età għall-pensjoni, u li mhumiex impjegati, għadhom iħallsu il-bolla tas-Sigurtà Nazzjonali. Biex niggridaw lil dawn shabna, hawn taħt qegħdin nippubblikaw kopja ta' l-Att Nr. X ta' 1987, kif mgħoddi mill-Parlament.

### Kreditu ta' kontribuzzjonijiet

16. (1) Meta persuna thallas l-ewwel kontribuzzjoni tagħha taħt dan l-Att hi tkun intitolata għal kontribuzzjoni akkreditata għal kull ġimgha kalendarja li tiġi bejn l-ewwel jum tas-sena ta' kontribuzzjoni minnufih qabel dik li fiha hallset l-ewwel kontribuzzjoni tagħha u l-aħħar jum tal-ġimgha kalendarja minnufih qabel il-ġimgha li dwarha kienet hallset l-ewwel kontribuzzjoni tagħna; u, għal dan il-ghan, jekk l-ewwel kontribuzzjoni kienet thallset taħt id-dispożizzjoni ta' l-Att ta' l-1956 dwar is-Sigurtà Nazzjonali, kif beda jsehħ fis-sehħ qabel dan l-Att, dik il-kontribuzzjoni titqies li kienet thallset taħt id-dispożizzjoni ta' dan l-Att.

- (2) Jiġi akkreditati kontribuzzjonijiet lil –
- (a) armla, meta din l-armla ma tkunx taħdem bi qliegħ, u sew jekk tkun intitolata għal pensjoni ta' l-armla sew jekk le, għal kull perijodu li matulu ma tkunx reggħet iżżewġet u sakemm zewġha mejjet kien hallas 156 kontribuzzjoni qabel mewtu; u
- (b) b'sehħ mill-5 ta' Jannar, 1987, wiehed li kien membru tal-Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta, jew tal-Forzi Armati ta' Malta, li jirtira jew irtira mis-servizz b'pensjoni shiha mill-Gvern bhala l-principal tiegħu hekk kif jispiċċa mis-servizz qabel ma jilhaq l-età tal-pensjoni għal kull perijodu li mjatulu ma jkunx qiegħed jaħdem bi qliegħ u ma jkunx għadu lahaq l-età tal-pensjoni.

## Għall-informazzjoni ta' l-ex membri kollha

Waqt laqgħa li kellu l-Kunsill, gie deciz li għandha tintbagħat 'reminder' lill-Ministru tal-Finanzi biex nigbdu l-attenzjoni tiegħu għall-ilmenti li ressaqna u ddiskutejna miegħu rigward:

1. Il-pensjonanti li j aħdmu u għadhom taħt il-55 sena, biex il-pensjoni tagħhom ma tiġix mnaqqa.

2. L-ex membri tal-Korp li rtiraw mis-servizz aktar minn 10 snin ilu, l-pensjoni tagħhom tiġi agġornata maż-żmien tal-lum.



# RAPPORT

## AMMINISTRATTIV

moderna li għaddew minnha l-pensjonanti shabna.

Hidma oħra kienet, meta ġejna avviciinati minn pensjonant, li għalkemm ma kienx membru ta' l-Għaqda l-ilment tiegħu li kien qed jirċievi tnaqqis mill-pensjoni tas-Sigurtà Nazzjonali, wassalnih quddiem id-Direttur tas-Servizzi Soċjali u fuq l-inizjattiva tagħna l-ilment ġie aċċettat u saru arrangamenti biex it-tnaqqis jiġi rifondut lura.

Hidma oħra kienet meta ġiet organizzata 'hobbies exhibition' bejn l-Għaqda u l-Korp flimkien, li kienet saret fil-Police Social Club. F'din l-esibizzjoni kienet saret gabra b'risq it-tlett membri tal-Korp li kienu ġew imwegġġha fl-isplużjoni ta' bomba li kienet saret fl-Għassa ta' Tas-Sliema. L-esibizzjoni tant irnexxiet li hemm il-ħsieb li tigi organizzata oħra din is-sena stess meta ġie propost mill-Awtorità tal-Pulizija li tibda tigi ffeſteggjata l-'Police Foundation Day' li aktarx tkun assoċjata ma' din il-ġurnata.

Fuq inizjattiva ta' l-Għaqda ġiet organizzata serata ta' varjetà f'Dar il-Mediterran għall-Konferenzi, b'risq it-tlett pulizija msemmija aktar 'il fuq. Wiehed jista' jgħid li r-respons kien qawwi, li s-somma mid-dhul kienet sostanzjali li wara ġiet ikkunsinnata lill-Awtorità tal-Pulizija.

Ta' min isemmi wkoll li anke r-romol tal-pensjonanti shabna kull meta talbu l-ġhajna ta' l-Għaqda dejjem offrejna l-possibiltà tagħna.

**Kummissjoni Morda** – Għalkemm din il-Kummissjoni hija mfittxija u apprezzata hafna mill-pensjonanti anzjani b'dispijaċir ngħid li mhux dejjem ikollha dik l-ġhajna meħtieġa li l-membri tagħha jixtiequ. Saru hafna appelli, mhux lill-membri biss, iżda lill-pensjonanti kollha tal-Korp, biex lill-morda b'mod speċjali daww 'bed ridden' iż-zjajjar ikunu aktar ta' spiss, iżda qatt ma kellna respons sodisfacenti minn naħa ta' dawn il-pensjonanti. Il-membri ta' din il-Kummissjoni li b'sagrificju personali vvolontarjaw biex jagħmlu

dawn iż-zjajjar, mhux dejjem ikunu kollha f'pozizzjoni li jagħmluhom, is-suċċess tal-hidma tal-Kummissjoni Morda jiddependi kemm il-membri jieħdu nteress fil-morda biex dawn ma jibqgħux iżolati. Wiehed irid jgħid, li llum il-pensjonant mhux għax kiber fl-eżatt allura dan jinqafel id-dar u għalih id-dinja spicċat hemm. L-iskop ta' l-Għaqda huwa li taċċetta lil dawn shabna bħala parti minna u mis-soċjetà; huwa għalhekk li l-membri tal-Kummissjoni jagħmlu zjajjar għand diversi anzjani biex jinkuragġuhom biex fil-hajja jibqgħu attivi; barra li anke jippruvaw jgħinuhom fil-problemi li jkollhom.

Matul is-sentejn li għaddew saru madwar 17-il zjara għand pensjonanti anzjani, u kien għalhekk li l-membri tal-Kummissjoni hadu esperjenza ta' kif jgħixu l-pensjonanti shabna.

Ta' min isemmi li l-Kummissjoni kienet kitbet lis-Segretarju Parlamentari responsabbli għas-Saħħa, Dr G. Hyzler, biex jagħti l-facilità lil dawn il-membri biex ikunu jistgħu jzuru lill-pensjonanti li jkun rikoverati f'xi sptar ta' l-Istat f'dawk il-ħinijiet li ma jkunux ta' tfixkil għall-familji tagħhom u għandi l-pjaċir ngħid li din it-talba ġiet approvata mill-Onor. Hyzler.

Nixtieq insemmi wkoll li l-Għaqda ma għandhiex fondi biżżejjed biex tgħin lil min ikollu bżonn, u għalhekk tagħmel appelli biex tqajjem kuxjenza fost il-membri biex jiġu miġbura donazzjonijiet għal ġhajna mitluba. Fil-ħarġa ta' 'Il-Pulizija' Jannar/Frar, sar appell b'risq il-membri li kien sejjer jagħmel operazzjoni serja. Aħna għan-nom ta' dan il-membri niringrazzjaw lil kull min ikkontribwixxa, tajjeb li ngħid li għalkemm il-fondi ta' l-Għaqda huma żgħar ikkontribwiet ukoll biex l-iskop ta' l-appell jintlahaq. Nisperaw li l-appelli li jsiru għal dan il-għan jiġu aċċettati u mogħtija l-attenzjoni xierqa biex min jista' jgħin finanzjarjament jagħmel dan minn qalbu.

**Mutual Help Association** – Rigward din l-Assoċjazzjoni nistgħu ngħidu li hadd ma kien jagħti każ tan-nuqqasijiet u l-problemi li kienu ilhom iffaccjati zmien twil mill-familji tal-membri.

L-Għaqda hadet l-inizjattiva biex dawn l-inkonvenjenzi li kienu

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l-Għaqda  
tal-Pulizija  
Pensjonanti**



qed jikkagunaw dewmien lill-eredi tal-membri jitnaqqsu kemm jista' jkun. Għalhekk ippubblikajna lista tad-dokumenti u ċ-ċertifikati li għandhom jipproduċu l-werrieta biex it-talba tagħhom għas-somma ntitolata ssir kemm jista' jkun malajr. Ippubblikajna wkoll ir-regolamenti ta' din l-Assoċjazzjoni fejn għal 60 sena hadd ma kien ha l-interess x'igħidu dawn ir-regolamenti; tant hu hekk illi r-Reg. 7 igħid li jekk it-Tezorer ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni ma jiġix informat bil-mewt tal-membri fi zmien xahar il-werrieta ma jkollhomx dritt għas-somma. Fl-opinjoni tagħna deħrilna li dan ir-regolament għandu jiġi emandat mill-aktar fis, għax mhux gust li l-ex membru jkun hallas dak iż-żmien kollu għax il-werrieta ma jkunux jafu x'għandhom jagħmlu jtitlifu d-dritt għas-somma; għalhekk fil-ħarġa tal-magazine 'Il-Pulizija' Jannar/Frar, 1988, ipproponejna emenda biex dan ir-regolament jiġi mibdul.

Hadna ħsieb ukoll daww it-talbiet li kienu ilhom snin pendenti u ma setgħux jiġu finalizzati għar-raġuni li ma gewx ipprezentati xi dokumenti; aħna bi ftehim mat-Tezorer ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni ktibna lill-familji konċernati u nkoragġajnihom biex jipproduċu mill-aktar fis dawn id-dokumenti.

Issugġerejna biex daww il-membri li huma residenti barra minn Malta biex jiġu avzati biex jinnonimaw prokuratur li jkun residenti Malta, biex il-proċeduri legali jithaffew kemm jista' jkun malajr biex ma jkunx hemm problemi. Avviciinajna lill-Awtorità tal-Pulizija, biex tagħtina l-permess biex il-membri li jmutu jiġu ppubblikati fil-magazine 'Il-Pulizija'. Għandi l-pjaċir ngħid li l-permess ġie approvat bħal ma taraw fil-magazine li johrog kull xahrejn. Nippubblikaw għall-informazzjoni ta' kulhaċċ il-lista lil min tkun ingħatat is-somma tal-membri mejtin.

Hadna ħsieb l-ilmenti li

# RAPPORT AMMINISTRATTIV

rċevejna minghand ir-romol ta' ex membri shabna, hafna lmenti jkunu li jdumu ma jirċievu s-somma mogħtija minn din l-Assocjazzjoni. Ittieħdet l-inizjattiva billi ġie avviciinat l-ufficjal inkarigat u nista' ngħid li dawn l-ilmenti ġew solvuti.

Fl-aħħar nappellaw lill-membri kollha ta' l-Assocjazzjoni biex f'kaz ta' diffikultà jitolbu l-ġhaj-nuna ta' l-Għaqda, għax l-iskop tagħna huwa li ngħinu lill-pensjonanti kollha.

**Hidma Rikrejattiva** – Il-Kummissjoni rikrejattiva flimkien mal-helpers ta' l-Għaqda kienet attiva hafna matul dawn is-sentejn u stinkaw biex jiġu organizzati attivitajiet rikrejattivi b'risq il-membri u l-familji tagħhom. Għal dan il-ghan huma ltaqgħu 7 darbier biex jiddiskutu l-programmi ta' l-attivitajiet li jkunu se jiġu organizzati.

Wieħed għandu japprezza s-sagrificċju li jagħmlu dawn il-helpers li barra li jattendu għal kull sejha li ssirilhom meta dawn kollha għandhom il-familja u tqis ukoll li ma kellniex lokal u kienu jiltaqgħu f'xi kazin tal-banda, ma nistgħux ma nkunux rikonoxxenti lejhom għal għajjnuna li jagħtu minn qalbhom mingħajr hlas iżda għax huma konxji għal dak li qegħdin jagħmlu għall-pensjonanti. Meta naraw li saru hafna attivitajiet bħal:-

8 Afternoon Teas; 6 hargiet bil-karozza ta' ġurnata; 2 Bar-B-Qs; 4 Dinner Danes; 2 hargiet għal Għawdex; u Wine & Pizza Party.

Ma' dawn trid iżżid żewġ kompetizzjonijiet tal-karnival li ssir wahda kull sena għal ahjar liebsa fancy tat-tfal, bil-hidma iebsa li trid issir biex kollox jimxi organizzat. Inħoss li għandna obbligazzjoni lejn dawn il-helpers u għalhekk għan-nom tal-Kunsill u f'isem l-Għaqda niringrazzjahom.

Matul dawn is-sentejn saru wkoll żewġ get-together għall-pensjonanti, li ġew sponsorjati mill-Korp tal-Pulizija.

**Delegati għall-Klabb** – Iż-żewġ delegati li għandna fil-Kumitat tal-Klabb, għadhom

qegħdin f'negozjati biex jiġi akkwistat il-Police Social Club. L-ewwel diskussjoni li saret minn mindu l-klabb ġie mwelli, l-Awtorità tal-Pulizija aċċettat il-prinċipju li flimkien mal-Korp l-Għaqda għandha jkollna lokal fejn il-familji tagħna jkunu jistgħu jorganizzaw attivitajiet rikrejattivi u soċjali. Ġie wkoll stabbilit il-lokal fejn għandu jkun dejjem fil-belt Valletta. Għalhekk nistgħu ngħidu li d-diskussjonijiet li qed isiru waslu fi stadju avvanzat hafna u nisperaw illi fi ftit żmien iehor il-kwistjoni tal-klabb tigi solvuta.

**Egħluq** – Wara li fil-qosor tajt resumè tal-hidma mwettqta mill-Kunsill, Kummissjonijiet flimkien mal-helpers. Nagħmel appell lill-ex membri tal-Korp fejn nerga' nteni l-istedina tagħna b'mod speċjali lill-fizzjali li sfortunatament ma fehmux il-ghan li għalih qegħdin naħdmu, nixtiequ li bħal ma pensjonanti oħra jingħaqdu flimkien mal-kollegi fl-għaqda tagħhom, hekk jagħmlu l-ex membri u jidhlu fl-Għaqda tagħna li hija l-unika

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l-Għaqda  
tal-Pulizija  
Pensjonanti**



għaqda li tiġbor fiha ex-membri tal-Korp biss. Dan qed ngħidu għax kull meta niltaqgħu ma' dawn l-ex membri juru ċerta ndifferenza iżda ma' l-inqas intopp jitolbu l-ġhajjnuna ta' l-Għaqda; għalhekk għandhom jirrikonoxxu l-iskop nobbli ta' l-għaqda biex l-għajjnuna li tigi mogħtija lil shabna tkun ta' fejda.

Ma baqgħalix hlief niringrazzja lill-membri tal-Kunsill, Kummissjonijiet, helpers u lil kull min hadem u ta l-ġhajjnuna biex il-hidma i saret tirnexxi, niringrazzja lill-Awtorità tal-Pulizija ta' l-appogg u l-għajjnuna li dejjem tawna u għadhom jagħtuna biex l-iskop ta' l-Għaqda jintlaħaq, lill-President, l-Ufficjali u l-Membri tal-Kunsill u fl-aħħarnett lilkom membri prezenti.

## MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION

Dawn il-Membri shabna hallew dan il-wied ta' dmugh matul ix-xhur li għaddew, biex dahlu fis-Saltna tas-Sema.

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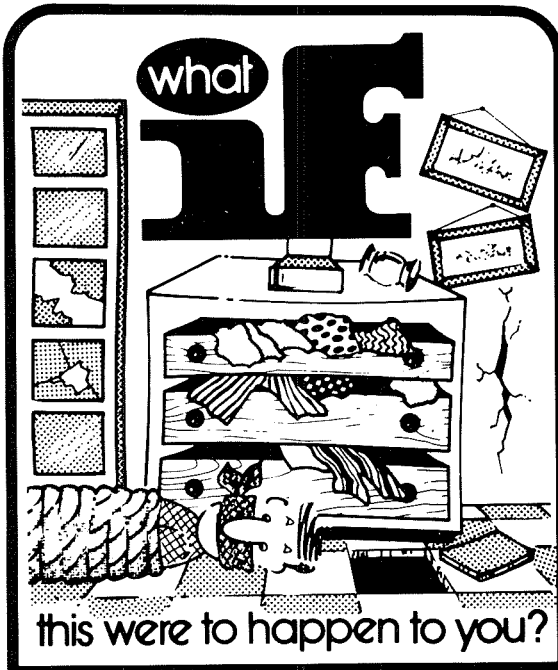
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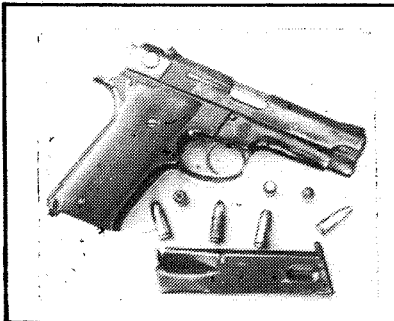
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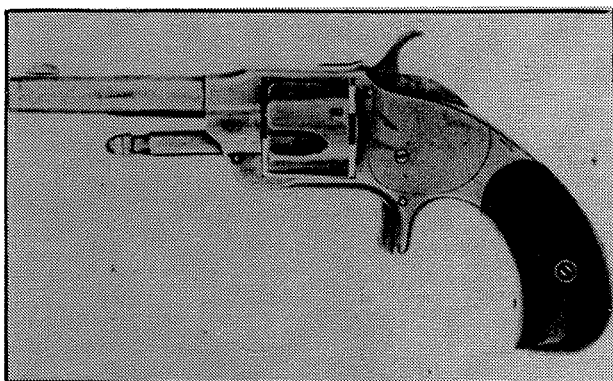


# FIREARMS

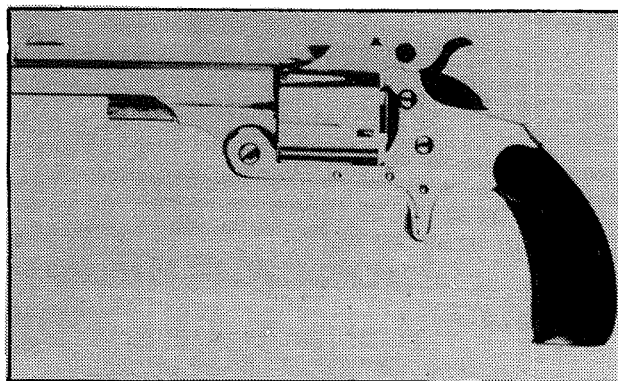
By  
P.S. 1315  
E. SAMMUT  
(BALLISTICS UNIT)

PART I

□ **BEFORE** introducing another model we wish to thank the readers of this article and especially those who answered for our appeal. There were many readers much more than we expected who have suggested various models. Obviously we cannot meet all the suggestions at one time, but we promise those who are interested that in the future we will be covering all their favourite models in our Magazine "Il-Pulizija".



*Smith .32 RF Pocket Patent 1883.*



*Smith .32 Shell Ejector 1883.*

## SMITH & WESSON

Smith & Wesson Inc., Springfield Mass., USA

The history of the firm of Smith & Wesson started in the 1850's with the meeting of Horace Smith and Daniel B. Wesson and the subsequent setting up of the company that still bears their names in Norwich, Connecticut. The business started with the manufacture of an improved version of the Jennings repeater, firing hollow-based ammunition, using fulminate of mercury as the propellant. Oliver Winchester bought out the partners and formed the Volcanic Company, and Smith & Wesson returned to inventing cartridges.

During this period, Daniel Wesson produced the first rimfire cartridge, and within a short space of time, he had build a revolver to fire it. To do this he required possession of the Rollin

White patent for bored through cylinders, but this, once gained meant that Smith & Wesson would shortly be in an unassailable position in the hand-gun trade. They had to wait, because

Colt owned the patents on revolvers, but they were fully prepared and tooled up when the patent expired in 1857. They leapt into production of the first metallic cartridge breech-loading revolvers.

The early revolvers were all "tip-up" models and were discontinued in 1869, but they gave the partners much useful background for their future designs. The calibre of these revolvers was only .22, the reason being that the firm could not produce and anneal a copper cartridge case which would stand up to greater charges. Other firms made cartridges under licence from Smith & Wesson, and several cheerfully ignored the patent laws, thereby involving Smith & Wesson in endless law suits. In the course of one of these, which they won, Smith & Wesson took over their rival's stock and weapons. This was the firm belonging to Loren W. Pond, and he had been mak-

# FIREARMS

ing a cartridge in .44 calibre. When Smith & Wesson produced their own .44 revolvers six years later in 1869, they may have used the Pond cartridge, or it may have been the one perfected by Henry, but whichever it was, it became one of the famous calibres of the revolver world, and for decades, was to rival the .45 Colt.

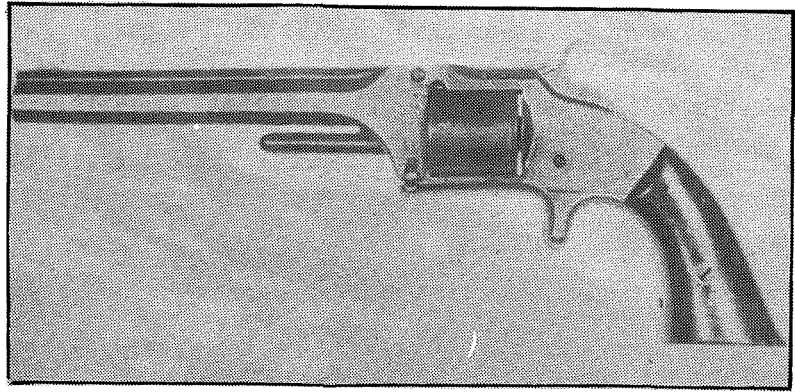
Smith & Wesson revolvers were slow to make an impact on the lucrative market of the American West, and they never achieved the success of Colt in the area. Smith & Wesson were manufactured for foreign customers when the West really opened up, and Colt shut them out. This was a distinct set-back for Smith & Wesson who needed the publicity of the home market to keep the sales buoyant, and until the First World War, there was a continual struggle with American rivals to keep the firm ahead.

In fact, Smith & Wesson have won in the end; nowadays, they are one of the few large-scale revolver manufacturers left, and their products are renowned all over the world. The lead which they gained by the development of the metallic cartridge has been largely regained, and the quality of their revolvers is higher than it has been.

It is too confusing to list the weapons in the exact calendar order in which they were produced. Instead, they are listed by ascending order of calibres, but with some anomalies within each list, as the history of one particular type is followed through to its logical conclusion, thereby often spanning a long period of years. The Magnums, being really a separate line of development, are listed together after all the others.

## **.22 Single-Shot Model – First Model, 1893-1905**

The origin of the first single-shot model stemmed from someone in Smith & Wesson factory, who took a standard 1891 .38 revolver, and fitted a single-shot barrel to a hinged frame. This barrel was locked at the top strap, and had an ejectore run-



*Smith & Wesson .32 RF No. 2 Old Model.*

ning through the solid lower part of the breech, where the cylinder would be on a revolver. This neat conversion produced a useful target weapon when using a 6-inch barrel, and it was not long before it was rechambered for .32, and fitted with over-size grips to allow a good hold.

By 1893, the target shooters were demanding a .22 version, and this was produced by the firm as a sales item. For a little extra money, the purchaser could have a cylinder and barrel in .38, so that his one frame could fulfil two uses with only a simple operation to convert from one to the other. Just over 3,000 of these dual-purpose target and pocket weapons were made.

## **.22 Single-Shot Model – Second Model, 1905-1909**

In 1905 the firm decided that the combination revolver was too good a bargain, and the single-shot target pistol was made as a separate item. The opportunity was taken to clean up the frame a little, and bring it more into line with the specialized requirements of target shooting. The cylinder stops were cut and a target back-sight was fitted as a standard.

## **.22 Single-Shot Model – Third or 'Perfected' Model, 1909-1923**

The perfected model which succeeded the second model had no apparent differences from the latter, but in fact, the lockwork was very much improved, and the fall of the hammer was greatly speeded up. Actually the components of the lock were those which were fitted to the .38 Perfected

revolver, and most of the parts are interchangeable. The standard barrel was 10 inches long, but others could be supplied to meet the customers requirements.

The Perfected was an immediate success, and was adopted by the American Olympic shooting teams in 1910 and 1911. This set the seal of approval in the highly specialized target pistol field, and the sales were good. A particular feature of the Olympic pistols was that the chamber was shorter than normal, so that the bullet had to be forced into the chamber in order to close the breech. This arrangement meant that the bullet did not have to jump a gap to reach the rifling, and accuracy was marginally improved.

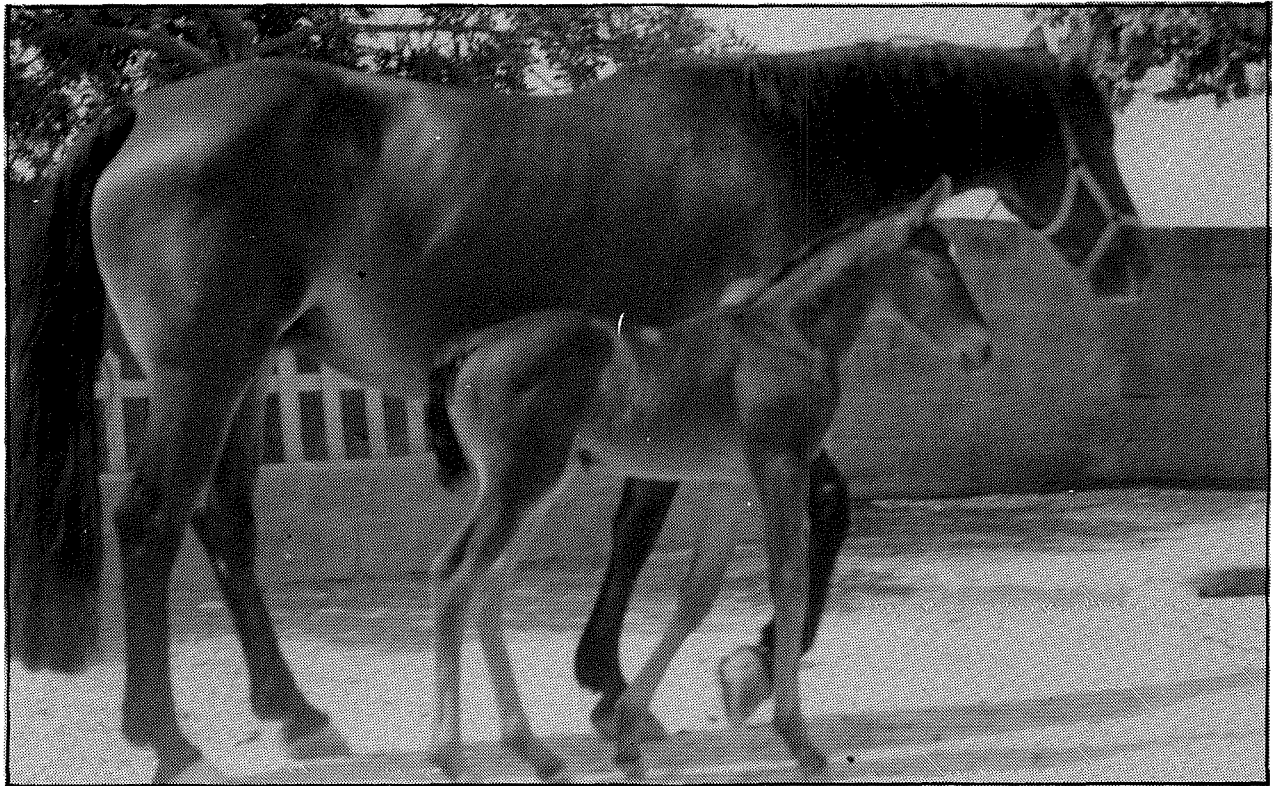
## **.22 Straight Line Single Shot, 1925-1936**

This model followed on after the 'perfected', but despite the experience gained from that gun, it was near enough to being a flop. The reason was that the hammer fall and trigger pull could never be relied upon to be constant from one shot to another and the pistol soon got a bad name that it never lost. Both hammer and sear were sliding plungers, and they both stuck and rotated. The factory finally fitted rebounding hammers, but it was too late. Only 1870 Straight Lines were made in the eleven years of production.

Apart from this fundamental failing the Straight Line was well laid out and very accurate. It was the first .22 pistol to be fitted with a recessed chamber head as a protection against blown rims.

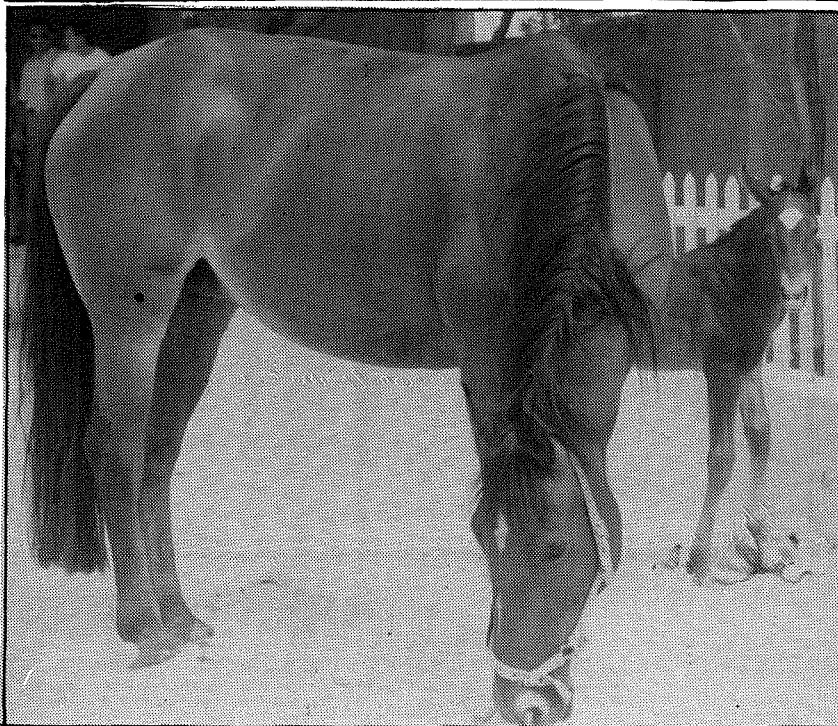
**•TO BE CONTINUED**





## A MEMORABLE DAY AT THE POLICE MOUNTED SECTION

The 10th August 1988 will be remembered as a very important date at the Mounted Section. For the first time in the history of this Section, one of our mares, Cutzy, gave birth to female foal.



Up to 1984 the Mounted Section was equipped with male horses only but since then five mares have been added to our team. As no stallion is available yet at our Section we mate our mares by a private studhorse always taking into consideration that the stallion is of the same breed as our kind of horses which at present are three-quarter hunters and quarter jumpers.

### □ CLARA

This new addition to our stables has been given the name of 'Carla' and is being taken care of at this Section, thus preparing it to be, in three to four years time, suitable for police duties. As some previous attempts at mating had failed this recent success makes it all the more important. It also encourages us to keep up this exercise in the future.

The Mounted Section would like to thank the Commissioner who besides taking a personal interest in this matter is also giving his support and encouragement towards future expansion and efficiency at this Section.

# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK AND DRUGS

The degree of impairment of the driver's faculties is a matter to be considered for the purpose of estimating the seriousness of the offence, but it must be considered along with the question of how impairment came about and with the manner of driving (*Tothill v Marklew* 1969; *Brebner v Hersey* 1963).

It has been argued that while the "under the influence" offence: the emphasis is on the manner of driving, in the prescribed level offence the emphasis shifts on the degree of intoxication (64). With respect to the 'manner of driving', if the driving is impeccable, though the driver is intoxicated, i.e. under the influence, a lighter sentence should be imposed on the driver than on a person whose manner of driving is erratic and dangerous. The offence is aimed at preventing the risk of injury on the roads, indeed the potential of driving in such a manner is translated into a criminal offence. In Australia there is no sentencing principle that unless there has been injury to some person or damage to property, a sentence of imprisonment is inappropriate in the case of first conviction (*Samuels v Young* 1979; *Logan v Samuels* 1979; *Newell v Samuels* (1975 - South Australia)).

It seems that, at least for the purposes of sentencing if not for the purpose of liability, a distinction ought to be drawn between cases in which the driver of the vehicle may not realise that he is not in a fit state to drive the vehicle, and cases in which his condition is such that any reasonable person ought to realise that he is a menace to other road users (*Arbrook v Brebner*, S. Australia 1960).

In fixing the amount of fines, a magistrate's court in England is required to take into considera-

By  
**Dr FRANCO  
BONDIN LL.D.**

— END OF SERIES —

tion, amongst other things, the means of the offender so far as they are known to the Court (*Magistrate's Court Act* 1980 s 35). A court cannot claim to have had regard to the means of the offender merely by ordering payments by installments over a long period of time (*R v Hewitt* 1971, 55 Cr. App. R 433). In England where the court is obliged to disqualify, it may be reminded to consider the financial effect that any period of disqualification will have on the offender, as such an order usually does lead to additional financial burdens. The consistent policy of the Court of Appeal in England shows that the period of disqualification longer than the minimum of 12 months are constantly upheld especially where the offence is accompanied by evidence of bad driving behaviour (65).

## SEVERITY OF ENGLISH LAW

However, if disqualification is to be the main penalty for the motoring offender, the Courts in England have disapproved of excessively long periods of disqualification particularly where there is a risk of the offender being thereby tempted to drive while disqualified and there are no considerations of public safety involved (*R v Calhoun* 1974 Crim L.R. 436). It is also important to point out the relative severity of English Law in respect of drink/driving

offences in that where a defendant is convicted of driving whilst unfit, or in the excess of the blood-alcohol limit, or refusal to supply a laboratory specimen and he has been previously convicted of any such offence within a period of 10 years, the minimum period for which a court is obliged to disqualify is increased to three years.

The deterrent effect in sentencing the drunken driver must also not be lost sight of. Although the infliction of severe penalties may not be wholly productive in eliminating this social menace, yet a firm attitude by the Courts would, it is felt, make a potential offender think twice before he goes out on a drunken spree.

The Committee on Drinking and Driving of 1976 (U.K. The Blennerhasset Committee) considered the problem posed by those whom the committee referred to as "high-risk offenders". Statistics showed that there is a category of offender who repeatedly commits drink/driving offences with a blood-alcohol content, so high in fact that expert evidence is of the opinion that such offenders usually are among the class of persons with an alcohol problem (66).

The U.K. government has accordingly decided with effect from May 1983, to introduce special arrangements as to the issue of licences after the expiration of a Court order of disqualification. In brief, the disqualified problem driver will only have his licences renewed if a medical board certifies that he no longer has an alcohol problem. The driver is advised to seek such help and advice as is necessary during the period of disqualification.

The results of the interview and medical examination will determine the Secretary of State's decision as to whether or not to refuse to issue the licence. Borderline cases are referred to consultant psychiatrists specialising in alcohol problems. The driver has a right of appeal (s. 90 RTA 1972) to the Magistrate's courts whose decision is binding



# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK AND DRUGS

on the Secretary of State.

It is now being acknowledged that legal sanctions are of little value in controlling motorists with an alcohol problem. Measures are being taken in many jurisdictions to curb the use of alcohol by educational and rehabilitational programmes (67). It is thus not illogical to presume that a court should take into consideration any measures taken by the motorist or by others on his behalf to cure his drinking problem.

## REFERENCES:

- (1) T.C. Willett "Criminal on the Road" p 92.
- (2) "Drink, Drugs and Driving" Brownlie and Walls; Second Edition p 61.
- (3) e.g. in the "Report on the Workings of the Police Department for the year 1968" in the year 1966 out of a total of 2608, traffic accidents, only 8 were attributed as being caused by drunken driving. The "Annual Abstract of Statistics" 1974, p 203, out of a total 3,453 traffic accidents, only 5 cases were attributed to alcohol by the Police, in 1984 (Quarterly Digest of Statistics:- January-March) out of a total of 1627 traffic accidents none were attributed to driving under the influence of alcohol. This is of course a very selective sample, but the same proposition holds true for all the years quoted in the text.
- (4) Klein A.W. Davis J.H. and Blackbourne B.D. (1971) in "Journal of Drug Issue".
- (5) "Road Accidents" Elliott and Street p 31.
- (6) "The Drinking Driver and the Law", Criminal Law Review 1960.
- (7) T.C. Willett *oc. cit.* p 93.
- (8) e.g. "Drink" in the United Kingdom, "bevande alcooliche" art. 132 Testo Unico, Codice della Strada, Italy; State of California "alcoholic beverage" - Vehicles Code section 23152, "intoxicating liquor" Australia: Victoria, New South Wales.
- (9) Police vs J.R. W. Groves, III-IV-735.
- (10) Vide Debates of the Legislative Assembly 2nd October 1956.
- (11) A.R. Brownlie and H.J. Walls "Drink", Drugs and Driving Second Edition p 125.
- (12) Armstrong v Clark 1957, 1 All ER 433.
- (13) Bradford v Wilson 1984, RTR 116.
- (14) Brownlie and Walls *op. cit.* p 141.
- (15) Thomson v Knight 1947 1 All ER 112.
- (16) R vs Brunet (1968) 69 DLR 2d)

177. *Ibidem* in Ireland State (McGroddy) v Carr 1975 IR 27).

(17) Brownlie and Walls, *op. cit.* pp 133-134.

(18) D. Brown "Traffic Offences" p 150.

(19) Barket v Burke 1970 Victoria re s. 80B Motor Car Act 1958.

(20) August vs Fingleston 1964, South Australia.

(21) *op. Cit.* p 151.

(22) R v King 1962 SCR 746.

(23) Thomas v O'Sullivan, 1951, South Australia.

(24) Armstrong v Clark (*supra*) and Alexander v Latter 1972 Crim. L.R. 646.

(25) August vs Fingleston 1964; South Australia. Similar views were advocated by the Maltese Minister of Justice during the debate on 1974 amendments in Parliament, vide Debates of the House of Representatives March 1974.

(26) " 'Absolute Liability' in Traffic Offences". Glanville Williams Criminal Law Review 1967 p 207.

(27) R v Hawkes 1931, Cr. App R 172 quoted in "Influence of Drink Offences in Road Traffic Law" M.R. Davis Criminal L.R. 1955 p 353.

(28) O'Connor vs Shaw 1958, Queensland R. 384.

(29) e.g. New Zealand: Wood v Ellis NZLR 312 and R vs Ormsley 1945 NZLR 109: where it was held that the prosecution must establish that the liquor taken had adversely affected to a material degree control and care in driving.

(30) D. Brown *op. cit.* 153: The *actus reus* consists of two elements a) the driving b) being under the influence, there is no third element of actual lack of proper control: Bedelph v Weedon 1963, Tasmania.

(31) Cassazione 6-6-1961 Verzelletti.

(32) "La Circolazione Stradale" - Casistica Guridica" Saffiro, Zucconi and Invrea - UTET pp 341 et seq.

(33) "Guida in Stato di ebrezza" Riv. Circolazione 1962 p 393.

(34) Cass. 3.5. 1961 Coppe.

(35) Police vs Paul Borg; Criminal Appeal 7.5.1966.

(36) Douglas Brown, *op. cit.* p 155.

(37) Italy, Cassazione 10.7.1969 "Non e' necessario sorprendere il conducente in stato di ebrezza ben potendo il giudice tarre elementi di convincimento della sussistenza del reato dalla valutazione di altri tipi di prova". La Circolazione Stradale v fn. 32.

(38) "Guida in Stato di ebrezza" in Rivista Circolazione 1962.

(39) Cassazione; 25/1/66.

(40) Volume XLI. IV. 1386 and R. v Somers 1963 3 All ER 808. Doctors may even refer to Current medical research in

examining the probative value of breathalysers cf. P v Dalmas 1971 App. Kriminali.

(41) D. Brown *op. cit.* 158.

(42) R v Nowell 1948, Cr. App. RE 173.

(43) R v Payne 1963 1 All ER 848.

(44) Vide Dryden v Johnson 1961, Criminal Law Review 551.

(45) Cassazione 11.4.1969 v fn. 32.

(46) R v Davis 1962 3 All ER 97.

(47) Blackie v Police 1966 NZLR 910.

(48) Law Quarterly Review, A.G. v Kenny 1960.

(49) Sherrard v Jacob 1965 NI 151.

(50) *Ibid* P vs L Callus App. Krim. 29.9.1962; Hallington v F. Hewthorn & Co., Ltd. (1943) K.B. 587 and Cross on Evidence 5th Edition p 449.

(51) Elliott and Street, *op. cit.* p 27.

(52) Melino "Alcool e Traffico" in Riv. Circolazione 1970, p 305.

(53) "Alcohol and Traffic Safety" 1966 Criminal Law Review p 72.

(54) Elliott and Street, *op. cit.* p 28.

(55) "The Drinking Driver and the Law" Criminal Law Review 1960 p 152.

(56) A comprehensive list of these countries is found in Brownie and Walls *op. cit.* 2nd Edit, Chapter 16.

(57) Elliott and Street, *op. cit.* p 30.

(58) "The Road Safety Bill, Part 1 - a medical view" by J.D.J. Havard 1967 Crim. L.R. p 151, 160.

(59) "The Breathalyser Reblown" by P. Seago Criminal Law Review 1973 p 153.

(60) e.g. New South Wales s. 4 E (5) Motor Traffic Act *ibid* Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania - D. Brown *op. cit.* p 22. cf. Police vs Victor Dalmas 11.5.1971. Magistrate's Court.

(61) Brownlie and Walls *op. cit.* p 126.

(62) D.M. Lucas in Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette Vol. 47.10.1985.

(63) Wilkinsons Road Traffic Offences, 12th Edition (1985) Vol. 1 p 253.

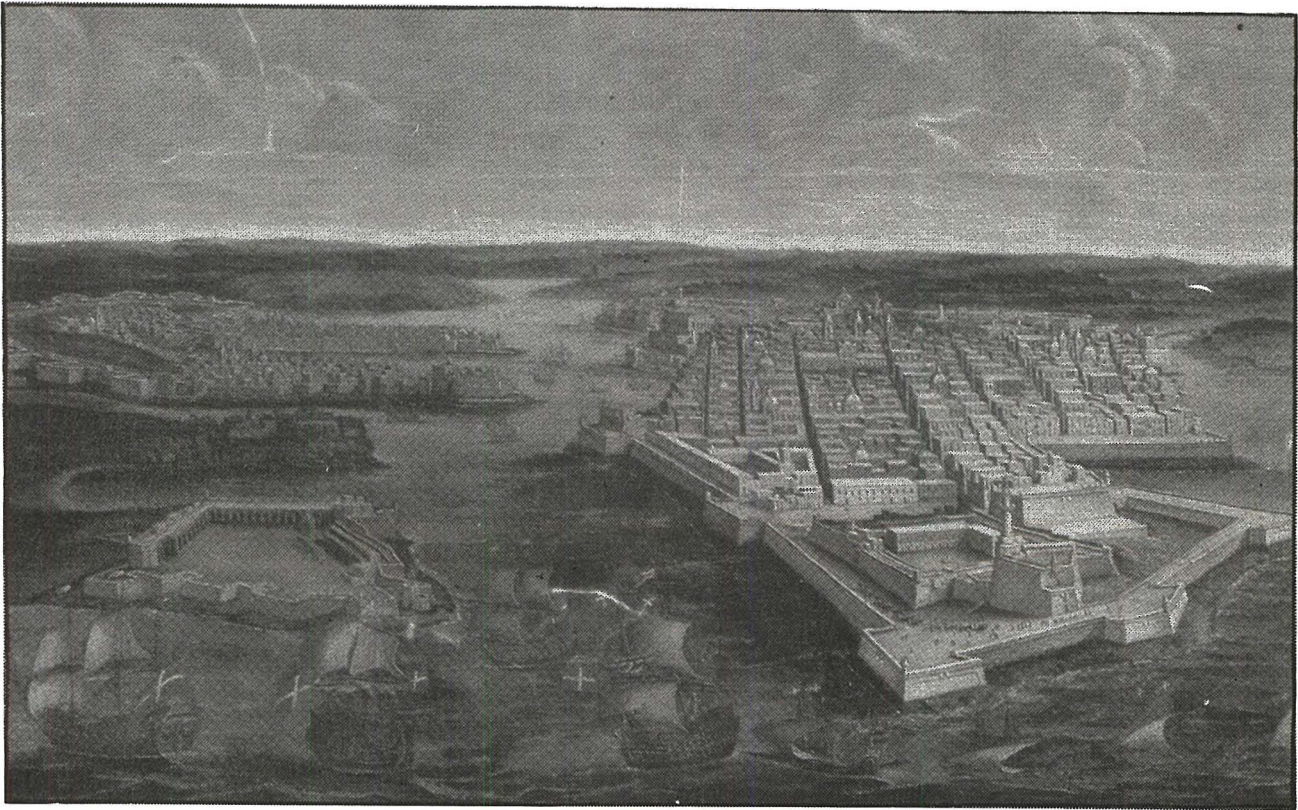
(64) D. Brown *op. cit.* p 160.

(65) Wilkinson *op. cit.* chapter 4.

(66) *Ibid* p 260.

(67) California: Chapter 9 section 11837, part 2 of Division 105 of the Health and Safety Code. *Ibid.* s. 475 of South Australian Road Traffic Act and s. 16(12) Traffic Act 1944 Queensland.

• For the benefit of our readers, we would like to inform them that this series - "Driving Under The Influence Of Drink And Drugs" has appeared in parts in the following past issues:  
Il-Pulizija Vol. 6 - Nos. 8/9/10/11/12.  
Il-Pulizija Vol. 7 - Nos. 1/2/3.



*Xena antika li turi l-Belt Valletta (lemin) Rikazoli (xellug) u t-'Tlett Ibliet' fil-genb ta' Rikazoli.*

# BINI MILITARI

minn  
Joseph C. Camilleri

• **Fir-rebbiegħa tas-sena 1565 beda l-Assedju l-Kbir, li dam sejjer is-sajf kollu. F'Settembru sab ir-rebħa għall-Insara u għalhekk l-Ordni baqgħet f'Malta, waqt li l-pajjiż baqa' marbut mat-tagħlim ta' missierna San Pawl. Li għab ir-rebħa kienet it-tmexxija tal-Gran Mastru Jean Parisot La Valette, kif ukoll is-sehem importanti li taw is-swar – u l-iżbalji tat-Torok!**

Il-Birgu u s-swar tiegħu mal-Forti ta' Sant'Anglu kienu ċ-ċentru ta' bosta attackki. Il-Forti ta' Sant'Iermu kellu parti mportanti wkoll, għax kien dan il-Forti li zamm iż-żmien għaddej sakemm kwazi jispicċa s-sajf – ix-xahar tat-tbajhir u li għab il-wasla ta' għajjnuna mill-Ewropa.

Qabel iż-żmien tal-Kavallieri, Sant'Anglu kien kastell kwazi rovinat. Kien il-Gran Mastru L'Isle Adam li sewwa l-hitin tiegħu u zied xi hitan ohra, li maż-żmien kellu forma rregolari. Fiz-żmien l-Assedju kellu "Cavalier" li kien separat mill-Birgu permezz ta' ditch li kien mimli bl-ilma. Bejn is-snin 1681-

1690 l-ingenier Spanjol Grunenberg zied tlett Batteriji u rrestawra l-bieb prinċipali.

Il-Fortizza ta' San Mikiel kienet tħares lil Belt ta' l-Isla u 'l Birgu. Il-bastjuni kienu jitilgħu mill-baħar. Il-Forti ta' Sant'Iermu sar fl-1552 fuq disinn ta' l-Ingenier militari Spanjol Pedro Pardo. Kienet iżzomm difiza taż-żewġ postijiet li jdawwru l-għolja ta' Sciberras. Hija fortizza f'forma ta' stilla u għandha "Cavalier" b'saħħtu hafna fin-nofs. Kien fuq dan il-forti li paġni kbar inkitbu waqt l-Assedju. Dan qala' bosta attackki ta' bombi minħabba li l-għadu zamm tajjeb fuq l-għolja ta'

Sciberras. Il-forti kien imdawwar b'ditches fondi. Attakk wara l-ieħor għab il-forti fix-xejn u għalhekk waqa' f'idejn it-Torok.

L-Assedju serva ta' lezzjoni lil Ordni. Kull post bħal l-Għolja ta' Sciberras kellhom jigu fortifikati. Għalhekk il-Gran Mastru La Valette ried jibni Belt għdida u talab lil Prinċipijiet Insara għall-għajjnuna. Il-Papiet Piju IV u V għenu wkoll. Baġħtu f'Malta l-ingenier Francesco Paparelli da Cartona biex jagħmel il-pjanta tal-belt il-għdida – Valletta.

Wara ftit taż-żmien Paparelli għamel il-pjanta u ftit taż-żmien biss wara tpoġġiet l-ewwel gebla f'Marzu tas-sena 1566. Bil-mod



# BINI MILITARI

il-mod bdew jibnu s-swar, u l-ewwel li sar kien il-“Cavalier” ta’ San Gwann fuq l-gholja ta’ Kastilja. Paparelli kien mghejjun mill-perit Malti Gerolamo Cassar.

Fis-seklu sbatax, bdew jaslu għidut ta’ attackki fuq il-gzejjer Maltin. L-ingenier Pietro Floriani gie mibghut mill-Papa Urbanu VIII fl-1634 biex jagħmel rapport fuq il-fortifikazzjonijiet. Dan għamel disinji biex jinbnew il-“Floriana Lines”, li għalkemm saru kien hemm diversi opinjonijiet dwarhom. Fl-1638 gie l-ingenier Taljan Vincenzo Maculano da Firenzuela. Dan skopra li attackk fuq il-Belt Valleta seta’ jsir minn fuq in-naħa tat-Tliet Ibliet. Huwa għamel disinji għas-swar ta’ l-Għoljiet ta’ Santa Margerita. Ix-xogħol gie aċċettat mill-Kunsill ta’ l-Ordni iżda sar żmien wara.

Fiz-żmien tal-ħakma tal-Gran Mastru Cottoner ziedu s-swar ta’ Santa Margerita. Il-parti l-kbira ta’ dawn is-swar saru, iżda x-xogħol qatt ma tlesta kollu.

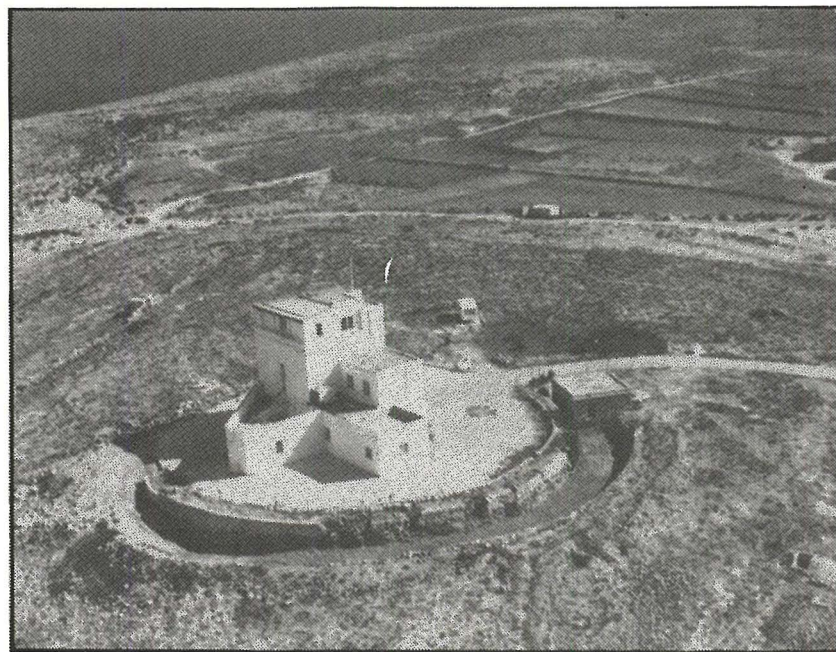
Fl-1670 il-Kavallier Fra Giovanni Francesco Recasoli hallas għal bini ta’ forti – il-Fortizza ta’ Ricasoli. B’hekk ħalq il-Port kellu fortizzi f’kull naħa. Il-Belt kienet miftuħa min-naħa ta’ Marsamxett, għalhekk il-Gran Mastru Manoel de Vilhena għamel forti fuq ‘Manoel Island’ – jew aħjar fuq il-gżira ta’ l-Isqof fl-1726. Din kellha pjanta ta’ inginier Franciż. Fis-sena 1793 gie fortifikat ‘Dragut Point’.

Kien il-Gran Mastru de Wignacourt li għamel l-ewwel sensiela ta’ torrijiet matul ix-xtut Maltin. L-ewwel li sar kien dak ta’ San Pawl il-Baħar, u wara dan saru dawk ta’ San Lucjan f’Marsaxlokk, San Tumas f’Wied il-Għajn, u iehor f’Kemmuna. Wara nbnew tlettax il-torri mill-Gran Mastru De Redin.

Dawn is-swar u fortizzi fi gżirietna saru fi żmien ta’ mitejn u sittin sena. Pjanti oħra ta’ fortizzi kbar saru għal gżira ta’



*It-Torri li jinsab f’San Pawl il-baħar (wara l-Knisja tad-Duluri).*



*It-Torri l-Abjad, fuq l-gholjiet tal-Mellieħa.*

Għawdex, iżda minn dawn kollha saret waħda biss – grazzi għall-ghotja ta’ flus tal-Kavallier Chambray.

Is-swar, fortizzi u torrijiet fil-gzejjer tagħna huma parti mill-wirt tagħna fil-gebla. Xi whud saru centri turistiċi – oħrajn kellhom storja differenti ... saru borg gebel! Oħrajn messithom aktar xorti xierqa u deċenti għax saru jservu ta’ mużewijiet – bħal dak ta’ San Pawl il-Baħar.

**Dawn il-fortifikazzjonijiet, huma ta’ liema għamla huma, fihom wirt storiku għax huma wirt missirijietna, u għalhekk għandna naghmlu l-almu tagħna kollu sabiex nippreservawhom u nżommuhom fi stat tajjeb.**



# *the functions of the police in modern society*



## AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

• IT is in the year 1252 that we first come across the “petty constable” or the mediaeval officer who can be said to be the ancestor of the police of our times. The post of petty constable was limited to a single parish and the appointed person was to hold the position for a year without payment.

Due to this lack of remuneration it became customary in the course of time to assign the office to an inferior class of paid deputies. This was done at the expense of the incumbent for that particular year. Notwithstanding the above facts it is also true that historians have found out that some form of policing existed in the Babylonian, Egyptian, Byzantine and Islamic empires. Sometimes this policing was carried out by the religious authorities and was para-military in form as it originated from the personal guards of the monarchs.

Later on the time it became the custom, especially in Britain, for tribes to police themselves. It is thought that this happened with the advent of the Anglo-Saxons c.1500 years ago. This system did much to help enshrine the principle, which was later to be embodied in the constitution of the U.S.A. of personal freedom within the auspices of the law. In ancient Greece, as the very root of the word (Gr. ‘city government’) suggests, a clear boundary between the work carried out by the police and that of the civil service in general, did not exist. It is from this fact that it follows that, at least in democratic countries, police are or in any

By  
**George Borg**

### PART FOUR

case should be agents of the law, although it is ultimately the duty of every citizen to conserve this rule of law. It is therefore very easy to see why in totalitarian states, the workings of the law and its officials, depends, not upon the circumstances of the particular case, but rather upon the agents of the government on a discretionary level.

‘The position of the police as agents of the law, and the independence of the judiciary from any arbitrary interference by the executive’, says John Coatman, ‘are main bulwarks of the democratic way of life; ... the truth of this statement can never be over-emphasised and, not only must the judiciary be independent from any interference whatsoever, but this must also be the Utopian position of the police everywhere.

Police administration falls into three main groups: in Europe there is considerable centralisation, on the other hand in the

British Isles this is far from the case due to the considerable autonomy on the local level, with ready collaboration whenever the need for this arises. In the United States most police forces have been decentralized to an extreme. The different national police systems are examined in the later part of this treatise.

### THE BRITISH POLICE — A SHORT HISTORY

It was not long after the departure of the Roman legions from the shores of Britain that the Anglo-Saxons introduced the idea that the various tribes scattered around the British Isles were to concern themselves with each other’s well-being. This was put into action through the groups of ten (tythings) and hundreds to the elected shirereeve (later on known as the sheriff). As I have already said before, but which I will repeat for the sake of uniformity, each individual adult male had to take up the position of sheriff (shire-reeve), without payment, for a year. The appointment to this position was performed by election at the village moot which, after the advent of Christianity, became to be called the vestry meeting; and in the course of time the tything-



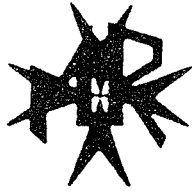


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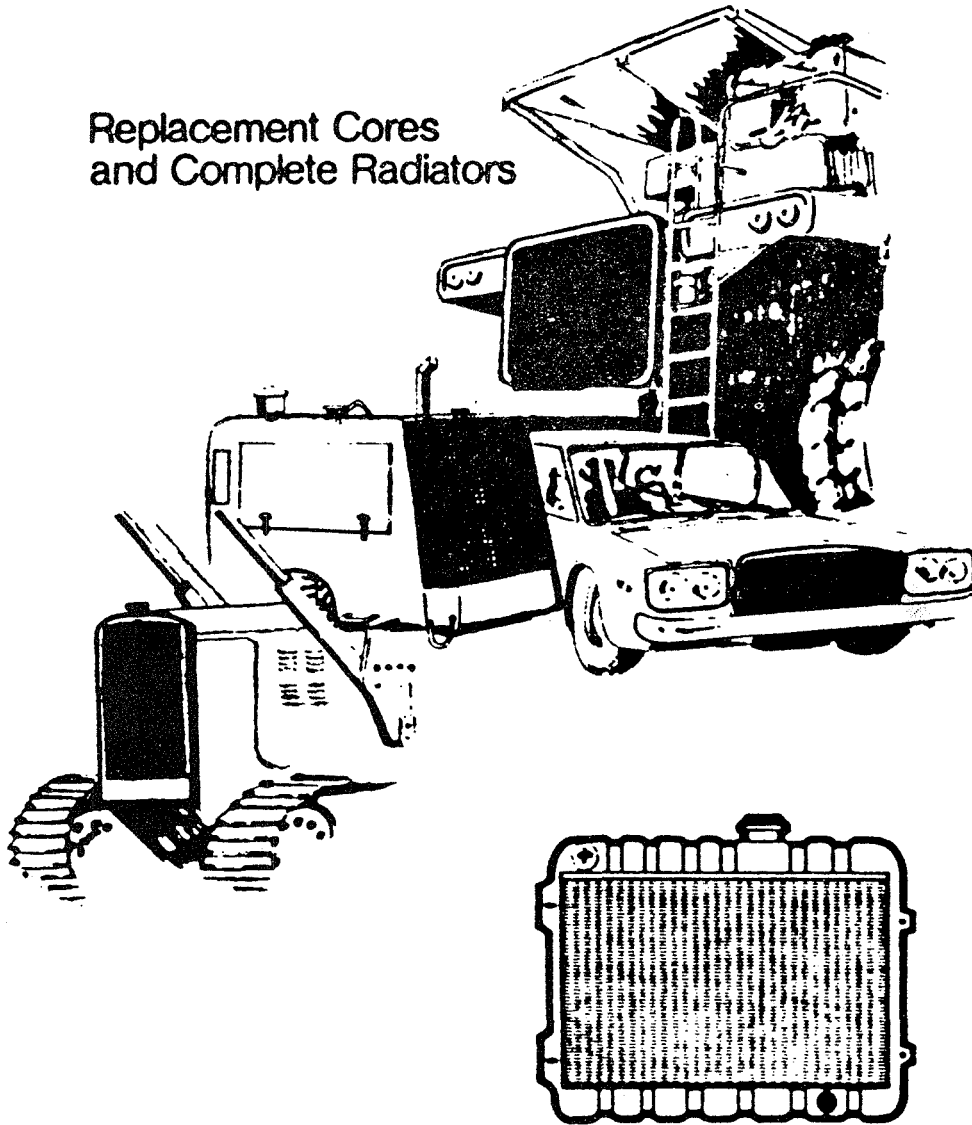


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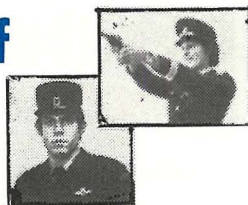
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# The functions of the Police in modern society



•continued from page 26

man became the parish 'constable' (an appointment brought by the Normans).

The duties of the constables have been summarised in the old proverb that they are the eyes and the hands of the Justice of the Peace; the eyes being meant to see by detecting and bringing to the attention of the authorities concerned the crimes committed; and the hands meant to act by the action of the summons issued by the Justice and the carrying out of any arrests called for by the law through the person of the then incumbent justice. Notwithstanding all this good intent, this system was never really effective at all for it gave the Justices such ill eyes and hands on every imaginable level, be it discipline, organization or whatever. This system did very little to help establish a reputable police force, so much so, that Shakespeare's village constables, Degberry and Verges (*Much Ado About Nothing*), are far from flattering images. A hundred years after Shakespeare's time there was so much criminality afoot that it can jokingly be said that London and the surrounding rural areas rivalled one another in the quantity and brazenness of their thieves, unmounted highwaymen (footpads), and highwaymen in general.

Around the 18th century the parish constable organization began to decline, this happened predominantly in London and those towns which were being constructed due to the industrial revolution, however before it died out completely, the system was exported to the U.S.A. London in the 18th century was not a very inviting place and can hardly be said to be quite in consonance with Doctor Samuel Johnson's (1709-1784) definition of the place: 'When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life for in London there is all that life can

afford.' Anyway, in order to try and fight the rampant crime, the authorities introduced a system whereby people who reported on thieves were given money rewards and the penalty of hanging was introduced for nearly every crime (even for young children); 'reprieve' meant that criminals were taken to punishment colonies overseas and sometimes this also meant a term in the 'hulks' or those prison ships which were kept at Woolwich when the war with the U.S. put a stop to the 'exportation' of Great Britain's felons to the New World.

Such was the state of things that all over the British Isles people slept with a blunderbuss at their sides. Criminality had the upper hand and it was very unwise for one to travel at night. It was also a time of riots and although the authorities made use of military force to quell them, this was not very successful as the Gordon riots amply showed. Nevertheless some hope came up in the person of Henry Fielding who was a novelist, play-writer and barrister. Fielding was appointed a magistrate in 1748 at Bow Street, here he put forward the idea of forming a small voluntary band of householders for their collective security. So successful was this idea that eventually the group grew to become the famous 'Bow Street runners' or 'thief-takers'.

After about six years, Fielding was succeeded by his younger brother, Sir John Fielding. Sir John, Henry Fielding's blind half-brother, initiated the idea of forming an armed horse patrol to go out in small groups at night to afford protection to travellers against highwaymen. Later on this patrol was taken over by the home office and a 'dismounted horse patrol' was also formed to work by day. The uniform included a red waistcoat; giving

rise to the nickname 'Robin red-breasts'.

In 1785, Pitt the younger put forth a proposal for the formation of an organic police force in London which was to be led by three commissioners, however he had to withdraw this bill because of the pressure he found from certain city interests to scrap the whole venture. In 1792, the Middlesex Justices Act started seven magistrates' courts and in each court there were six paid magistrates. One of these magistrates, Patrick Colquhoun, published a document in which he called for the foundation of a police force which would cater for the needs of the entire city of London and he also explained 'the new science of preventive police'. In 1798, Colquhoun and John Harriot, a fellow magistrate, started a marine police force of quite substantial proportions in order to detect and put an end to the enormous losses which were being incurred due to theft on the ships anchored in the Thames. After a sponsorship by the West India merchants which lasted for about two years, this force eventually became officials.

## MODERN POLICE

Henry and Sir John Fielding had made an important step forward; however this was not enough although definitely praiseworthy. The next notable episode in the development of the British police was to take place some fifty years after the Fieldings' time. It was in the year 1829 that the then home secretary, Sir Robert Peel managed to bring the House of Commons to approve the setting up of the Metropolitan Police. This was indeed a very important step forward for it led to the finest re-organization of the entire police system throughout the British Isles. The Metropolitan Police, as conceived by Sir Robert Peel, was to be under the direct control of the Home Office. This and the appointment of two magistrates to control the day to day administration of the Force was carried out forthwith and the headquarters were sited, as they still are, at Scotland Yard.



## ATTIVITAJIET MILL-ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE



*It-tfal flimkien ma' xi membri tat-Taqsima tal-Fire Brigade waqt iż-żjara li ghamlu f'dan id-Dipartiment.*

# SUMMER CAMP '88

Wara assenza ta' sena, din is-sena reġa' gie organizzat is-Summer Camp għat-tfal tal-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija li sar bejn it-Tnejn 22 ta' Awissu u 27 ta' Awissu 1988 fil-post magħruf bħala l-A.M.R.C. ta' M'Xlokk.

kien hemm is-soltu Bar-B-Que għat-tfal u għall-ġenituri tagħhom. F'dan il-Bar-B-Que saru preżentazzjonijiet ta' kotba lit-tfal miċ-Chairman ta' l-Entertainment Committee l-Ispettur Alfred Zammit għan-nom tal-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija li me

Għal dan is-Summer Camp attendew madwar 125 tifel u tifla li l-età tvarja bejn is-sitta u tlettax-il sena li attendew mingħajr hlas.

Il-programm ta' dan is-Summer Camp kien varjat ħafna. Fost affarijiet insibu li t-tfal ġew meħuda jżuru Divizjonijiet tal-Pulizija bħal Fire Brigade, Mounted Section u Dogs Section fejn anke saru xi dimostrazzjonijiet lit-tfal. Insibu l-Pleasure Cruise, Gurnata shiħa lis-Splash and Fun. Barra minn hekk, it-tfal ittiedu jieklu f'diversi lokalitajiet, fosthom Ceasers Restaurant, Ta' Qali Cafeterija, il-Fekruna Restaurant, u minn din il-paġna nixtieq niringrazzjahom għan-nom tal-Pulizija ta' l-għajjnuna li offrew biex dan il-Kamp ikun suċċess.

Fost affarijiet programmati



*Grupp mit-tfal ma' wiehed miż-żwiemel li hemm fil-Mounted Section tal-Pulizija.*



# ATTIVITAJIET MILL-ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

## SUMMER CAMP '88

setax jattendi minhabba xoghol iehor. Kotba oħra tqassmu linnisa helpers bhala tifikira ta' dan is-Summer Kamp. Hawnhekk wiehed ma jridx jinsa lill-helpers li stinkaw u hadmu kemm felhu biex jieħdu hsieb it-tfal u ta' min jirringrazzjahom għan-nom tal-genituri tat-tfal li attendew. Ringrazzjament imur ukoll għal Fr. Mario Sammut li kuljum ta' kull fil-ghodu kien jattendi biex iqaddes quddiesa lit-tfal.

### RINGRAZZJAMENT IEHOR

Fl-aħħar u mhux l-inqas wiehed irid bilfors isemmi li staff tal-kċina tal-pulizija li ta' kuljum

## ATTIVITAJIET GHALL-FESTI TAL-MILIED



**Bhas-snin ta' qabel, l-Entertainment Committee tal-Korp tal-Pulizija se jorganizza l-attivitajiet tiegħu għall-festi tal-Milied. Fost dawn insibu l-Partu tat-Tfal, il-Ballu tal-Milied u Dinner Dances.**

**Aktar informazzjoni tinghata lilkom permezz ta' ċirkolari li tintbagħat fid-djar tagħkom.**

kienu jippreparaw l-ikel u li hađu hsieb ukoll l-ikel tal-Bar-B-Que li kien addizzjonali max-xogħol tagħhom. Ma' dawn in-nies ma rridx ninsa lix-xufiera li hađu paċenzja hafna u li għamlu granet shaħ magħha. Fl-aħħar, wiehed

irid isemmi lil organizzaturi li huma l-membri ta' l-Entertainment Committee tal-Pulizija li għal darba oħra wrew li bi ftit sagrificju kapaċi jgħibu riżultati tajba f'kull attività li jorganizzaw.

•aktar ritratt: f'paġna 30

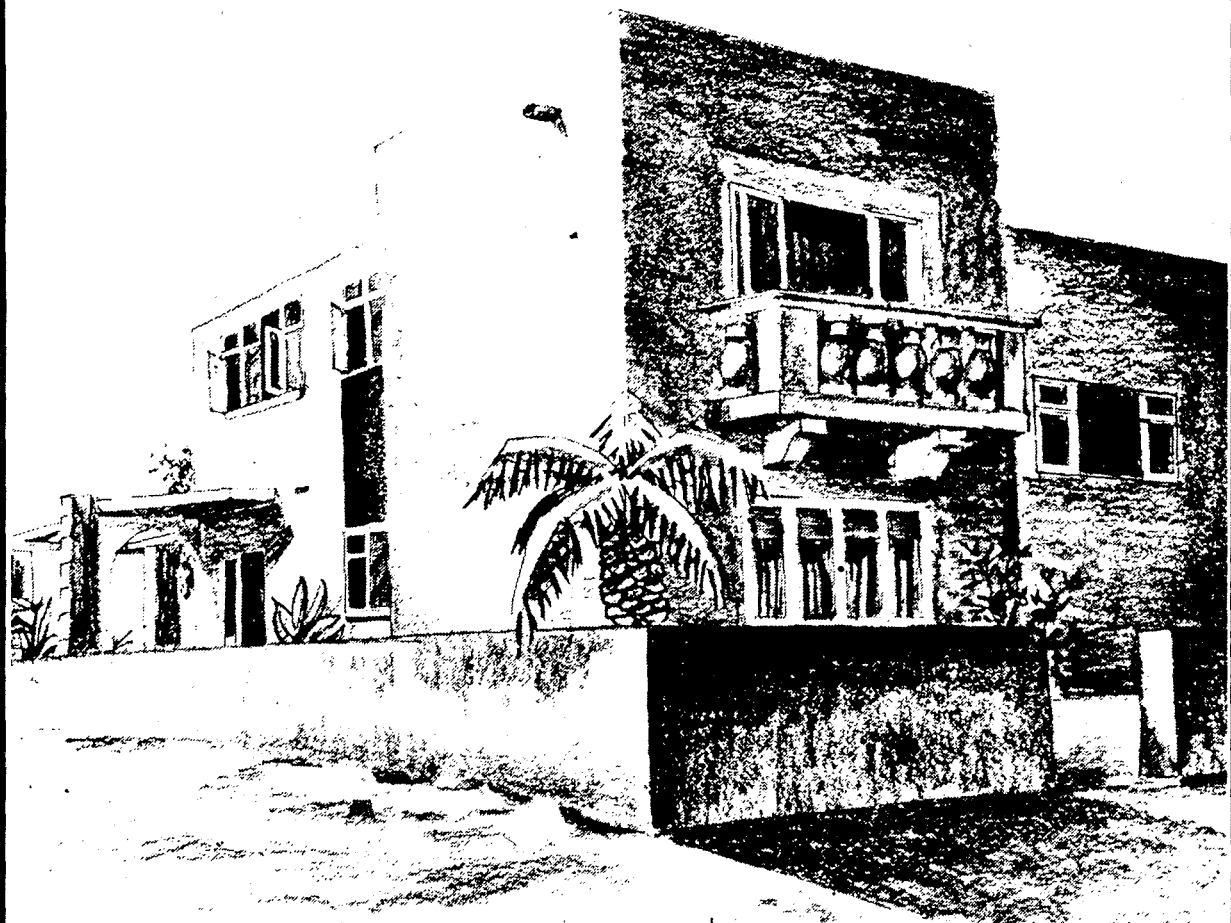


*Żewġ gruppi oħra mit-tfal jieħdu ritratt kommemorattiv ma' wiehed miż-żwiemel tal-Mounted Section tal-Pulizija.*



*Tfal flimkien mal-klieb u d-dog handlers tagħhom waqt li kienu fid-Dogs Section tal-Korp, jaraw dimostrazzjoni bil-klieb tal-Pulizija magħmula għal vista tagħhom f'din is-Sezzjoni.*





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

Lohombus Corporation Limited tista' tghinek biex tixtri jew tibni darek billi toħroġlok self għal tul ta' żmien skond il-mezzi tiegħek.

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



**LOHOMBUS CORPORATION LIMITED**

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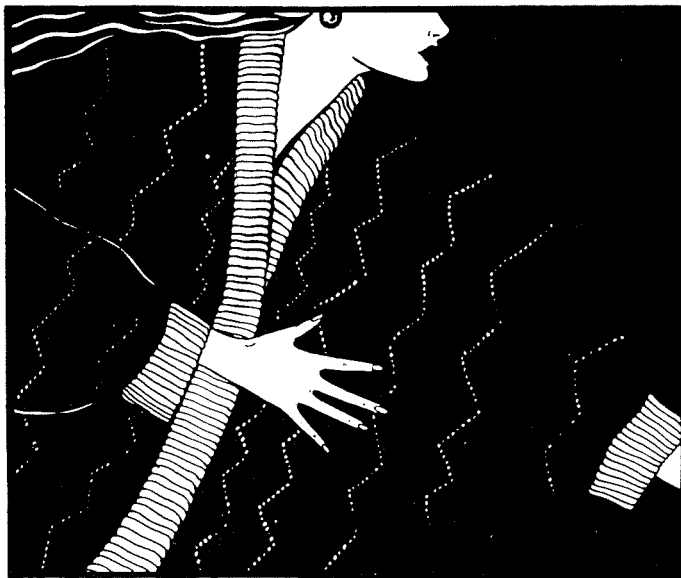
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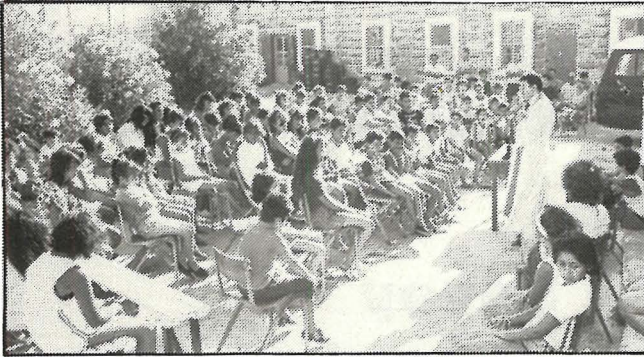


# ATTIVITAJIET MILL-ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE



*Membri ta' l-Entertainment Committee flimkien mal-Helpers tas-Summer Camp '88.*

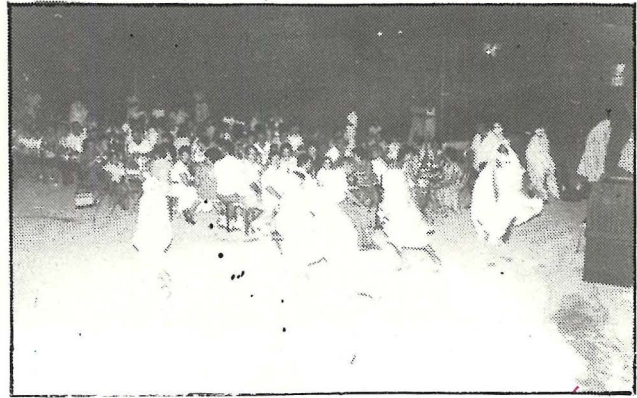
## SUMMER CAMP '88



*Fr. Mario Sammut waqt wahda mill-Quddies li kienu jsiru kull filghodu.*



*Sezzjoni mit-tfal qabel it-tluq bil-Pleasure Cruise fejn gew im-dawra mal-Portijiet Maltin.*



*It-tfal flimkien mal-genituri taghhom waqt il-Bar-B-Q.*





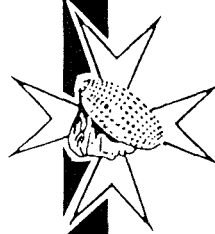


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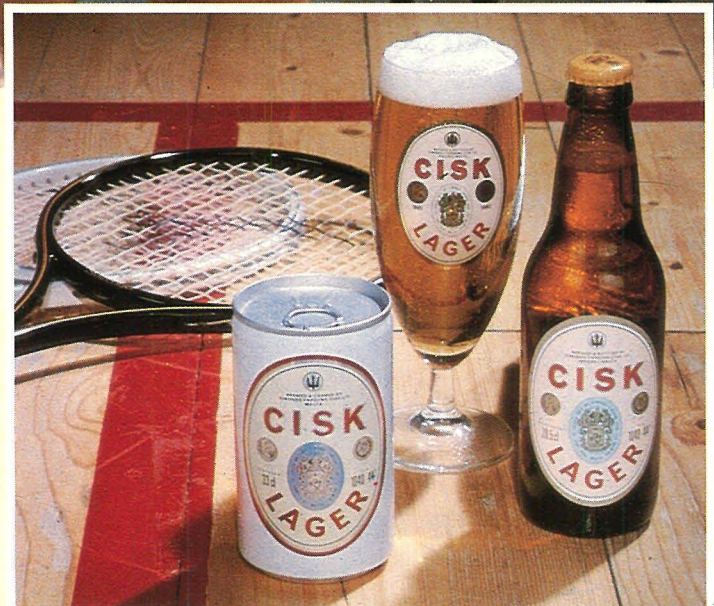
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# This book tells only part of the story



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