

IL-PULIZIJA





AIRMALTA

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IL-PULIZIJA

MEJJU-ĠUNJU 1988

Organu tal-Pulizija

Stampat fil-Union Press

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ĦDAX-IL SENA WARA

• FTIT aktar minn ħdax-il sena ilu, kien intwera l-ħsieb li jiġi ppubblikat magazine dwar ix-xogħol tal-Pulizija. F'dak il-perjodu kien bosta dawk li kien qatgħu qalbhom jew kien qalu li l-pubblikkazzjoni tieqaf wara l-ewwel fit-ħargiet. Illum, ħdax-il sena wara, għalkemm li għad ma intlaħaqx xi livell kbir, għadna noħorġu l-magazine kull xahrejn, għalkemm bi sforz kbir.

Mhux l-ewwel darba li saru sejħiet għall-pubblikazjoniet b'mod speċjali lill-fizzjali tal-Korp, iżda neħħi xi tnejn jew tlieta minnhom kollha bqagħu passivi. Mhux l-istess jingħad għall-membri l-oħra tal-Korp li f'dawn l-aħħar snin rajna ħafna membri jgħinu biex ngħollu l-livell tal-magazine tagħna b'artikoli tagħhom u nieħdu l-okkażjoni biex lil dawn il-membri niringrazzjawhom u nittamaw li jkkomplu jgħinuna fil-pubblikkazzjoni ta' dan il-magazine.

Biss, l-akbar problema li għandna hija r-reklamar. Dan kulħadd jaġi li biex tippubblika magazine trid ħafna flus, u minn din il-paġna nappella lill-membri tal-Korp biex jgħinu fejn jistgħu billi jħajjru aktar nies jikkontribwi x Xu billi jirreklamaw fuq dan il-magazine biex inkunu nistgħu nippubblikaw dan il-magazine. Ma nistgħux ma niringrazzjawx lil dawk l-individwi li minn sena għal oħra jgħinu bir-reklami li jagħmlu ħalli nkunu nistgħu nkommplu bil-ħarġiet ta' din il-pubblikkazzjoni.

B'dan kollu u bil-problemi li għandna, m'aħniex ser naqtgħu qalbna, anzi ser inżidu l-isforzi tagħna biex la darba ħdax-il sena ilu nbdiet biċċa xogħol siewja, ma nieqfux, iżda nittamaw li l-appelli li nagħmli jiġu milquġgħa, u nittamaw li fil-gejjieni nsibu mhux biss koperazzjoni kif dejjem sibna, iżda aktar għajnejna ta' materjal u avviżi pubbliċitarji.

F'Din il-Harga

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MILL-ASSOĆJAZZJONI TAL-PULIZIJA

• Dan l-ahħar kien qiegħed isir ħafna tħergir minn diversi membri tal-Korp rigward id-dewmien esägerat tal-ħlas ta' "Extra Duty" li jkunu diga' ħadmu. L-aktar li kien qiegħed jingħad kien għal dawk l- "Extra Duty" li kienu saru fil-grounds tal-futbol, bħal Ta' Qali, Marsa Sports Ground u Pace Grasso Ground, fejn il-logħob kien ikun organizzat mill-M.F.A.

Aħna jidhrilna li dan hu nuqqas min-naħha tal-M.F.A. u ninsistu li ma jibqax jirrepeti 'l-quddiem. L-M.F.A. taf bil-ftehim li hemm fejn tīgħi provduta b'numru ta' pulizija waqt il-logħob fejn ħafna mill-pulizija jkunu gratis ghall-istess M.F.A., u persentaggż zgħir ta' pulizija jkunu Extra Duty. Dawn, il-hin tagħhom jkunu ħadmuh, u għad-daqstant għandhom jithallsu mingħajr dewmien. Bħal ma jittalab il-ħlas fil-gates lill-ispettaturi, l-istess għandu jsir mal-membri taġħna u wara li jintemm il-logħob għandu jsir il-ħlas mingħajr dewmien.

L-Assoċjazzjoni mhix ser tit-toller aktar dan id-dewmien fil-ħlas u ser tinsisti li dawn l-affari-jiet ma jibqgħux isiru.

Fl-20 ta' Mejju ta' din is-sena, l-Assoċjazzjoni kellha laqgħa mal-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija s-Sur Alfred Calleja. F'din il-laqgħa gew diskussi diversi punti li jolqtu direttament lill-membri tal-Korp. Nistgħu nistqarru li l-Kummissarju wera interess kbir f'dak li jirrigwarda d-diversi lmenti li aħna ressaqna u kważi wera appogg fit-talbiet kollha taġħna. Nifhem li certi materji jitkolbu aktar konsultazzjonijiet ma' ufficċjali għolja tal-Gvern. F'dan ir-riwigward wiegħed li mill-aktar fis possibbi sejjjer jirranġa sabiex l-Assoċjazzjoni jkollha laqgħa mal-Ministru ta' l-Intern.

Rapport mis-Surgent 649 M. SALIBA

Segretarju,
Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija

Nittamaw li meta tkunu qiegħdin taqrav din il-pagna, nkunu diga' bdejna d-diskussionijiet mal-Ministru u anke jkun hareg xi rezultat pozittiv minnhom. Dan li qiegħed nikteb iġib id-data tal-25 ta' Mejju, 1988.

Din is-sena bdejna bi prova nilbsu l-uniformi tax-xitwa minn-ghajr ġakketta fil-granet bikrin tas-Sajf. Ħafna hasbu li din se tkun l-uniformi gdida tas-Sajf, izda naċċertakom li l-uniformi prorrja tas-Sajf, li ser tiżżeż-żonnan is-sena d-dieħla ser tkun differenti u cert li tkun vera gdida, għaliex il-Kahki li ilna żmien twil nilbsuh ser jinbidel darba għal dejjem. Ser ikollna uniformi li tagħti identità ta' uniformi tal-pulizija u mhux ser ikun hemm dubju f'xi hadd li ser jithawwad. Dan qiegħed ngħidu għaliex kien hemm min ried idaħħak billi skanta kif il-pubbliku ser jaġraf lill-pulizija meta għal perjodu qasir għamel użu mill-uniformi tax-xitwa mingħajr il-ġakkettu. Izda dawn it-talim qatt ma thawdu meta konna nilbsu l-Kahki li ma kienx jiddistingu wina minn certi haddiema oħra. Issa ser iser-raħ rasu kulħadd.

Fit-12 ta' Lulju ta' kull sena ser

jiki mfakk il- "Police Foundation Day", - id-data meta twaqqaf il-Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta. Din is-sena fl-istess data ser tīgħi inawgurata l-Akkademja tal-Pulizija. Għalina nħossu li din ser timla vojt kbir li ilu jinhass għaliex issa ser ikollna post fejn il-membri tagħna jkunu jistgħu jingħataw taħrif meħtieg għaxxogħol tagħhom. Kulħadd jaf li l-Forzi tal-Pulizija fid-din ja kollha jaġħtu taħrif professioni lill-membri tal-Pulizija sabiex dawn ikunu attrezzati bl-aqwa teknika kontra l-Kriminalità li kif jaf kulħadd immodernizzaw il-metodi tagħhom. F'Malta dan il-l-bżonn ilu jinhass sew u bl-użu ta' l-Akkademja nistgħu ningħataw dak it-taħrif li minn żmien għall-ieħor inkunu ninħtiegu.

Iż-żminijiet jitbiddlu u għad-daqstant il-ħtieġi jid-biddlu wkoll u m'ghadux iż-żmien li tidħol fil-Pulizija u tingħata course ta' fit-tit għimħat u dak li tkun tħallim iż-irid iservik għom-rok.

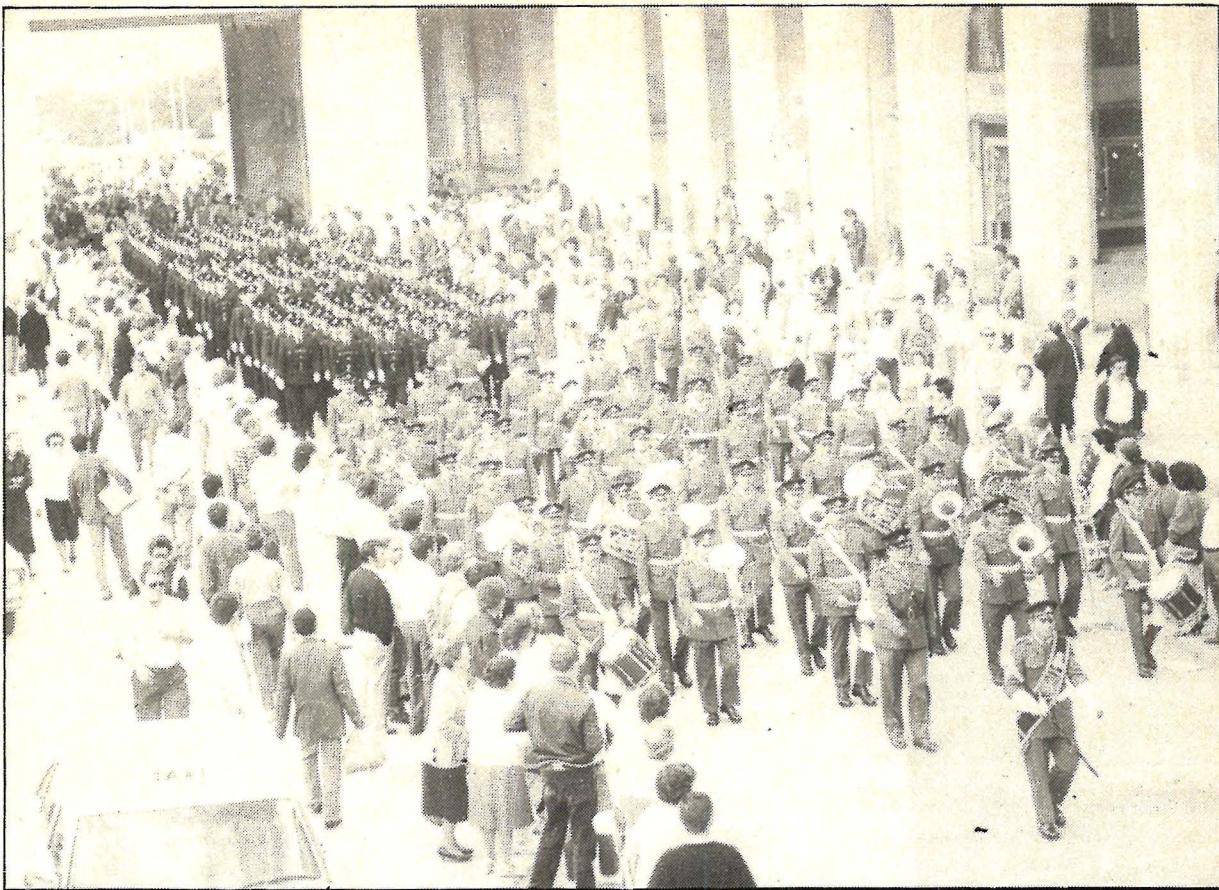
Aħna nawguraw li l-Akkademja tal-Pulizija tkun suċċess sabiex xogħol il-pulizija fid-doveri tiegħi ta' kuljum jitjiebu għall-benefiċċju ta' kulħadd.

L-M.F.A. U L- "EXTRA DUTY" MILL-PULIZIJA

Sur Editur,

Nixtieq niġbed l-attenzjoni tal-'Federation' biex jindikaw fuq l-'extra duty' li l-Pulizija għad baq-ghalhom jieħdu ħlas mill-M.F.A. Nixtieq nghid ukoll li l-Maġġuri nkarigati għamlu ħilithom u qed jaġħmlu mill-ahjar li jistgħu biex l-istess assoċjazzjoni thallas il-kontijiet pendent. Imma jidher ċar li min hu nkarigat, jieħu hsieb biss li jara li jkollu l-assistenza tal-Pulizija. Issa li l-league tal-football wasal fit-tmiem, hemm bżonn li jsir sforz aħħari biex l-assoċjazzjoni thallas il-kontijiet pendent lill-Pulizija biex b'hekk tispicċa l-istaġun tagħha b'wiċċ il-gid, li f'dan l-ahħar żmien għamlet għall-football Malti.

P.S. 500 L. MALLIA.



PASSING OUT PARADE MINN REKLUTI ĆODDA FIL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA

• KIEN nhar il-Hamis, 14 ta' April, 1988, li mijha, erba' u sittin rekluta godda fil-Korp tal-Pulizija, temmew b'success tahrig ta' disa' gimghat fil-Kamp Pulizjesk.

Qiegħed ngħid għal darb'ohra b'success, ghax verament il-Passing Out Parade kienet succcess, u dan jista' jixhud kulħadd bl-applawsi kbar li qalgħu r-rekluti minn għand il-pubbliku preżenti li attenda f'Misraħ il-Helsien gewwa l-Belt, Valletta. Kienu applawsi li ġert li baqgħu iżommu l-kuraġġ lir-rekluti kollha sa l-ahħar hinijiet tal-Parata.

Għal din il-Parata attendew, kif kien mistenni, il-Ministru responsabbli mill-Korp tal-Pulizija, l-Onorevoli G. DeMarco LL.D., M.P., kif ukoll il-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija s-Sur Alfred Calleja li għaliex kienet l-ewwel parata tiegħu bħala Kummissarju. Attenda wkoll il-Brigadier John Spiteri tal-Forzi Armati ta' Malta li ftit tal-jiem qabel temm il-kariga tiegħu bħala Kummissarju tal-Pulizija, kariga li kien ilu jżomm għal xi xhur. Għal din l-okkażjoni, il-Ministru DeMarco fisser lir-rekluti l-godda fit-tul x'inhuma d-doveri u r-responsabilitajiet tal-Pulizija, kemm mal-pubbliku ingenerali, kif ukoll lejn art twelidhom. Messaġġ li żgur kull membru fehmu.

Bhas-soltu, biex tkun kompluta din il-parata, ħadet sehem il-banda tal-Forzi Armati ta' Malta, ak-kumpanjata verament tajjeb mill-muturi tat-Taqsim tat-Traffiku u anke mill-Kavallerija tal-Korp tal-Pulizija.

It-tahrig kien maqsum f'żewġ partijiet, parti gewwa l-Kwartieri tal-Pulizija u l-parti l-oħra saret fil-Complex gewwa Ta' Kandja. Matul iż-żewġ perijodi, ir-rekluti l-godda gew mghallma diversi sugġetti pulizjeski, kif ukoll mharrġa f'aspetti differenti, bħal tahrig fiziku, foot drill u ħafna oħrajn. Għal darb'ohra r-rekluti kienu f'idejn membri tal-Forzi Armati ta' Malta taħbi il-ħarsien ta' Lt. G. Farrugia u l-istaff tiegħu. Għalhekk, nixtieq li nieħu l-okkażjoni u mieghi jingħaqdu shabi kollha stazzjonati S.A.G. Ta' Kandja biex minn qalbna nirringrazzjawhom ghall-perjodu li għamlu, fejn qsamna diversi fehmiet u idejat.

Wara l-parata, r-rekluti u l-mistednin, attendew għall-riċeviment fil-Kwartieri Generali tal-Pulizija.

UNIFORM CURIOSITIES

□ THE UNIFORM worn by officers and men in the Malta Police Force is one of particular interest to all those who like to read through and study the history of the Force.

Certain items of the uniform, though, came to be many years before the Malta Police Force was established. Others are of a more recent nature.

The shoulder straps on the uniform were originally introduced by the French and British light cavalry in late 18th century, for their shoulder belts needed retaining straps on both shoulders to keep them in place and to avoid them from slipping off during active riding. The shoulder strap gradually became a very useful device even for the infantry which used them for the same purpose and also gave birth to the use of Epaulettes towards the end of the 18th century as a distinction of rank for officers.

The cuff buttons found on the uniforms of officers and Sergeant-Majors – as well as on many civilians jackets – which are now mere ornaments, served originally to keep in position, when turned up, an extension of the cuff designed to be lowered in bad weather to protect the hands.

The method of rank in the Malta Police Force originated from its British counterpart; the latter originating from the British Army. The crown, which had been originally worn instead of the coat-of-arms of the Republic of Malta in the ranks of Sergeant 1st class Sergeant Major, Superintendents as well as Commissioners till the end of 1981, was similar to the crown worn by the ruling Monarch. The 'pip' or star worn by officers in the Force is more erratic in its development; it too developed from the British army uniform.

A general order of August 1830 stated that the star on the officers epaulettes, with the exception of a few regiments, was to be that of the order of the bath, a British order of knighthood founded in 1725. The original embroidered

By
**R.J.
LANFRANCO**

Star of the Bath had three crowns – one over two – inside a circle bearing the Motto 'Tria Juncta in Uno' – 'Three joined in one' – noting that the three kingdoms; England, Scotland and Ireland were united in the British Isles. This was surrounded by a laurel wreath, normally green in colour and set on a cross formme from which issued rays making a square. For some reason still unknown when the star was made of metal the position of the crown was altered to two crowns over one. It is still worn in this latter manner by officers of the Force till today.

The gorget patches worn on the uniform collar by Commissioners originated from the British Army serving in India at the turn of the century, and were used as a means of identifying rank service or department. But the main origin of the collar gorget patches dates back even further. The gorget had been a badge of rank for an officer and was at times seen hung from buttons on the collar. These buttons were frequently on loops of lace representing the strengthened button hole and it is here that the gorget patch developed. The ribbons from the holes at the top of the first gorgets were fastened either to the collar buttons or to the top buttons of the lapels.

The blue ceremonial waist sash worn by officers of the Force on special occasions and mess dress originated from its Army counterpart which originated as a crimson sash; this being one of the oldest forms of officer rank distinction in history. The sash was made of silk net capable of expanding to great width, and as it went around the waist three times, it was long enough and strong enough to be utilised as an emergency shing or hammock to carry a wounded officer from the

field of action.

Nowadays Police Officers wear the 'Sam Browne' belt named after its invention. This belt was found to be very useful for keeping itself in place when a sword was worn. It may be worn belt alone, or belt with cross-strap or in its full pattern; Belt, cross-strap, frog and sword. The brass hook on the left hand side of the belt above the frog loops was originally used – and at times still is – to secure the sword-knot with the belt.

The black shoulder laniard worn by officers and Sergeant Majors in the Force originally held a whistle at its end. Whistles on their chain, were still worn by the Police Officers in Malta at the turn of the century. Nowadays these are only worn by NCO's and constables. The whistle-chain was originally worn by British Army Officers in the eighteenth century, and were later carried by Sergeants of Infantry on their belts for field calls, thus making a mark, although the whistle chain is meant to be used as a means of calling out for assistance to fellow police officers, its wearing has become merely ornamental.

On parades we normally see colour Sergeants as well as other Senior NCO's wearing blue sashes over the right shoulder. This too has its beginnings in the British Army. Before the introduction of chevrons as badges of rank for NCO's, the latter were different coloured sashes around their waist, – depending on the regiment – as a sign of rank. Later on, the waist sash was not found to be entirely satisfactory in its colourful state and so, on the 8th August 1845 a memorandum stated that since "The coloured stripes on the sash or gridle at present worn by Sergeants of Infantry are liable to fade or become unsightly when exposed to wet or to the influence of the sun in hot climates, His Grace had been pleased to direct that the Sergeants sash be henceforth manufactured of the na-

UNIFORM CURIOSITIES

tional crimson colour throughout, uniformly for the whole army'. In 1855 a circular issued by the Horse Guards ordered that the sash be worn over the shoulder; officers were to wear it over the left shoulder and sergeants had to wear the sash over the right.

This method of wear became very popular that eventually sergeants belongings to other regiments began to wear their sashes over the right shoulder too. The blue sash, being more appropriate in colour for the uniform of the Malta Police Force is still used today.

The rank chevrons worn by sergeants and constables in the Malta Police Force are also of a military origin. Although chevrons were not used to denote rank in the British Army until 1802, the origin of use dates back many years before. The French Army

in an order issued on 16th April 1771 noted that before a soldier engaged in a new contract after eight years of service, he was to wear worsted lace of his regimental colour or facing on his left arm. Soldiers who made a third engagement wore two chevrons and those who had given over twenty four year service were to have two swords in saltire on the left side of the coat. This tradition had later flourished into the British Army ordered that on the 1st July 1802 the British Army ordered that chevrons for infantry NCO's are to be used instead of epaulettes and shoulder knots. The Malta Police Force has a system of rank chevrons very similar to the Army's, although constables of 1st and 2nd class wear inverted chevrons on their uniform left hand cuff.

Whereas the badges of rank for NCO's had been mainly based on

chevrons, a group of badges for Sergeant Majors developed. These were based on the crown, the wreath and the Royal Arms. Today replaced by the coat of Arms of the Republic of Malta for Sergeants Majors 2nd class and the above emblem in wreaths for Sergeant Majors 1st class.

It is impossible to trace the historical significance of every detailed item on the uniform of the Malta Police Force. We must remember though that this dress is one full of glorious traditions and episodes, and every member of the Force should do his utmost to ensure that his/her uniform is always in proper condition for wear. Let us not put to shame the uniform which our forefathers wore with pride and respect.

KOTBA LI JINSABU GHALL-BEJGH FIL-LIBRERIJA TAL-PULIZIJA

KODIĆI KRIMINALI

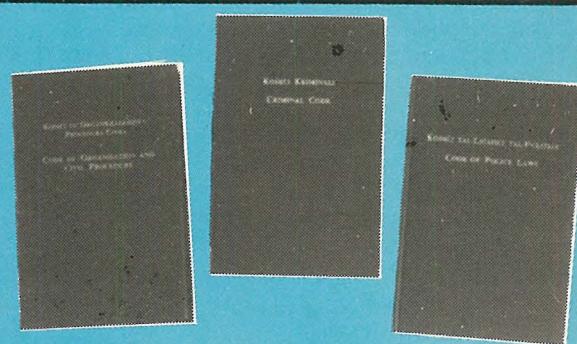
Lm2 Membri tal-Korp

KODIĆI TA' LIĞIJIET TAL-PULIZIJA

Lm2 Membri tal-Korp

KODIĆI TA' ORGANIZZAZZJONI U PROCEDURA CIVILI

Lm3.50 Membri tal-Korp



F'ĠIEM IL-HAQQ — Book I

Lm1 Membri tal-Korp

F'ĠIEM IL-HAQQ — Book II

Lm1 Membri tal-Korp

Gabra ta' Appelli Kriminali (Sede Inferjuri) 1976-1978.

(Magħżulin u miġburin mill-Onor. Imħallef Joseph A. Filletti B.A., LL.D. għall-prezz ta' Lm2.80c.)

IS-SAJF – ŻMIEN ID-DRAWWIET

**Minn
JOSEPH C.
CAMILLERI**



□ **KIF jaf kulhadd, is-sena hija maqsuma – biex nghidu hekk, f'erba' taqsimiet, u dawn jissejħu staġuni. Kull staġun fih ukoll id-drawwiet tiegħu. Ix-Xitwa hija marbuta l-aktar mal-festi sbieħ tal-Milied. Ir-Rebbiegha ġġib magħha festa kbira oħra ta' l-Għid – il-qawmien mill-mewt ta' Sidna Gesù Kristu, waqt li l-Harifa tigħidilna l-attenzjoni tagħna ghall-għeżeż tagħna li kienu magħna u hallex din id-dinja – dawk li mietu. L-aktar staġun mimli – biex nghidu hekk, huwa s-Sajf. Dan l-istaġun issib li fih festi f'kull Belt u Raħal – wahda wara l-oħra, jekk mhux aktar f'għurnata waħda! Festi bi tradizzjonijiet u drawwiet. Festi li jsiru taħbi sema ta' xemx u shana, u filgħaxxija għaż-żifra ġġib magħha lejla Sajfija.**

L-IMNARJA

Fost l-ewwel li tigi hija l-festa ta' l-Imnarja. Din hija festa, apparti dik Liturgika, festa biex insejhilha hekk ukoll – Agrikola, tal-biedja. Din il-festa tasal fid-29 ta' Ĝunju – fil-bidu tas-Sajf. Il-bdiewa jieħdu l-aqwa u l-isbah frott u prodotti agrikoli oħra ghall-Wirja fil-ġonna sbieħ tal-Buskett fejn jinsab il-palazz storiku ta' Verdala, il-Palazz tas-Sajf li jmur lura għal żmien il-Kavallieri.

Lejliet din il-festa, bosta huma dawk il-bdiewa u l-pubbliku in generali li jmorru jqattiġi din il-lejla u lejl fil-ġonna tal-Buskett – fejn isiru diversi ikleti familiarji, fosthom l-aktar prominenti – il-Fenkata, akkumpanjata b'xi imbid tajjeb, fost ghana u daqq tal-kitarri. Filgħodu tiftah il-wirja agirkola u wara ssir il-prezentazzjoni tal-premjijiet. Fl-imghoddi kienu jsiru t-tiġrijet tal-bhejjem – zwiemel u hmir, fir-Rabat. Il-premjijiet kienu jkunu ‘Palji’ (bandieri).

FESTI GENERALI

F'kull rokna ta' Malta u Ghawdex jsiru l-festi, jew tat-Titular, jew tas-Sekonda. It-toroq għal dawn il-festi jiġu mżejna bil-Festuni (bozoz), pavaljuni, bnadar, statwi ta' angli, qaddisin u figurī Bibbliċi u storiċi oħra. Il-knejjes tal-lokal jiġu mżejna minn gewwa u minn barra fejn dak in-nhar tal-festa n-nies tmur bi ħġara tara dawn il-knejjes imlibbsin ‘għall-festa’. Mat-toroq tal-post jsiru marci bil-baned li jkompli joħolqu dik l-atmosfera ta' festa, fejn jiġu mistiedna jieħdu sehem ukoll baned minn barra l-post tal-festa. Il-purċiżjoni bl-istatwa tal-Parroċċa toħroġ fost it-tfaqqiegħ tal-musketterija u nar ieħor.

Xi postijiet għandhom xi karakteristici marbuta magħħom, bħal nghidu aħna, Hal Lija, li hija magħrufa għal-logħob tan-nar. F'lejliet il-festa tas-Salvatur, naraw xogħol sabiħ ta' murtali u logħob tan-nar ikkulurit li għaliex jattendu eluf fir-raħal ta' Hal

Il-Fiera tal-Buskett – magħrufa aktar bhala l-festa ta' l-Imnarja – xena ta' snin ilu.

Lija u madwaru. Il-lokalitajiet ta' madwar il-bahar jaġħmlu n-nar viċin ix-xtajta tal-lokal tagħhom, bħal nghidu aħna, f'Birżebbuġa, tas-Sliema u postijiet oħra simili għal dawn. F'xi postijiet tigi organizzata wkoll il-'Gostra', bħal fl-Imsida, San Giljan ecc. L-imwejjed tal-'qabbajt' ma jonqsux speċjalment fit-toroq principali minn fejn tgħaddi l-vara. In-nies tattendi bi ħġarha għall-festi Maltin, u jaġħmlu xalata bl-ikel tal-pastizzi, gelati, ruġġati u mitt elf-ħaqoġġ.

L-ghada tal-festa hija mfittxa wkoll minn bosta, għax issir ix-‘xalata’.

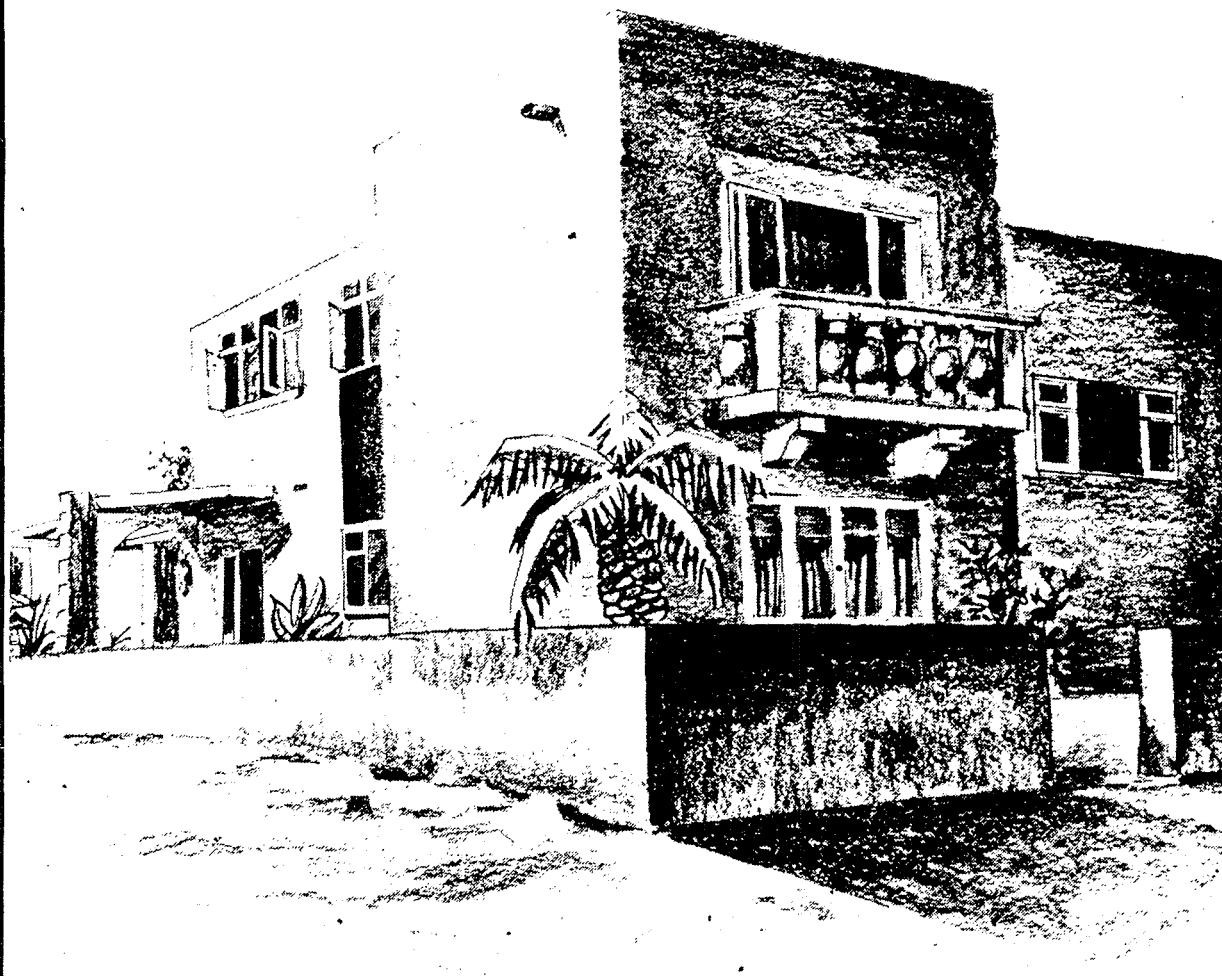
IL-'FIERA INTERNAZZJONALI TAN-NAXXAR

Għalkemm din mhix xi festa Liturgika, biss tista' titqies daqs ‘festa’ bħall-oħrajn. Din issir wara dik ta' l-Imnarja, bil-Fiera tigi organizzata fuq l-inizjattiva ta' l-Ġhaqda tar-Retailers. Wara fiti tas-snin din zvilluppat f’‘Fiera Internazzjonal’, u tigi organizzata fil-ġonna ta’ Villa Parisio fin-Naxxar. Dawn il-ġonna kienu tal-Markiż Scicluna, magħruf bħala ē-Cisk’.

SANTA MARIJA

F’nofs is-Sajf tasal il-festa xejn inqas popolari ta’ Santa Marija.

•*Ikompli f'pagina 8*



Forsi ilek ittela' u tniżżeł li jkollok id-dar tiegħek. Wasal iż-żmien li twarrab il-ħolm fil-ġenb u tagħmel pass il-quddiem biex tikseb id-dar tiegħek.

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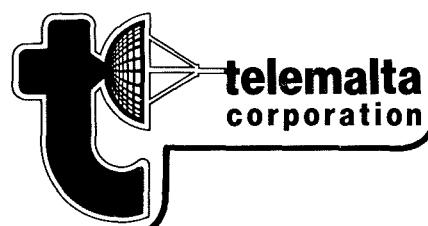
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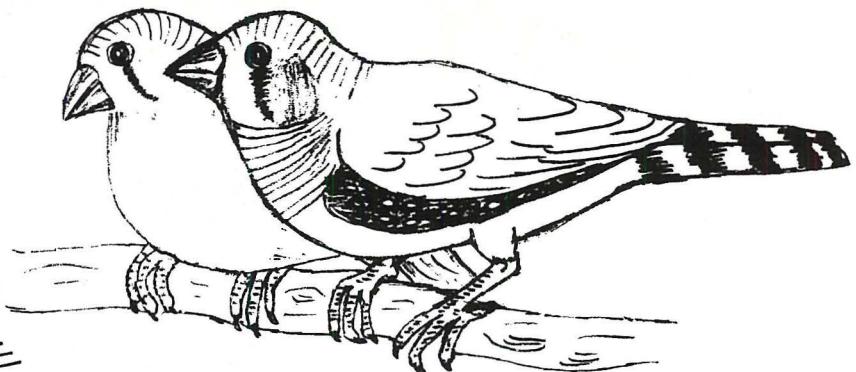
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WRITES
ABOUT....

FINCHES



Mutual grooming. Here, a male Zebra Finch is gently scratching his mate's cheek.

IN PET SHOPS, exotic Finches often attract considerable attention. They charm people with their liveliness and pretty plumage. But before you buy a pair of these attractive birds you should be fully aware of all that is involved in taking responsibility for their lives.

Do birds fit in with your way of life?

Finches are proper pets for you only if you can answer the following questions with an unqualified yes.

- ★ Are you aware that exotic finches will never be as tame as, say, a young, hand-raised parakeet?
- ★ Do you know that exotic Finches must never be kept singly? They are extremely sociable birds and need partners of their own species. If they are deprived of companions, they suffer loneliness, which may manifest itself in abnormal behaviour or even sickness. If you want to keep no more than one bird you should get a canary or a parakeet.
- ★ Will be you able to arrange for appropriate care for your Finches when you have to be away from home?
- ★ Are you sure that you will not be upset when your Finches contribute to the first in your living quarters? Birds loose feathers, especially fine down, and they shake out dust. When they bathe, they splash water, and they scatter litter outside their cages. If you can put up with these minor annoyances without being tempted to teach the birds better manners, exotic finches will feel happy in your home.
- ★ Because Finches are so small, a novice aviculturist

assumes that they will be content with a small cage. But exotic Finches, more than other birds are very active by nature and love to move around. The full range of their charm becomes evident only if they have a chance to fly. Do you have enough space available for your finches so that they will not be constantly reminded of the difference between living in captivity and existing in the wild? With proper care, Finches can live up to six or eight years.

★ Do you have enough time to care for your charges? Exotic Finches need not only fresh food and water but also some of your time and attention every day. With this in mind, can you say that birds fit in with your life style?

★ How does the rest of your family feel about your desire to keep Finches? The mere fluttering about of a bird puts some people on edge, and many are allergic to the dust of feathers. Have you consulted everyone in your house-hold?

★ Are you fully aware that keeping a pair of birds is likely to result in a vain offspring? Witnessing the tender affection of a bird couple is an exciting experience for a true bird lover. Have you perhaps set your mind on breeding several species? If that is the case and you are a beginner in the field, you first attempts should be limited to some of the easier species.

A community of exotic Finches

Exotic Finches are very sociable birds and should — depending on the species — be kept in pairs or larger groups. A Finch that is kept singly is a lonely bird that will, in many cases, accept even a member of a different, though closely related,

species to satisfy its need for companionship.

Pet stores offer many different kinds of exotic Finches for sale, and their compatibility with other birds varies from species to species. Some birds are aggressive only during the breeding period and will then attack even totally unrelated birds. You will have to keep a steady watch over your

birds and remove the aggressor promptly if there are fights or chases. The weaker bird has only limited opportunity to get away from its pursuer and is often unable to eat as much food as it needs. If you want to add one more species to our community of different Finches, you can let your personal preference guide your choice. With the exception

FINCHES

of the Crimson Finch, the Bar-breasted Firefinch, and the Common Waxbill, Finches are so peaceable that they can be kept with other seed-eating song birds.

However, a few species, such as the Melba Finch, the Orange-winged Pytilia, and the Violet-eared Waxbill are so aggressive towards closely related species that they cannot be kept together with them in an aviary. On the other hand, the Zebra Finch, the Java Sparrow, the Red-headed Parrot-finch, the Gouldian Finch, and all members of the genus *Lonchura* can be kept in flocks without any problems. But be careful that neither males nor females predominate in the community because unattached birds are always on the lookout for a partner and can thus introduce strife into the group.

The following list of potential bullies is organized by degree of aggressiveness, starting with species that cannot be kept together with other species and ending with those that cause trouble only occasionally.

Crimson Finch; Red-Headed Finch; Melba Finch; Black-Throated Finch; Bronze Firetail Finch; Common Waxbill; Diamond Firetail; Bar-Breasted Firefinch; Cut-Throat; Dybowski Twin-spot.

Individual birds belonging to the species of potential trouble-makers listed above may be perfectly peaceful, and you may also come across aggressive individuals in species that normally do not pose problems.

People toying with the idea of raising exotic Finches should ask themselves first of all whether they will have enough space for the birds. Some of the more demanding species, like the Parrot Finch, will breed only in an indoor or outdoor aviary. If your space is limited you should therefore choose birds of a less demanding species that will raise young in a cage (e.g., Benglaese Finch or Zebra Finch). If you would like to keep other kinds of birds together with your Finches,

you should choose ones of about the same size. Finches are afraid of birds that are much larger than they are. They get along best with canaries, Shama Thrushes, and weavers. Many exotic birds, such

as Gouldian Finches, Java Sparrows; Cordon-bleus, Lavender Waxbill, Long-tailed Grass-finches, and Zebra Finches, can usually be kept with parakeets with no problem.



San Bastjan ta' Hal Oormi



'Il-Bambina', ta' l-Isla

l-invażuri Torok. Ifakkarna wkoll fir-rebħa ta' dawn il-gżejjer fuq l-ghadu fit-Tieni Gwerra Dinjija.

Fil-Kon-Kattidral ta' San Ĝwann issir Quddiesa "De Requiem" għal ruħ il-mejtin ta' dawn iż-żewġ gwerer. Bosta jżuru postijiet b'konnessjonijiet ma' dawn il-ğrajjiż. Fil-Port il-Kbir jiġi organizzati it-tigrijiet b'opri tal-baħar, ir-'Regatta'. Ta' min wieħed ifakkar li dawn it-tigrijiet dari kienu jsiru f'Marsamxett, iżda maž-żmien reġgħu rritornaw lejn il-Port il-Kbir. Ir-Regatta fiha żewġ tif-siriet – hija tfakkar il-festa tal-'Bambina' u r-rebħa fuq l-ghadu – it-Torok, li nvadewna iżda telliefa fl-Assedju tas-sena 1565.

Fir-Regatta jinżammu tigrijiet b'dgħajjes ta' kull klassi – bħal tal-'Ferelli' u 'Fejgatini'. Kul-hadd jammetti li hemm tradizzjoni ta' pika bejn it-"*"Tlett Blet"*". F'dan iż-żmien kulhadd mohħu fir-Regatta – provi kontra provi, sabiex f'din il-ġur-nata jkun hu li jkaxkar l-"*"Aggregate Sheild"* lejn pajjiżu. Bosta jassistu għal dawn it-tigrijiet, – minn fuq l-art, fuq is-swar, jew fuq xi opra tal-baħar ma' genb il-korsa tat-tigrijja.

Dawn huma biss notamenti fuq il-festi – bid-drawwiet u tradizzjoniċi tagħhom. Hemm iż-żejjed x'-wieħed isemmi, iżda l-ispażju f'dan il-Magazine ma jippermet-tilix insemmihom.

IL-KLISTANIJA

Dan ma jfissirx li aħna hawn Malta qabel il-wasla tagħhom ma kellniex il-Qorti tagħna u għalina.

Meta kienu ltaqgħu ghall-ewwel darba l-kapitlu tal-kavallieri fil-Kastell ta' Sant'Anglu, fejn kienu għamlu l-headquarters tagħhom u fil-Birgu, il-Gran Mastru Philip Villiers de L'Isle Adam waqqaf it-tribunal, il-Qorti, di primo grado. Imbagħad hatar lil Kastellan biex jagħmel minnha, iżda ma kienx igawdi ebda ġurisdizzjoni, u żewġ Imħallfin, wieħed ghall-kawzī civili, u l-ieħor ghall-kawzī tal-kriminal.

Iżda l-ġurisdizzjoni ta' din il-Qorti ghall-ewwel zmien kienet ghall-Birgu biss, li aktarx kien esperiment biex jieħdu taħt idej-hem it-tmexxija tal-Qrati Maltin.

L-Ordni tal-kavallieri, imbagħad, qasmet il-gżira fi tnejn: l-Imdina, in-Naxxar, Birkirkara, is-Sigiewi u Haż-Żebbuġ, kellhom jibqgħu jagħmlu mal-Kaptan tal-Virga u l-Ġurati; u l-Birgu, iz-Żejtun, iz-Żurrieq, il-Gudja, u Hal Qormi, kellhom jagħmlu ma' magħistrat maħluu għal ta' l-apposta.

□ L-UNIVERSITÀ

L-Università, il-Gvern Malti ta' dari, bil-mod il-mod, kienet qed tħasseq sew ghax kienet qed tiġi mahnuqa u minsija, għaliex kienu qed jitkissru l-jeddijiet li kellhom minn zmien zem, iżda l-aktar dawk il-privileġgi li kien tahom is-Sultan Martino I.

Għaldaqstant fil-laqgħha tal-Kunsill li saret bħas-soltu fl-Imdina, nhar it-8 ta' Frar 1532, il-Kunsillieri qatgħu li jibagħtu protesta bil-miktub lill-Gran Mastru u jfissru s-sogħba tagħhom dwar xi abbużi lie kienu qed jitwettqu. Mhux biss imma ta' kull meta l-kavallieri riedu jdaħħlu ligħej jew emendi anqas biss ma kienu jieħdu jew jitbolu l-parir jew l-ghajjnuna ta' l-Università. Sahansitra kien kitbulu lil Gran Mastru li jekk kemm-il darba ma jkollhomx

□ IL-QORTI li kienu wekkewna l-kavallieri ta' San Gwann, hekk kif waslu Malta, mogħtija lilhom mill-Imperatur Karlu V tal-Germanja, kienet tagħmel taħt il-Castellano, u għalhekk il-Qorti bdiet tissejjah Castellania, li aħna kissirna fil-kelma Klistanija.

twiegħiba, kienu jkunu kostretti li jiktbu u jgħarrfu b'kollo l-Imperatur.

L-Ordni fost kollo riedet

•*Ikompli f'pagina 11*

mill-Kavallier

JOSEPH

GALEA



Il-faċċata tal-bini li jinsab fi Triq Merkanti, il-Belt, li fis-sena 1635 kien iservi bhala l-Klistanija.

IL-PULIZIJA U L-EŽERČIZZI FIŽIČI

• Kif aħna ħbieb. Skużawni li fil-ħarġa l-oħra ma ktibtx, waħda għax ma laħhaqtx u t-tieni għax il-ħarġa ġiet ippublikata xi ftit qabel is-soltu. Madankollu nispera li nisbkom tajjeb ħafna u lesti biex tkomplu b'aktar eżerċizzi.

Mela mingħajr ma ninsew l-eżerċizzi l-oħra nghaddu għall-ewwel eżerċizzju ġdid. Dan insibuh bħala LATERAL RAISE. Dan it-tip ta' eżerċizzju jgħin ħafna biex insaħħu l-ghonq, l-ispalleyn kif ukoll id-dir-ghajnejn.

Biex wieħed jagħmel dan, kull ma għandu bżonn huwa żewġ siggijiet, banketti jew xi ħażja simili. Ma ninsewx li dawn leżerċizzi kollha qeqħdin ngħidulkom jistgħu jsiru kollha d-dar, b'oġġetti li nsibu madwarna u mingħajr ma nonfqu xejn. Kull ma rridu naġħmlu biex inwettqu dan l-eżerċizzju huwa:-

a) Aqbdū s-siggijiet jew banketti, wieħed f'kull id, ibdew er-ġħelu 'l fuq mal-ġenb kif muri fig. T.T.

b) Kunu certi li d-dirghajn ikunu ftit mgħawgħin mill-minkeb biex b'hekk ikun hemm aktar pressa fuq il-minkeb.

c) Żommu l-ispalleyn lura, u għamlu cert li s-siggijiet erfajt-hom mal-ġenb u mhux 'il quddiem. Minn dawn ippruvaw għamlu (3) sets ta' 10 reps kull darba.

Eżerċizzju tajjeb għal din l-edizzjoni, huwa dak li nsibuh bħala SITTING KNEES RAISE. Kull ma wieħed għandu bżonn għal dan l-eżerċizzju huwa siġġu

MILL-ISPETTUR RAYMOND G. ZAMMIT

wieħed. Dan l-eżerċizzju jseħħi billi:-

a) wieħed joqgħod bil-qiegħda fuq dak is-sigġu f'pożizzjoni regolari biss inkunu certi li s-saqajn ikunu cattu ma' l-art.

b) kif muri tajjeb fir-ritratt fig. U.U., għollu s-saqajn sakemm l-irkoppa tmiss mas-sider.

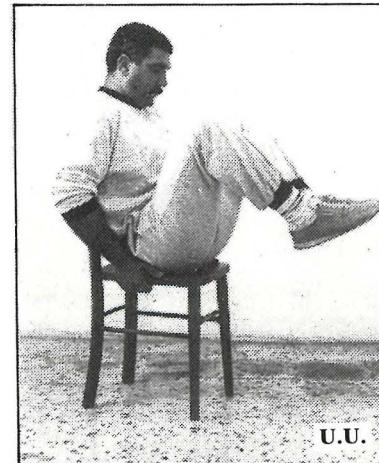
c) barra minn hekk meta f'din il-pożizzjoni, il-pali tas-saqajn iridu jkunu jħarsu 'l quddiem u 'l isfel.

d) irrepetu bejn (10)-(15) reps u set wieħed.

Eżerċizzju ieħor huwa dak li nsibuh bħala SINGLE LEG SQUAT. Dan it-tip ta' eżerċizzju jgħin ħafna biex insaħħu l-pixxel u l-irkoppa. Kull ma wieħed għandu jagħmel u għandu bżonn għal dan l-eżerċizzju huwa daqs-xejn ta' banketta ta' xi 20cm għoli, kaxxa jew landa. Dan isir hekk:-

a) Itla' bil-wieqfa fuq din il-banketta fuq sieq waħda u fuq ponot tas-swaba.

b) Inżlu bil-mod ħafna fuq sieq waħda u s-sieq l-oħra dritt, pali tas-saqajn f'posthom, inħarsu 'l barra.



U.U.

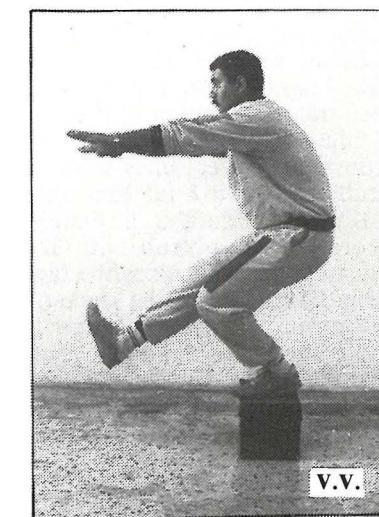
c) Wara erġa' itla' għall-pożizzjoni li kont.

d) Ibdel għas-sieq l-oħra. Irrepetu bejn (5)-(7) reps.

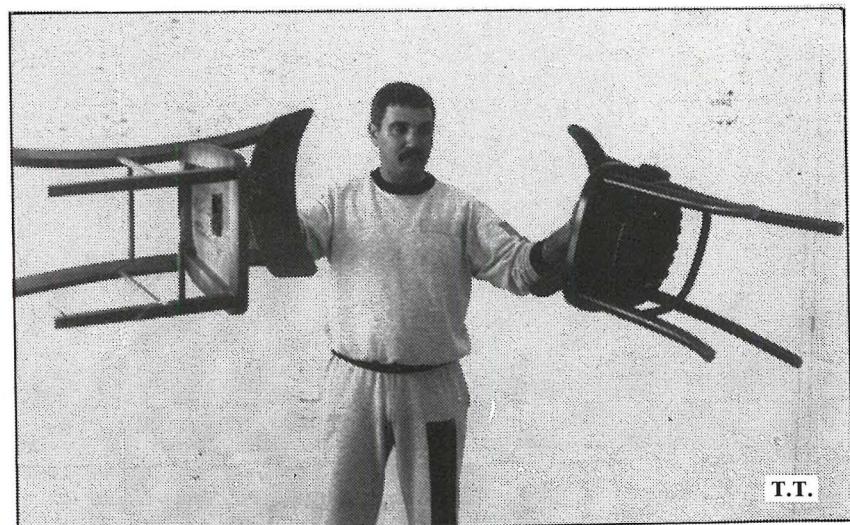
e) Biex iżżommu l-bilanç, idej-kom stirawhom dritt 'l barra. Biex nghinkom ġħarsu lejn fig. V.V.

Ir-raba' eżerċizzju huwa dak li nsibuh bħala CHAIR FORE-ARM PRESSUPS. L-istess, kull ma wieħed għandu bżonn għal dan l-eżerċizzju huwa siġġu wieħed. Il-moviment isir billi wieħed joqgħod fil-pożizzjoni murija fig. W.W.

a) Wara li tkunu gejtu f'din il-pożizzjoni, saqajkom dritt, pali tas-saqajn f'posthom, inħarsu 'l barra.



V.V.



T.T.

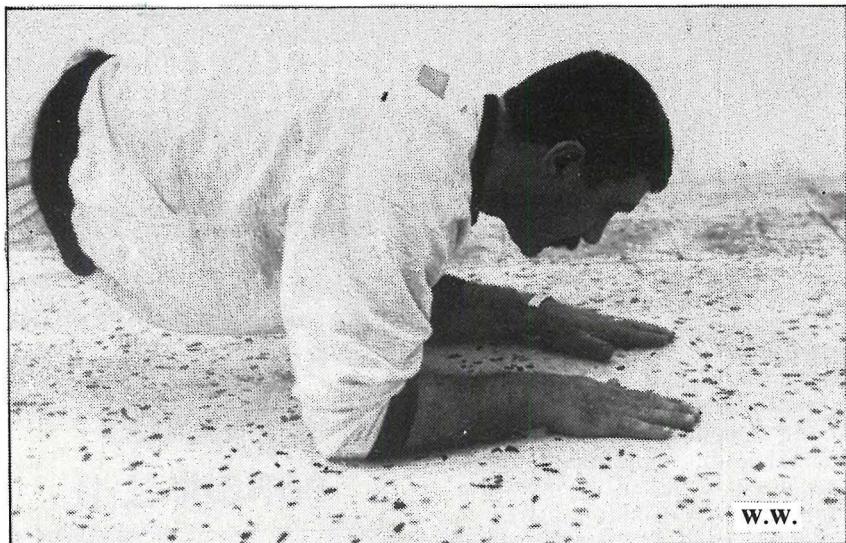
IL-PULIZIJA U L-EŽERČIZZI FIŽICI

isfel u mill-minkeb sal-pali ta' l-idejn ċatti ma' l-art. Irrepetu itilgħu b'ritmu kemmxejn mgħaggel fuq il-pali ta' jdejkom, voldieri minn dawn għamlu set wieħed ta' (20) reps.

Il-ħames eżerċizzju huwa magħruf bħala MIDBODY TURN. Kull ma wieħed għandu bżonn għal dan l-eżerċizzju huwa biċċa njama forma ta' lasta bħal dik murija fig. S.S. tal-Harġa Vol 7. no. 1. Dan l-eżerċizzju jsir billi wieħed:-

a) Jaqbad il-lasta ta' l-injam, jagħmlilha wara għonqu u jżomm it-tarf bil-pali ta' l-idejn.

b) Oqghod dritt bis-saqajn imbegħdin xi (15) jew 20cm, u mingħajr ma ċeaqlaqhom mill-



W.W.

art, duru mill-qgħad 'il fuq bil-mod sakemm tistgħu.

c) Wara erġġu ejjew għall-pożizzjoni li kontu, u duru għan-naħha l-oħra, ara fig. X.X. Għal din id-darba naħseb li bizzżejjed. Niltaqgħu f'harga oħra b'xi haga aktar interessanti wkoll. Saħħa.

□ IL-KLISTANIJA □

•Jaqbad ma' pagħna 9

tissottommetti l-erba' parroċċi mif-ruda mill-Katidral ta' l-Imdina, għal taħt il-ġurisdizzjoni tal-Kastellan.

B'danakollu anqas dik it-thed-dida ma kienet swiet, għax il-kavallieri baqgħu jwettqu dak kollu li kien ifettillhom jaġħmlu, kif kien jaħsbu huma, għal gid ta' Malta.

IL-QORTI F'IDEJHOM

F'gieħ l-istorja ngħidu wkoll li wħud mill-Kunsillieri tal-Gvern Malti kien aktar jaħsbu għal rashom biex jistagħnew, u jgħollu mnnejħihom mal-poplu. Kien jintaghżlu minn bejniet-hom, jivvutawlhom is-sinjuri sħabhom, dawk li kellhom proprjetà, u l-vot fl-elezzjoni kien isir bil-fomm. Kellhom ukoll il-Qorti f'idejhom.

Meta wara l-assedju tas-sena 1565, il-kavallieri kien bnew il-

belt il-ġdida, Valletta, bil-mod il-mod, l-amministrazzjoni marret fil-Belt: inbnew palazzi, bereg u knejjes għalihom, u fis-sena 1635 inbniet il-Klistanija fi Triq il-Merkanti tal-lum, fejn hemm il-Ministeru tas-Saħħha.

Il-Qorti Maltija kienet u baq-ġħet fl-Imdina sas-sena 1802, meta wara t-tkeċċiżx ta' l-Ordni minn Malta minn Napuljun, Ball, l-ewwel Gvernatur Ingliż, il-Franciċi kienu neħħew dawk it-tliet Qrati barranin li kien hawn, dak tal-Kavallieri, dak ta' l-Inkwizitor, u l-ieħor ta' l-Isqof, niżżejjil il-Qorti mill-Imdina għal Belt, fejn kienet il-Klistanija.

Dak il-bini tal-lum kien rega' gie mibni u miżjud mill-Gran Mastru Emmanuele Pinto, u fl-intrata kien poġġa statwa tal-ġustizzja, illum qiegħda fit-taraġ, dik li tidher ukoll fil-ktieb "F'Gieħ il-Haqq".

Fis-sena 1859 il-Qorti giet trasferita għall-Berga ta' Alvernia, illum fi Triq ir-Repubblika, fejn għada sal-lum.



X.X.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK AND DRUGS

The Working Party on the "Role of Clinical Examination" (*ibid.*) reported that clinical examination is both unreliable and insensitive as a method of determining alcoholic impairment of drinking ability, although it must remain as a part of the investigation of the drinking driver in order to exclude the presence of illness or of other drugs. However, it made possible the giving of advice to the police as to whether it was safe to detain a suspect. The Working Party on the presentation of evidence based on chemical tests in the course of law, condemned unanimously the practice of some courts in requiring experts to assess the amount of alcohol taken by a suspect on the basis of blood alcohol concentration (cf. P vs G. Borg volume XXIX. IV p 561). (53)

Therefore, what seems to be needed in some objective standard which could be objectively measured. Ideally, impairment of driving skill should be the criterion of criminality because that is what constitutes the public danger at which the offence is aimed. Unfortunately it is not possible to devise any practical measure of driving skill shown by the defendant on some past occasion, so the law must content itself with finding some other measurable factor which stands in reasonably constant relation with the impairment of driving skill. The amount of alcohol consumed is neither measurable by clinical examination of the defendant, nor is it in reasonably constant relation with the impairment of driving skill. Many variables such as habituation, weight, nature of drink, rate of absorption and/or elimination, combine to vitiate any determination by biochemical means of how much alcohol has been consumed, and even if established by other means (for example by the evidence of a bar-

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

PART 6

tender) the same variables preclude any accurate calculation of how much the driving skill was impaired. (54)

But biochemical analysis offers the key to the problem because blood-alcohol concentration does seem to be the required constant factor. Although there is no constant relationship between blood-alcohol concentration and the amount of alcohol consumed, or between the amount of alcohol consumed and the impairment of driving skill, there is a reasonable constant relationship between blood-alcohol concentration and impairment of driving skill.

STRINGENT RULES

Norway introduced an offence based on blood-alcohol concentration of drivers as early as 1926 (55) and many countries now recognise this in their traffic laws and make it an offence to drive with a blood-alcohol concentration above a certain level. (56)

There is substantial agreement that blood-alcohol levels in excess of 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood are unacceptable in drivers, but a number of countries apply more stringent rules (e.g. Japan, Poland, Sweden and Greece apply a 50mg/100ml of blood limit). In England by section 1 of the Road Safety Act 1967, as a result of the BMA's recommendation in 1965 ("The Drinking Driver" report 1965) a new offence came into existence consisting of driving or attempting to drive with a blood-alcohol level above the permitted

maximum (i.e. 80mg/100ml of blood) and is now incorporated in s 6(1) (a) of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

It has been mooted that such an offence is an unfair intrusion on the liberty of the subject. It is argued that though the relation between blood alcohol and impairment is reasonably constant, it is by no means absolutely constant especially with regard to destruction rates, that is the rate at which alcohol is eliminated from the body. Thus, an unusually habituated drinker might not be affected as would most people by the presence of the forbidden level of alcohol in his blood. Moreover a person with a low elimination rate would be prejudiced by a rule of the thumb calculation based on the time elapsing between his driving and the taking of the specimen.

PUBLIC DANGERS

In England the BMA Committee agreed that destruction rates may be deceptive and strongly recommended that back-calculation be avoided altogether, in other words that the concentration of alcohol in the blood at the time of the giving of the specimen be the only one regarded. (57) But as mentioned above a penal level at 80 mg/100 ml of blood is so high that it can be said to be rare for an individual to reach the level without a high degree of impairment. Indeed many individuals will be public dangers long before that limit is reached. (58)

Another criticism of the unfairness of the prescribed limit in terms of blood-alcohol concentration is that it is meaningless to the man in the street. It does not give him any clear indication of just how much he can drink before driving and in this respect ignores the general requirement that all criminal laws must exactly specify what conduct amounts to an offence. However, the same can be said of "driving under the influence". In truth no definition can be entirely specific, in the sense that a driver will know exactly what he can drink because the time between drinking and driving is a variable which cannot be frozen by law —

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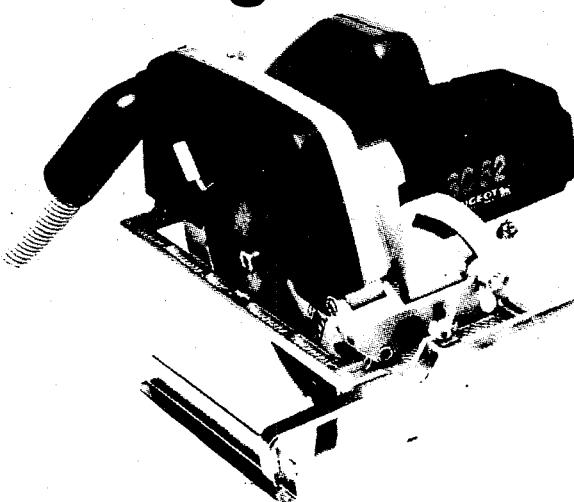
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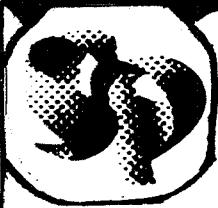


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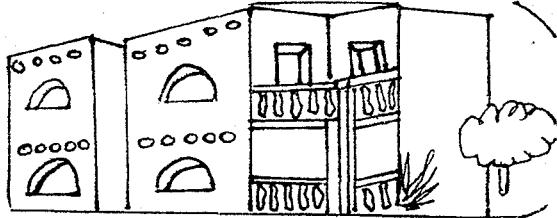
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DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK

unless it were to prohibit driving for an inordinately long period after the consumption of alcohol.

In ordinary circumstances if a driver in Malta is suspected of driving under the influence of liquor or a drug the police may request him to submit to a medical examination. However, samples of blood or urine cannot be taken without his consent by the police. If the driver refuses to undergo such test perhaps the Court can infer that such an action denotes a guilty conscience. But this, of course, must be related to all the circumstances of the case and after a careful scrutiny of all the evidence adduced in favour and against the accused is made by court.

In countries where the prescribed level offence has been introduced an analysis of the blood or urine is required if the prosecution is to base its case on solid ground. In these cases many countries have created a new offence of refusing to provide samples of blood or urine and independently of the question whether the driver was driving with an illegal blood-alcohol concentration. Parliaments, however, have provided motorists with a protection against being unreasonably subjected to such "indignities" of providing blood samples for laboratory analysis in the form of a quick breath test usually at the place where the driver is stopped by the police (59).

EVIDENCE

The breathalyser was designed and developed in 1954 and after it became available for use it was prescribed as a scientific instrument for the purpose of ascertaining by analysis of a persons breath what percentage of alcohol is present in his blood. The breathalyser is also used as evidence where the driver is charged with the "under the influence" offence or as evidence of intoxication in dangerous/careless driving if the evidence obtained by the breathalyser was procured

AND DRUGS

with a lawful purpose in mind (60).

A legislative pattern is discernable in many countries where the offence of driving with an excess blood-alcohol concentration has been created. The old offence of driving under the influence has been largely retained (e.g. U.K., Australia, California). The new prescribed level offence has brought in its wake an inevitable body of evidentiary provisions for proof of breath analysis and blood/urine samples by means of certificates, printouts of results of analysis by laboratory technicians. Furthermore, detailed procedural provisions have been enacted as to the circumstances and manner in which a breath analysis or blood sample can be conducted.

Drugs present different problems altogether. Although drug manufacturers keep documented blood-level figures for the "minimum effective" and "toxic doses", there is no well established and generally accepted body of data on which a law for drugs corresponding to the prescribed level one for alcohol could be based (61). Breath is ideal for alcohol analysis because it is readily obtainable; reliable, easy-to-use analytical equipment is widely available and the analytical result can be directly related to the blood-alcohol concentration. Although a few drugs, e.g. tetrahydro-cannabinol (THC) have been demonstrated in breath, it is unlikely that adequate analytical techniques for drugs in breath will be available in the foreseeable future (62).

Moreover, the analysis of a body fluid for drugs involves the additional step of identifying the drug present before its amount can be determined. As most drugs are much more potent than alcohol, the amount present in the body of a living person affected by any of them will be much smaller. For both reasons the problems of analysis are more difficult. In this manner a simple

road-side test is beyond the capabilities of present technology.

In England, Brownie and Walls (op. cit. 127) state that the full implementation of the Transport Act 1981 will eventually cause more drugs analysis to be made in that country, since it contains for the first time a provision (Schedule 8, s8) that in certain circumstances a blood or urine specimen may be demanded as well as a breath one, in order that drugs may be tested for.

PENALTIES AND SENTENCING FACTORS

The offence of drunken driving in Malta carries the same punishment as reckless or dangerous driving, i.e. a Fine (Multa) not exceeding three months. Disqualification is mandatory and applicable by the court ex officio. In the case of first conviction a period of not less than three (3) months is prescribed and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a period not less than one (1) year.

We shall now refer very briefly to what factors are taken into consideration by foreign countries when sentencing drivers who are convicted of this offence.

SENTENCING CONSIDERATIONS

With respect to drink offences in England, the policy of the Court of Appeal is based on four basic sentencing considerations:

(1) the circumstances of the offence (which are infinitely variable);

(2) the record of the offender;

(3) his blood alcohol level, and

(4) whether the offence is associated with an episode of bad or wicked driving (63).

In England there is no principle of sentencing that a custodial sentence should not be imposed for a first drink/driving offence (Riv NOKES 1978 RTR 101). In South Australia it has been held that the degree of intoxication is the most important consideration in fixing the penalty.

TO BE CONTINUED

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA POLICE

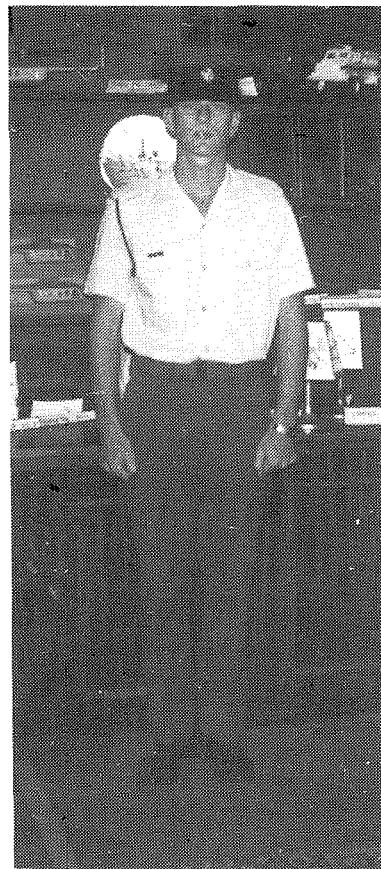
by
**P.C. 1023
EDWARD
FALZON**

□ RECENTLY, I visited the Republic of South Africa, a country where — some of the Maltese locals over here think — is a country where they are still using spears and are still native. But the Republic of South Africa is very well advanced and is also one of the most modern countries in the world.

Whilst in the Republic, I naturally visited the Police Headquarters, who have modern equipment to work with, and well-trained members of the Force who are very friendly and helpful. After a week I went to visit the Police Museum of Pretoria — which apart from being a neat place, is very interesting. I was also given a VIP card and was shown video films about the South African Police Training School, Police Dog training, and other matters in connection with Police training.

The day after, I visited the South African Police General Headquarters in Pretoria, where an appointment was set for me to meet Colonel C.S. Olivier, and his assistant, Warrant Officer HRP Booyzen — who are in charge of the IPA South African Section.

Whilst there, we spoke about the Maltese Islands, their experiences as Police Officers during the past years, and also my two years of experiences as a Police Constable over here. They were



both very friendly and helpful with their advice. After this meeting we became good friends and met several other times, still finding time to talk more of our work in the Police Force. During one of these meetings, I expressed the wish to acquire a South African Police Corp uniform, and it was not long after that they obliged to my wish by acquiring for me one — that of a Colonel of the South African Corp, which uniform I naturally brought over with me.

I also had the opportunity to visit the several Branches and Departments of their Force — such as the Police Administration, Traffic Police, Fire Brigade etc. Apart from my experience from these visits, I also noticed that although these Departments work very close with each other, they wear different uniforms. Another important and interesting matter was a programme viewed every Friday called 'Police File', which features information to the general public. Another important thing is that the public co-operates immensely with the Force as a result of which, naturally, crimes such as

murders, armed robberies, absentees reports are solved within hours of the reports

On my last visit to the South African Police Headquarters, to bid farewell to the many friends I made there, I took the opportunity to take two photographs — one of a Policewoman, and the other of a Policeman, reproduced to the benefit of the readers of this magazine in this page.

Before I conclude, it would be unmannerly for me were I not to express publicly my sincere thanks to the South African Police Corps Officers Colonel C.S. Olivier and his able Assistant Warrant Officer HRP Booyzen, to the many good friends at their Headquarters and elsewhere for their attention and hospitality, and most of all — for aiding me to know more about their beautiful country and their Police Force. All this added up makes my visit to the South African Police Corps in the Republic of South Africa a visit long to cherish in memory and which time will never be able to fade out such a happy visit.

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.

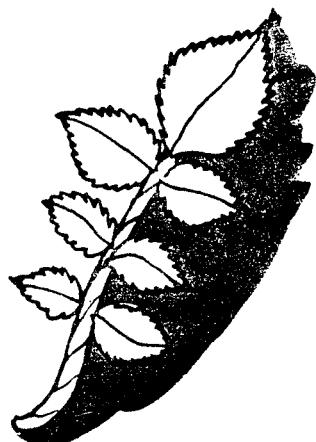
You will find the instructions for making each flower or spray of flowers very simple. Follow them carefully. Make bouquets of flowers as gifts for your friend, or for centerpieces for your table, when you are having a party.

WILD ROSE

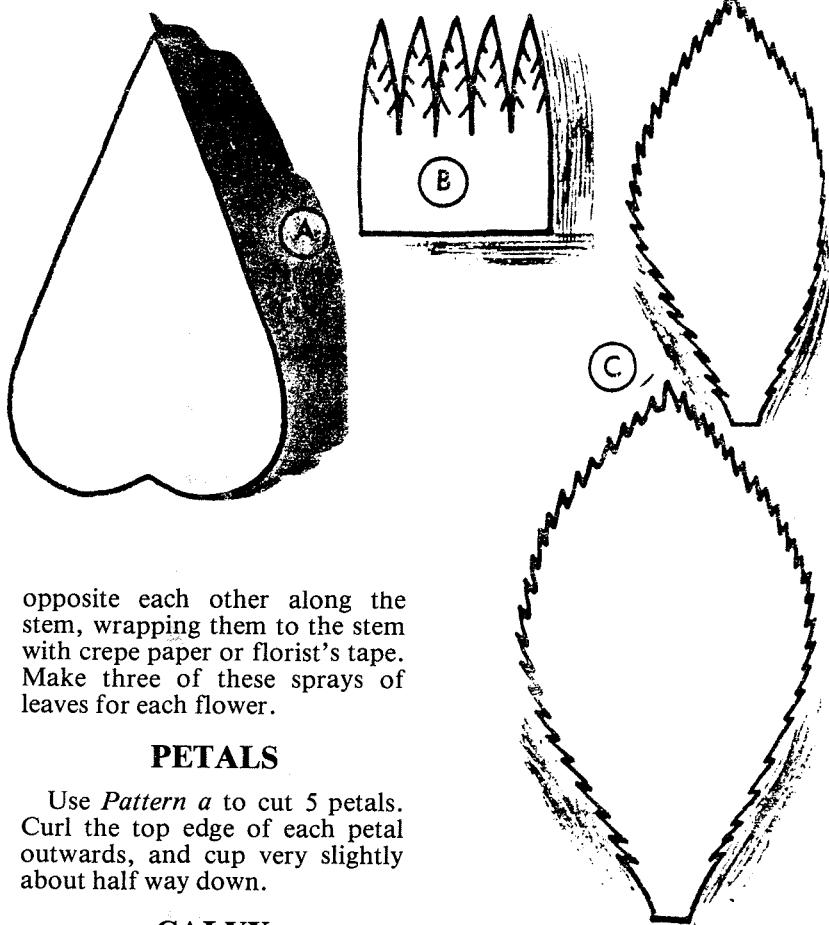
Trace and cut out patterns of a petal, a calyx, and a leaf (*Patterns a, b, and c*). Buy rose stamens at the dime store, in bunches. (One bunch of stamens will be enough for 6 roses.)

LEAVES

You can buy ready-made leaves at the dime store, or you can make them yourself.



For each spray of leaves you make, cut 5 or 7 small leaves, using *Pattern c*. Paste thin spool wire along the middle of the back of each leaf, leaving a short end to attach to the stem. Fasten one leaf to the end of a 3" wire stem, and two or three pairs of leaves



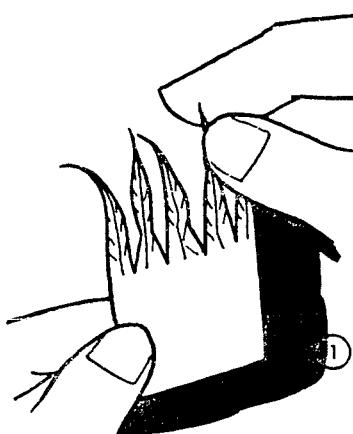
opposite each other along the stem, wrapping them to the stem with crepe paper or florist's tape. Make three of these sprays of leaves for each flower.

PETALS

Use *Pattern a* to cut 5 petals. Curl the top edge of each petal outwards, and cup very slightly about half way down.

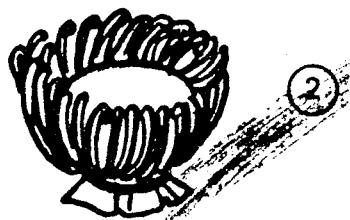
CALYX

Use *Pattern b* and cut one calyx for each flower. Roll the tips of the fringe between your finger and thumb so that they won't look stuff. (*Picture 1*).



CENTER

Make a ball of cotton $\frac{1}{4}$ " across and cover it with light green crepe paper. Tie the ends of the paper under the ball with thread. Surround the ball with rose stamens. Band the stamens inwards towards the center and fasten them to the crepe paper gathered together under the ball, using spool wire. (*Picture 2*).



Incident which happened many years ago

By Major E.J. Axia

□ THE WAR moved North, air raids had ceased but the Island was still in shambles, rebuilding had not yet started, some roads providing necessary communications were cleared, demolished and partly demolished buildings could be seen all over Malta, the area round the Harbour in particular. There were shortages of food, clothes and all else. Tobacco, sweets and spirits were in short supply, Beer was rationed as was almost everything else. Wine of sorts was available was bought and drunk even though it tasted quite differently from the pre-war local and imported product.

Black market existed as it did elsewhere in wartime, in Malta however it was different: for an identical item, a well-to-do housewife paid a higher price than did the wife who was less florid. Everyone in Malta knew everyone else and even more so in wartime when all lived in close proximity and shared trials, tribulations and dangers.

The Malta Police Corps was extended to the limit, their tasks had increased a hundredfold since the outbreak of the war, not so their numbers. The Special Constabulary helped to ease matters but their use was not unlimited.

Underfed, underpaid and over-worked the Corps functioned well, morale was high; few members of the Corps had not given their best, those lacking in academic qualifications, more than made up for it by other qualities.

Police Headquarters was housed in a building at Santa Venera well sited for wartime Malta, Telephone communications were primitive and unreliable. They had an M.T. section in a garage across the road, by Army standards, most of the vehicles in use were beyond economical repair, spares were in very short supply as was fuel. It was the ingenuity of the M.T. personnel that kept them rolling. They were all as dedicated as the rest of the members of the Corps.

On the whole, esprit de corps was admirable. The police were respected by the majority and much feared by those less law abiding than the rest.

A small Criminal Investigation Department was established a short time before the war, well trained and hard working accustomed to work as a team they did well. What they lacked in equipment, was amply made up by common sense and sagacity.

Such was the state of the Malta Police Force when information that an illicit still (lampik) was operating North of Qormi, reached Headquarters. The location was immediately placed under surveillance and the truth of the report ascertained. From further observation, it was noted that two persons were involved on all weekdays except Fridays, that the burners were lit at about noon by one person and another joined him to help at about three in the afternoon: they both stayed there till sunset, then they left carrying large bottles which seemed to be quite heavy. Empty bottles were returned at odd times throughout the day and night and placed under a bush near a well and water cistern outside the small building.

On this information, it was decided to raid the premises at four in the afternoon when it was certain that the plant would be in operation and the two persons involved busy at work.

The pressure stoves made quite a din within the small building so any movement outside would not have been heard.

The raiding party split in three small groups approached from three different directions; one from the direction of Samra and the other two, from each end of Wied is-Sewda. No firearms were carried.

On arrival, a kick on the door permitted entrance, the plant was working flat out. The still spiral was dripping into a large open metal container, a number of pressure burners were alight and circulating cooling water flowing from one metal drum to another at a different level; a couple of buckets were on the floor. One of the men climbed out through the window and found himself in the arms of a policeman waiting outside, the other gave one quick look around and commenced to turn off the burners.

By this time the whole of the raiding party was crowding in the small room, looking around and taking notes, Superintendent Calleja, the officer-in-charge of the CID looked around and sent a policeman to HQ to report the successful conclusion of the raid and proceed with the necessary formalities which were well known to all the members. Then out of habit, to the amusement of all, Supt. Calleja, put his hand in the spirit, rubbed it on his hair and left.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING

PUTTING THE PARTS OF THE FLOWER TOGETHER

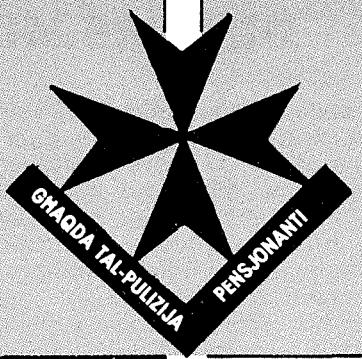
Arrange the 5 petals around the centre evenly. Fasten them to an 8" piece of spool wire.

Paste the calyx around the base of the petals.

Wrap the stem with green crepe paper. Wrap it again, this time fastening the 3 sprays of leaves in place on opposite sides of the stem and about 2" apart.

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Hafna minn dawn il-pensjonanti llum ma għadhomx magħna, għax kieku zgur kien ikollhom dik it-tbissima ta' sodis-fazzjon għall-hidma li saret mill-Kunsill u l-Kummissjonijiet matul is-sentejn li għaddew, għalhekk issa huwa l-mument li għandna nirriflettu kif dawn il-ħidmiet gew imwettqa u x'hemm bżonn isir għas-sentejn li ġejjin biex nib-qgħu mexxin 'il quddiem.

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fil-ħidma li tkun qed tigi dis-kussa, għax fiha jiġi espresso l-idejat u l-opinjonijiet biex l-Għaqda tirnexxi. Fil-ħidma tagħha l-Għaqda hija limitata hafna u ma tistax tkabbarha għar-ragunijiet finanzjarji u nieqsa minn dawk il-facilitajiet bżonnjużi biex ix-xogħol tagħha jigi attwat; għalhekk kull ma jsir zgur li jkun qed isir b'sagħrifċċu biex l-Għaqda tinżamm attiva.

Meta l-membri jifhmu sewwa l-ghan li għaliex qiegħdin naħdmu, huma jneħħu l-bruda li tkun

akkrejat fihom minħabba l-egożmu tagħhom. Iridu jirrejalizzaw li aħna lkoll pensjonanti u kollha qiegħdin fl-istess pozizzjoni, ghalkemm għandu jigi apprezzat, li minn fostna hawn pensjonanti li qed jooffru l-possibbiltà tagħhom, biex iġħinu lil shabhom għax jiissimpatizzaw mat-tbatija u d-diffikultà li jkunu għaddejjin minnha.

Qabel ma giet iffurmata l-Għaqda, il-pensjonant li kien jirtira mis-servizz kien jintelaq u jitlef il-moral li jkolu. Illum

DISKORS MILL-PRESIDENT

għandu l-opportunità ma' min jitkellem fuq il-problemi u d-dif-fikultajiet li jista' jiltaqa' magħhom. Ma rridux ninsew li qiegħdin ngħixu f'hajja mgħaggla u b'idejat ġoddha, għalhekk nistgħu nghidu li ħafna mill-pensionanti l-aktar anzjani ma jieħdu sehem f'ebda attivitā allavalja tkun għall-benefiċċju tagħhom; iżda jippreferu li jibqgħu jgħixu f'hajja magħluqa u monotona u ma jippruvawx jameljoraw il-pożizzjoni għall-ġid tagħhom stess. Kull pensjonant għandu jifhem li hawn pensionanti bħalu li lesti li jagħtu dik l-ġħajnejna meħtieġa biex titnaq-qas dik it-tensioni kkaġunata minn problemi li jingqalghu lill-pensionant wara li jirtira mis-servizz. Fuq kollex, min jista' jifhmu aħjar minn pensjonant bħalu? Il-pensionant għandu jaġġorna ruħu maż-żmien tal-lum jekk irid jibqa' jgħawd dak ir-rispett mistħoqq għas-servizz li jkun ta lis-soċjetà.

Wasal iż-żmien li naħsbu fuq il-mod kif inkunu aktar attivi fit-tmexxija ta' l-Ġħaqda biex tkun aktar effettiva. Għandna nkunu rejalistic: biex l-Ġħaqda nsahħuha, għandna qabel kollex nifħmu lil xulxin u naħdmu għall-ġid tagħna stess, iżda biex isir dan irridu nkunu organizzati. Irridu

nammettu li meta nressqu x'ilment quddiem il-Gvern jew lid-Dipartimenti tiegħu, dan nagħmluh biex inkunu mezz ta' għajjnuna lil dawk l-ex membri li jintlaqtu fil-laħam il-ħajnej min certi miżuri li jiġi implementati u li jikkagħu tbatija fil-hajja tagħhom. Huwa d-dmir tagħna li nieħdu dawk il-passi necessary biex jinkiseb l-aħjar rizultat. Iżda kull wieħed minna jrid jirrejalizza li l-ġħan ta' l-Ġħaqda huwa fil-ħantropiku biex tingħata l-ġħajnejna meħtieġa lil dawk il-membri anzjani b'mod speċjali dawk 'bed ridden', u m'aħniex trejdjunistiċi.

Għeluq tal-Konferenza

Qabel nagħlaq il-Konferenza nagħmel appell sinċier lill-ex membri tal-korp, biex inharsu lejn l-Ġħaqda b'mod pozittiv biex nibnu soċjetà bejnietna fejn il-membri jkunu konxji għall-kontribut li qed tingħata lill-pensionanti shabna. Il-Kunsill il-ġdid għandu jhejjji programm ta' attivitajiet rikrejattivi u soċjali biex il-pensionanti jħossu li għadhom jaġħmlu parti mis-soċjetà u ma jaqgħux f'dawk id-dwejjaq u disperazzjoni li jgħaddi minnha kull min jirtira mis-servizz. Għandna nkomplu



ninsistu fuq is-Social Club, biex mill-aktar fis jiġi mistu ħall-benefiċċju tal-membri u l-familjari tagħna. Il-librerija għandha tibda tiffunzjona għal dawk il-pensionanti li l-passattemp tagħhom iħobbu jgħadduh jaqrar il-kotba.

Jerga' jinfetah l-Ufficiċċu Principali biex minnufihi jibdew dawk l-attivitajiet li huma tant misten-ni mill-ex membri.

Lill-morda jsirulhom żajjar aktar ta' spiss u jiġi organizzati hidmiet oħra b'risq il-pensionanti.

Nagħlaq il-Konferenza Generali billi ningħaqad mas-Segretarju għar-ringrażżjamenti li għamel lill-Awtorità tal-Pulizija, li dejjem ikkoperat magħna fl-attivitajiet li gew organizzati u l-facilitajiet li gew offruti lill-Ġħaqda. Nirringrazza wkoll lil shabna tal-Kunsill li dejjem taw l-aħjar tagħhom biex stajna nimxu 'l quddiem fil-ġħan tagħna, nirringrazza lill-membri tal-Kummissjonijiet u lill-helpers li kollha taw is-sehem tagħhom biex l-attivitajiet jirnexu b'success u fl-aħħarnett lilkom membri preżenti.

Mozzjonijiet li gew approvati fil-Konferenza Generali li saret nhar il-Hadd 29 ta' Mejju 1988, fis-Sala ta' li Scouts Association, il-Furjana.

1. Il-Konferenza theggex lill-kunsill il-ġdid biex tiddiskuti mal-Gvern il-possibilità ta' dawk il-pensionanti li għandhom 'il fuq minn 65 sens biex in-noll tat-trasport pubbliku jkun mingħajr ħlas.

2. Il-Konferenza theggex lill-Kunsill il-ġdid li jinsisti mal-Ministeru tal-Politika Soċjali biex certi mediciċini jingħataw b'xejn lill-pensionanti membri, meta dawn bil-pensioni biss u mingħajr dħul ieħor ma jkunux jistgħu jlaħħqu mal-bżonnijiet necessary għall-kura tagħhom.

3. Il-Kunsill il-ġdid għandu jkompli jinsisti fuq dak il-memorandum li fih dawk l-ilmenti li jolqtu fil-ħaż-żejt il-ħajnej min certi pensjonanti li tressaq biex jiġi diskuss quddiem iż-żewġ amministrazzjonijiet.

4. Il-Kunsill il-ġdid għandu jinsisti mad-Dipartiment tas-Servizzi Soċjali, biex meta jkun hemm

talba għall-pensioni tas-Sigurtà Nazzjonali, ma jkunx hemm dewmien zejjed u bla bżonn biex tingħata l-approvazzjoni.

5. Il-Kunsill il-ġdid għandu juža l-influwenza tiegħu ma' l-Awtorità tal-Pulizija biex mill-aktar fis-jinfetah il-klabb tal-Pulizija, biex jibdew dawk l-attivitajiet rekrekattivi u soċjali b'risq il-membri.

6. Il-Kunsill il-ġdid għandu juža l-mezzi kollha possibbli biex heġġeg id-dħul ta' aktar membri fl-Ġħaqda biex l-iskop jintlaħhaq.

7. Il-Kunsill il-ġdid għandu jinsisti biex l-Iskema 'Fond ta' Ĝħajjnuna' terġa' tibda tiffunzjona. Għandhom isiru appelli għad-donazzjonijiet u jiġi organizzati attivitajiet li minnhom jingħabru flus bizzżejjed biex il-Fond ikun verament ta' għajjnuna għal membri.

PENSJONANT DISGUSTAT

Referenza ghall-ittra li rċieva s-Segretarju ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija mingħand Pulizija F'ensjonant li dehret fil-ħargha 'Il-Pulizija' Marzu/April, 1988.

Nixtiequ niċċaraw xi punti ġħall-informazzjoni ta' kulhadd:

Aħna ma naqblux ma' dan il-pensjonant li talab lil Ass. tal-Pulizija biex tressaq ilmenti li jirrigwardaw lil ex membri tal-Korp quddiem xi Awtorità, minn naħha tagħna nieħdu pjaċir u napprezzaw l-appogg li dejjem tagħna l-Ass. tal-Pulizija.

Il-pulizija pensjonant iddisgustat jaſ li għandu Għaqda li hija komposta minn ex membri tal-Korp. Din tieħu ħsieb li tressaq l-ilmenti kull meta jinhieg il-bżonn quddiem l-Awtoritajiet konċernati, wkoll tieħu ħsieb il-morda anzjani tal-Korp; barra minn dan f'kull ħarġa tal-magazine 'Il-Pulizija' dejjem tippubblika l-hidma kollha li ssir ghall-benefiċċju tal-pensjonant.

Kien jagħmel aktar sens kieku dan il-pensjonant dāħal membru fl-ġħaqda u jagħti s-sehem tiegħu biex l-ilment li xtaq iressaq jigi diskuss waqt Konferenza Generali. Milli jidher dan il-pensjonant anqas indenja ruħu li jaqra



l-magazine 'Il-Pulizija' Settembru/Dicembru 1987, għax żgur kien isib li l-Għaqda ressget u ddiskutiet memorandum ma' l-Onor. Ministru tal-Finanzi Dr. G. Bonello Dupuis, ta' dak l-ilment li xtaq iressaq, jiġifieri 'dwar dawk il-pensjonanti li rtiraw bejn il-15 u 25 sena ilu jew aktar li l-pensjoni tagħhom hija miżera li żgur ma jistgħux jgħixu biha.

Dan huwa wieħed mill-ilmenti li għal tmien snin ilna niddiskutu ma' l-Amministrazzjonijiet. Bħal ma jafu l-ex membri kollha, għalkemm l-Għaqda hija filantropika iż-żda dejjem tajna l-attenzjoni mistħoqqa u ħadna l-passi neċ-

sarji biex il-problemi li jolqtu l-ħajja tal-pensjonant jiġu mnaqq-sa kemm jista' jkun. Il-hidma li tagħmel l-Għaqda hija waħda nobbi li lkoll ngħinu lil xulxin għall-ġid tagħna stess u mhux għal xi profit persunal, iż-żda sempliċiement għax nissimpatiz-zaw ma' dawk il-pensjonanti l-aktar fil-bzonn. Nieħdu din l-okkażjoni biex nerġġi lu ntenu l-appell tagħna lill-Pulizija Pensjonanti kollha, hu x'inhu r-rank tagħhom li jidħlu membri fl-Ġħaqda biex jaġħtu l-idejat u l-esperjenzi tagħhom biex il-koll flimkien inkunu mezz ta' għaż-żnuna għall-ex membr: shabna.

Nixtiequ nirringrazzjaw lis-Segretarju ta' l-MPA, ta' l-interess li ħa biex iressq ilna għall-attenzjoni tagħna l-ilment ta' dan il-pensjonant; aħna napprezzaw il-koperazzjoni li l-MPA dejjem tat lill-Għaqda, min-naħha tagħna nawguraw success fid-diskużjonijiet li qiegħda tagħmel mal-Gvern għall-ġid u r-risq tal-membri kollha tal-Korp.

L-EMIGRANTI

Ftit xhur ilu ltqajna ma' l-ex P.S. 881 Sciberras li huwa emigrant fl-Australja, u li kien hawn Malta bil-holidays; ovvijament id-diskors waqa' fuq l-emigrant b'mod speċjali dawk ta' l-Australja. Qalilna li mhux kulħadd jircievi l-magazine 'Il-Pulizija'. Aħna min-naħha tagħna nagħmlu mill-ahjar li nistgħu biex iċ-ċirkulari tal-magazine nxerduha ma' l-ex membri kollha skond l-indirizzi li jkollna f'id-jejt. Għandna ex-membri kemm fl-Australja u kemm f'postijiet oħra li żgur jircievi l-magazine bl-informazzjoni kollha fuq l-Għaqda tagħna. – L-ex Surgent Sciberras talabna biex niktbu xi ħaġa fuq l-Għaqda lill-emigrant, peress li hemm ħafna li ilhom imsefrin żmien twil u ma jafu xejn fuq l-Għaqda.

Kelmtejn ta' introduzzjoni:- Nistgħu ngħidu li fl-1980, xi membri tal-Korp iltaqgħu u ffurmaw 'Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti' l-iskop tagħha huwa li tieħu ħsieb ta' l-ex membri tal-Korp speċjalment dawk bed-ridden, iż-żda maż-żmien bdiet tieħu nteress ukoll fuq dawk l-ilmenti li jirrigwardaw lill-ex membri kollha, u mhux l-ewwel

darba li ressget ilmenti quddiem il-Gvern. Illum l-Għaqda hija magħrufa kemm mill-Gvern u kemm minn Assoċjazzjonijiet oħra; għalkemm l-Għaqda hija indipendenti mill-Korp tal-Pulizija, iż-żda dejjem kellha l-appogg kif' mixtieq min-naħha ta' l-Awtorità Għolja tal-Pulizija, biex stajna nimxu 'l quddiem fil-ġhan tagħna.

Wara li konna nitkellmu ma' l-ex Surgent Sciberras ħadna l-okkażjoni biex nuruh ix-xewqa tagħna li jkollna kuntatti ma' l-ex membri emigrant. Tħabnieh li meta jiltaqa' ma shabna fl-Australja, ifi s-silhom l-għaqda li qiegħda appożiament biex tgħin lil ex membri tal-Korp. Għalhekk nappellaw lill-ex membri emigrant jidħlu membru



L-EMIGRANTI

Fl-Għaqda għalkemm huma domiċċiljati barra minn Malta, għaxx barra li nieħdu ħsieb li nibgħatulhom il-magazine nkunu mezz ta' komunikazzjoni bejn l-ex membri f'Malta u dawk emigrati.

Gieli rċevejna korrispondenza mingħand emigrant ex membri tal-Korp, per eżempju: mingħand l-Ass. Comm. E. Bonnici Soler li jgħix fl-Ingilterra u anke ppubblikajna l-ittra tiegħu fil-magazine. Fl-Awstralja hemm l-ex Supt. J.M. Vella u kellna lill-ex Spettur A. Saliba li rritorna Malta u għandu l-kariga ta' Asst. Segr. fl-Għaqdan tagħna barra oħrajn li jirċievu l-magazine fost-hom l-istess l-ex Sergeant Sciberras, li bħala gest ta' ko-operazzjoni len l-Għaqda qabel irritorna lejn l-Awstralja offra donazzjoni li giet mogħtija lill-Iskema 'Fond ta' Ghajjnuna' li l-Għaqda għandha biex tgħin lill-membri f'ċerti ċirkustanzi li jsibu ruħhom fihom. Minn naha tagħna peress li din is-sena ntagħzel Kunsill gdid, stedinni lil ex Sergeant Sciberras biex jattendi l-Konferenza Generali biex jara b'għajnejh stess it-tmexxija ta' l-Għaqda. — L-ex Sergeant Sciberras weġħidna li se jagħmel ħiltu biex l-Għaqda tkun magħrufa fost l-ex membri shabu li huma emigrant bħalu. Ahna napprezzaw l-interess li ġa kemm dam hawn Malta u noffru l-possibilità tagħna biex lil ex-membri nżommuhom aġġornati b'dak kollu li jsir mill-membri shabna. Nieħdu pjacir ukol jekk jiktbulna għall-pubblikkazzjoni fil-magazine 'Il-Pulizija'. 'Il quddiem nippruvaw li l-emigrant ijkollhom sehem mill-paġni li għandna għad-dispożizzjoni tagħna fil-magazine.

Kull korrispondenza għandha tigħi ndirizzata:- Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti, c/o Police Library, General Police Hqrs, Floriana, Malta.

MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION

Dawn il-Membri shabna hallew dan il-wied ta' dmugħ matul ix-xhur li ghaddew, biex daħlu fis-Saltna tas-Sema.

**AGHTIHOM
O MULEJ
IL-MISTRIEH
TA' DEJJEM.**



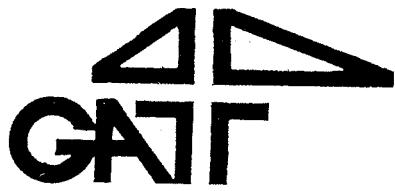
THABBIL IL-MOHH

RIŻULTAT TAL-HARġA MARZU/APRIL 1988

Biex issolv: Sib l-ewwel dawn il-mistoqsijiet; wara sibhom fil-lista tal-kliem moh-bja fit-tabella t'hawn taht. Ir-risposti huma ta' blid kapitali ta' dawn il-pajjiżi.

| | | |
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| Estonia..... | Finland..... | Liechtenstein |
| Norway | Portugal | Sweden |
| Switzerland | Turkey | |

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| L | J | L | X | F | W | S | B | V | L | A | S | K | R | Y |
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EDDIE BONNICI SOLER

EX-ASSISTENT KUMMISSARJU — L-ISTORJA TIEGHU FIL-KORP MILL-1934 SA L-1961

□ FIS-SENA 1934 kont se nitlaq minn Malta biex nieħu impjieg fis-South America meta l-mamà tiegħi sofriet attakk f'qalbha u talbitni biex ma nsifirx.

Ĝara li b'kumbinazzjoni ħarġet notice li riedu Sotto-Spettur għal Pulizija. Poggejt għall-eżami u għaddejt. Fit-2 ta' April 1934 ġejt appuntat Sotto-Spettar mill-Eccellenza tiegħu l-Gvernatur.

Il-Kummissarju ta' dak iż-żmien kien is-Sur Salvu Galea, u l-police Headquarters kien id-depot, il-parti t'isfel ta' Triq Merkanti.

ĠAPPUN

Is-sena ta' wara għamilt vjaġġg twil fil-Far East, u qabel ma wa-salt il-Ġappun, ikkuntattajjt il-Pulizija u l-awtoritajiet tal-habs f'Singapore, Hong Kong u Shanghai.

SHANGAI

Kont sejjjer lura fuq il-vapur meta fit-triq 'il fuq rajt u smajt trikitrakki, kif ukoll ilmaht nies fil-forma twila ta' dragun abjad, jixxengel minn banda għal oħra tat-triq, waqt l-ghajjar tan-nies.

Mal-ewwel indunajt li dak kien funeral Ċiniż (il-kulur tal-luttu tagħhom huwa abjad mhux iswed, u hawnhekk nista' nžid li l-ikbar rigal li tifel jista' jagħti 'l missieru hu tebut li mbagħad jit-qiegħed taħt is-sodda tiegħu.

Meta dik il-kwalità ta' purċijsjoni waslet hdejja, neħhejt il-kappell minn fuq rasu kif kien xieraq, bħala sinjal ta' rispett (specjalment jien kont l-uniku Ewropew f'dawk l-inħaw) u anki deherli li nbaxxi fit-tiġi.

Činiż hdejja daħħaqli u rrispondi li kien jaf bl-Ingliz: "Nice funeral" ghedlu "No, no" irripondi ..., "advertisement Coca-Cola!"

Wara dak, ma stajtx nagħmel ħaż-za oħra klief nerġa' npoġġi l-kappell fuq rasu u nkompli triqqi; però għamilt dan wara li sej-jaħħi lili nnifsi xi ħaż-za iż-ġidra'.

ĠAPPUN

Il-Ġappun attendejt ta' kuljum klassijiet tal-'Judo' u finalment ġejt eżaminat f'dak li kienu ghall-muni. Tawni certifikat għoli (bil-Ġappun u bl-Ingliz) rigward dik l-arti ta' attakk u difiża personali.

HAL TARXIEN

Rigward l-ewwel stazzjon, il-Kummissarju kien ġentilment staqsieni x'kont nippreferi: ir-Rabat jew Tarxien/Paola. Jien għażi Hal Tarxien.

KAŻ TA' QTIL

Naturalment, bħala spettur kellu x'naqsam f'każi diversi, imma l-ikbar każ skabruż li kelli kien każ ta' qtıl.

Mara li kellha hanut fuq ix-xellug fit-telgħa ta' Rahal Għid ġiet maqtula meta xi hadd habbilha l-bieb u hi marret tara min kien, b'tifel hdejha ta' età żgħira. Min kien taha tir ta' revolver.

Bis-saħħa ta' l-investigazzjoni, irnexxielna insibu l-persuna responsabbli ta' dak id-delitt. Quddiem il-Qorti, il-każ kien jiddependi minn dak li kelli nghid jien, u mix-xhieda tat-tifel. Ix-xieħda tiegħi kienet twila hafna u hadet hafna żmien. Kien car li l-akkużat kien hati, però d-difiża kienet qajjmet l-eċċeżżjoni li l-akkużat ma kienx f'sensieh. Il-Qorti appuntat tliet toħba u dawn fl-ahħar irrapprtaw li skond

l-opinjoni tagħhom l-akkużat ma kienx miġnun, jiġifieri kien 'Compos Mentis'. B'danakollu, wieħed ma kienx qatt jistenna xi rizultat finali tal-kawża, il-gurati wara li hadu in-konsiderazzjoni ġertu għagħir ta' l-akkużat ta' meta kien għadu zgħir, iddecidew li moħħu ma kienx floku, u għaldaqstant mibgħut il-manikomu.

Bħala spettur ta' Rahal Għid kont spiss niġi nkarigat bħala fiz-żjal ta' diviżjonijiet oħra, mhux biss ta' l-Eastern, imma anki tas-Central District. Gejt trasferit tas-Sliema u fl-1941 hadt promozzjoni u sirt Spettur.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, HAMRUN

Is-sena ta' wara sirt Acting Superintendent u hadt il-kariga tas-Central District flok is-Superintendent J. Busutil (RIP) meta rtira mill-Pulizija.

'IZ-ŻUŻ'

Ftit wara sirt naf ġertu karattru magħruf bħala 'Iż-Żuz' li rrappurtawli li kien farrak hanut tax-xorb ta' waħda avvanzata meta tal-bitu biex iħallas għax-xorb li kien ha. Instab fil-viċin u gie -għasssa skurtat meta qalulu li jien ried inkellmu. L-attitudini tiegħu ta' 'bully' ma biddilhiex; f'daqqa waħda hareġ jgħajjar theddid u weġħdha li kien sejjer id-dar biex igib revolver kontra tagħna. Halleytu jaśal fil-parti tal-pjazzza

EDDIE BONNICI SOLER

wara li statwa ta' Fra Diegu (fejn kien hemm ċnagen ghall-bini). Ersaqt lejh u hu refa' cāngun. Dhakt bih u ġagħlūt jħares warajh, – imbagħad grejt għal fuqu u waqqajtu b'mod li kont tħall-limt il-Ġappu. Bl-ghanuna ta' shabi ġbarneh u xħetnieh fiċċipp sa fil-ġħodu. Gibtu quddiem il-Qorti u weħel. Minn dik in-nhar, avvelut sar nagħġa.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Kont Superintendent ta' l-Eastern District meta serqa serja ta' ikel storjat fis-St. Edwards college. Solvejna dak il-kaz prinċipalmen: mill-marki tat-tyres tal-karozza li kienet ta' Kaptan Ingliz fl-Army, imdahhal f'dik is-serqa flimkien ma' certi nies minn Hal Qormi.

VALLETTA

Kont Suprintendent il-Belt, għadni kemm dhalt Putirjal meta t-teatru ġie milqut mill-bombi u devastat kompletament. Fortunatamente, irnexxieli insibrik overu fid-dahla li tagħti għall-zigużajk.

FOOD CONTROL POLICE

Gejt inkarigat mill-Food Control Police bl-uffiċċju go l-ghassa tal-Belt. Hadna passi drasti kontra dawk il-hwiġet li kien qed jaġbużaw u japrofittaw ruħhom mis-sitwazzjoni serja li konna fiha u b'hekk jgħollu l-prezzijiet ta' l-ikel.

SERVIZZ APPREZZAT

Fil-Gazzetta tal-Gvern 16; 9020 tas-6 ta' Novembru, 1942 ismi deher ma' hafna oħra tal-Korp bhala apprezzament ta' "exceptionally meritorious and devoted service rendered in dangerous circumstances under war conditions in the service of the crown".

IL-HABS

Fl-1953 u 1944 gejt appuntat erba' darbiet bhala Acting Director of Prisons, flok Capt. Agius li kien marid u li, miskin miet fl-1944. Għamilt li stajt nistudja mill-ahjar il-problemi tal-ħabs u ta' dawk miżmura hemm, kompriżi certu numru ta' Inglizi.

LORD GORT

Kelli viżta uffiċċiali minn Lord Gort Gvernatur ta' Malta, u kont kostrett inżommu milli jkompli jistaqsi lill-prigunieri Inglizi "awaiting trial" x'kienu għamlu. Uħud minnhom kien ammettew il-htija, u meta spejgajtlu dak x'kien ifisser, Lord Gort qalli li kelli ragun nammonieħ.

ŻEWġ ARWA MALTIN

Bħala l-uffiċċjal inkarigat, kelli nara dak kollu li kellu x'jaqsam ma' żewġ aħwa li kienu gew ikkundannati li jiġu mgħallinqin minħabba qtil li kienu kkommet-tew. Kelli nara wkoll numru ta' files immarkati "secret" li kellom x'jaqsmu mat-tħallieq.

Irċevejt ordni formali mill-Gvernatur fis-sens li "I was to give up the ghost of the two brothers, in default of which into my own merit" Nammetti li ma stajtx inniżżeż l-ahħar frazi ta' dik l-ordni. Naturalment jien qatt ma kont nistenna li parti mid-doveri tieghi gol-habs kien serikunu ta' dik il-kwalità; b'dana kollu li kellu jsir, wieħed kellu jagħmlu mill-ahjar li jista'. L-inkwiet f'dak ir-rigward żdied mhux ftit meta sibt il-ħbuli li kellhom jintużaw kienu bdew jit-teiklu u għalhekk ma kienux f-kundizzjoni mill-ahjar. Ma kienx possibbli nakkwista ħbuli oħra speċjali godda għal dik l-okkażjoni. Ghaldaqstant kont kostrett nikonsulta lil Lieutenant Governor Mr. D.C. Campbell li apprezzza dak li kelli nghidlu f'dak ir-rigward. Għall-grazzja t'Alla t-tħalliq sar kif kellu jsir, mingħajr inkwiet. Inžid ngħid li Capt. Agius, ta' veru raġel li kien, hassu dmiru li jkun preżenti għal dawk ix-xeni lagubri, avolja saħtu kienet ġażina hafna u b'hekk issogra konsegwenzi koroh anki fuq il-post.

GRIEDEN F'BORMLA

Billi ma kellix fejn noqgħod fil-ħabs propriju, fil-ġħaxija kont immur bil-mixi l-ghasssa tal-Birgu u norqod hemm. Dak ma kienx għal qalbi xejn minħabba, prinċipalment li l-parti baxxa ta'

Bormla kienet impestata minn għrieden kbar. Ma stajtx nagħmel mod ieħor ħlief ngħaddi niġri u inferrixxhom minn ma' saqajja.

ATTENTAT TA' KORRUZZJONI

Fil-ħabs qabbad xi prigunier bennejja biex iwessgħu b'forma ta' cirku l-parti tat-triq quddiem it-tarag u l-bieb tal-ħabs. Wieħed minnhom bi skuża ta' dak ix-xogħol ipprova jixtrini billi ofrieli Lm2000 biex nirrakkomanda l-ħruġ u l-libertà ta' certi prigunieri minn hemm gew. Għal ftit ma tliftx il-bilan tiegħi. Hadt passi fil-qorti kontra tiegħi, ġie misjudi ħati u s-sentenza tiegħi giet miżjudha.

IL-POST TA' DIRETTUR RIFJUTAT

Inžid 'il quddiem, offrewli l-kariga permanenti ta' Direttur tal-ħabs kap ta' dak id-dipartiment. Kont għadni insofri mit-trawma tat-tħallieq ta' dawk iż-żewġ aħwa u għalhekk irrif-jutajt dik l-offerta. Mort lura fil-Pulizija bhala Acting Superintendent wara li tajt il-“Hand over” tal-ħabs lil Mr. Ransley.

SERVIZZ APPREZZAT MILL-GVERN

Fit-23 ta' Ġunju 1944 irċevejt ittra ta' apprezzament minn Lieutenant Governor Mr. D.C. Campbell fejn qallī:-

"On my relinquishing the post of Acting Director of Prisons, he wished to convey on expression of the Government's appreciation of the service rendered by me during a particularly difficult period." Żied jgħid: "It gives me pleasure to transmit to you this tribute to your good work which has been noted in Government records and brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police".

WATER POLICE U "BUBONIC PLAGUE"

Kont il-Water Police meta sibt wieħed mill-fizzjali tad-dwana b'certi affarijjiet ta' kunrabandu. Ressaqtu quddiem il-Qorti u nstab ħati.

L-Eight Army minn North

EDDIE BONNICI SOLER

Africa giet Malta qabel ma marret l-Italja. Magħhom naturalment ġabu dak li kellhom bżonn kif ukoll imtiera. Gara li fejn tpoġġew dawn l-istores (bdew fid-dockyard) bdew jinstabu grieden mejta li ma gewx irrapportati. L-istess gara fejn kien hemm stores bnadi oħra. Il-kawża kienet serja, għax l-Armata ġabet grieden infettati bil-pesta (Bubonic Plague) u n-nies bdew imutu, u n-numru żidied tant li segregazzjoni ta' certi postijiet anki rħula giet ikkunsidrata. Briegħed infettati kienu jghixu fuq certi annimali, bħal grieden u fnekk, imbagħad jiġidmu u jinfettaw lin-nies.

Effett iehor minn barra l-'Bubini' (taħt id-dirghajn u bejn is-saqajn) kawżat minn dik il-marda, kien respiratorju, jigħi-fieri wieħed seta' jinfetta ruħu min-nifs ta' persuna nfettata. Bħal dak kellna kaž wieħed biss u kien infatti kuntistabbi tal-Water Police li kien joqgħod il-Marsa u li kellel numru ta' fnekk. Miskin, kien sfortunat. Kien jidher tajjeb, b'danakollu, għurnata wara li b'kombinazzjoni kellimtu jien id-dwana, miet b'dik il-marda tan-nifs. Kelli mmur l-ġħasssa ta' Hal Tarxien u sibt kulimkien diżżenfatt. Gejt infurmat li kien għad kemm kellhom fl-ispiżerija kaž tal-pesta. F'daqqa waħda sibt ruħi migdum minn berghud f'sieqi x-xellugija. Immedjatament użajt disinfettant, imma bi żball tawni disinfettant pur u mhux dilutat. Dħalt fil-karozza biex immur lura. Gara li ħdejn l-ispiżerija ta' "Portelli" zvinajt bl-ugiegħ ta' hruc - mnalla kelli d-driver miegħi.

Kont fortunat meta l-Power Station ħdejn it-telgħha tal-Kurċi-fiss giet milquta mill-bombi u jien għaddejt bil-karozza fit-pulzjeri minn taħbi wire ta' vultaggħġġ kbir. Dak il-hin ma kontx naf b'dak il-periklu u bqajt sejjer il-Marsa fejn kellna hruc fil-fabbrika ta' Cassar Torregiani. Imbagħad, minn fuq il-bejt ta' dik il-fabbrika, indunajt li man-nies tal-Fire Engine, imxarrbin kif konna bl-ilma, konna qeqħdin nixħtuh anki fuq transformer ta' 15,000 vultaggħġ li kien għall-apert kważi jmiss mal-fabbrika.

F'okkażjoni oħra, jien u tlieta oħra sibna ruħna f'nofs il-Port, fil-'motor boat' tal-pulizija waqt attakk fuq il-Port il-Kbir. Irnexxielna nersqu lejn l-art. Meta t-torpedo boats Taljani attakkaw il-Port, smajt splużjoni fil-bokka; dħalt fil-motor boat biex ninvestiga. Ftit wara l-mutur waqaf u bdejna resqin lejn l-art. Dak il-hin, sirt naf wara, hija, fl-RMA, li kien inkaragħat mix-shore guns ta' Rikasoli kien għadu kemm jirċievi ordni biex jispara fuq kwalunkwe ħaga li kienet miexja fil-Port.

SUPERINTENDENT

Fl-ewwel ta' April, 1946, sirt superintendent minn Acting Superintendent.

LICENSING DEPARTMENT

Fl-1951/52 hadt in charge tal-licensing department fil-Headquarters Fleur-De-Lys.

Gbart il-licenzji kollha maħruġa mill-Pulizija u, ma' wieħed avukat tal-Kuruna, ħriġna l-Police Licences Regulations.

Dan ix-xogħol hadli zmien twil imma fl-ahħar, meta dawn ir-Regolamenti gew ippublikati, ir-riżultat instab sodisaċenti u pratiku.

Irnexxieli wkoll innehhi t-twähħil tal-bolla "Stamp Duty" fuq kull "Counterfoil" ta' kull licenzja maħruġa mill-Pulizija, u flok dik li "Stamp Duty" bdiet tidher fir-registri bhala pagament f'kolonna apposta.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

F'Diċembru 1955, gejt appuntat Acting Assistant Commissioner u s-sena ta' wara, il-Governor-in-Council appuntani Assistant Commissioner.

Naturalment l-uffiċċju tiegħi intbagħha il-Headquarters.

RIOTS

Waqt ir-riots ta' l-1958, għamilt li stajt personalment u b'intervenżjoni diretta nissop-primi dik il-vjolenza. Ma nistax ħlief infiħħar minn qalbi dawk kollha ta' taħbi li ma setgħux jagħmlu dmirhom ahjar milli għamlu - verament haqqhom rikonoxxa.

RAKKOMANDAZZJONI JIET

IRRIFJUTATI

Mort biex nirrakkomanda certi Surgenti u Kuntistabbl jettagħiġi għall-agħir ecċelletti tagħhom li kienu għamlu, anki b'riskju kbir. Sibt ruħi oppress u avvelut. Mhx talli ma gejtx missmugħ gejt im-keċċi mill-uffiċċju fil-preżenza ta' avukat!

L-IMMARJA

F'waħda mill-festi ta' l-Imnarja, il-Pulizija kriet villa għall-kumdità tal-membri tal-Korp. Dħalt mal-fizzjal għoli u rajt certi partitarji magħrufa ma' mejda.

Ircevejt ordni u mort fuqhom: għidtilhom biex imorru 'l-barra minn hemm. Ftit granet wara għamluli kawża fċi-Ċivil għal malafama. Kelli niddefendi ruħi privatament u fl-ahħar irbaħt il-kawża. Sibt ghajjnuna biss minnumru kbir ta' kuntistabbl jettagħiġi li ġew 'il quddiem u ikkonfermaw ix-xieħda: qalu l-verità u mhux dak li gie allegat.

L-UFFIċĊU TIEGħI

L-uffiċċju tiegħi fil-pjan ta' fuq - kif għandu jkun - "tbaxxa". Minn ħdejn -uffiċċju ta' żewġ fizzjali ta' fuqi, l-uffiċċju tiegħi gie trasferit għal pjan t'isfel, mal-bithha, maqtugħ mill-oħrajn

INKJESTA

Iltqajt mal-Bomb Disposal Officer u qalli li bombi Tedeski li ma splodewx kieno qeqħdin jit-taqbu minnhom infushom u jijsplodu - whud minnhom f'barracks ta' Saint George's.

Immedjatamente għidlu - għal-gid tal-pubbli - li kien hemm waħda s-saqajn - li bintu - ġidher fit-triq principali tal-Pieta (dak iż-żmien kont Superintendent tas-Central District).

Il-Bomb Disposal kieno taq-qabu għaliha meta daħlet fit-triq, imma ma sabuhiex avolja kieno certi li l-bomba kienet hemm.

Jien għidit lill-B.D.O. għażi waħda miċ-ċirkularijiet li kellna, tħid, li anki kuntistabbi kellel l-poter jinforma l-B.D.O. fuq bombi tal-gwerra mingħajr ma jirreferixxi ruħu għas-Superjuri

tieghu. Dak li gara f'dan il-każ kien li l-B.D.O. iltaq'a' ma' l-avukat G.M. Camilleri u dan sar jaf b'dik il-bomba.

Għamel domanda fil-Parlament li fiha staqsa l-Gvern x'passi kien qiegħdin jittieħdu biex jissalvagwardjaw il-pubbliku.

Jien gejt akkużat li kont infurmajt lil Dr. Camilleri biex ninbarazza l-Gvern. Sar statement falz il-Policie Headquarters kontra tiegħi minn wara dari.

Saret inkjesta mmexxija minn Mr. Thake. Fl-ahħarnett tant iddejjaqt minn dik l-ingustizzja li offrejt li nirriżenja mill-Pulizija: wara dak, l-inkjesta spicċat fix-xejn.

INGUSTIZZJI

Se nsemmi l-incident ta' l-ahħar li gegħlini nirriżenja mill-Pulizija. M'hiniex ser inkompli nirrakkonta incidenti oħra (mhux ftit) li bihom stajt insib ruhi mgħarraq kieku ma' hadux paċċenzja kbira u ma wżażtx moħħi.

Għidt bieżżejjed biex nuri t-trattament diżonest li kont qed nircievi, kkawżat minn wisq iż-żejed min-nuqqas kbir ta' rġulja.

Ittollerajt mill-ahħar li stajt l-ingustizzji li kien qiegħdin jiż-diedu minn ġurnata ghall-oħra. Bl-ebda mod ma xtaqt niddiporta ruhi hażin.

L-AHĦAR INCIDENT

Bħala Assistant Commissioner id-doveri tiegħi kien altru li bieżżejjed; b'danakollu, il-piż kien dejjem jiż-died.

Wasalt fi stat li bdejt niddubita jekk jirnexxil inkompli, meta f'Marzu 1961 irċevejt ordni li kelli nagħmel mhux biss ix-xogħol tiegħi ta' Assistant Commissioner, imma anki parti xejn zghira tax-xogħol ta' Deputy Commissioner.

Dak kien is-sinjal għalija li ma kellix inkompli fil-Korp tal-Pulizija. Ma stajtx nirrikorri għand hadd sabiex insib güstizzja soċċjali u dak gust u proprju.

Ma kienx possibbli li jien nil-haq ma' dak ix-xogħol kollu li tqiegħed fuqi.

Mingħajr dubju jien kont altru li cert li f'dawk iċ-ċirkostanzi jien kont iż-żejed tard se nigi irrappurtat

jew akkużat ta' nuqqas fid-doveri tiegħi.

Urejt l-ittra lid-Deputy Commissioner u hu qabad miegħi kompletament. Għaldaqstant, l-unika triq li kelli kienet dik li nispicċa mill-Korp. Irriżenjajt u spicċajt mill-Pulizija fid-29 ta' Marzu 1961.

IR-RIŽENJA

Iddispjaċċini mhux ftit meta gejt biex inselli ghall-ahħar darba lid-Deputy Commissioner John Xuereb (RIP – veru gentlom li dejjem għamel li seta' għal kul-hadd), kif ukoll il-Fizzjali u n-nies kollha ta' tahti.

Il-Fizzjali li wrew qlubija verament ġewwina u apprezzament kbir meta fl-ahħar laqgħa magħ-hom go l-Mess, kien tant ġentili li pprezentawli kaxxa kbira tas-sigaretti tal-fidda, sabiha mhux ftit, bħala memento li bħalha qatt ma kienet ingħatat.

Il-Badge tal-Pulizija kif ukoll il-firem tal-Fizzjali kienu gew inciżi fuq l-ghażi tal-kaxxa li hi tant prezjużu għalija.

Deher artiklu fuqi u fuq l-irtir tiegħi, flimkien ma' ritratt li jurini qed inżomm dak il-memento tant għall-qalbi, fil-harġa tat-“Times of Malta” tas-26 ta' Mejju, 1961.

L-INGLTERRA

Tlaqt minn Malta u gejt noq-ghod l-Ingilterra għal kollo. L-irtir tiegħi mill-Pulizija rriżulta verament bħala “a blessing in disguise” għaliex wara dak kollu li kont rajt, sibt ruhi kuntent mingħajr l-ebda inkwiet, moħħi fix-xogħol għid - u mhux fuq il-kwalità tal-kolp mistenni minn ġurnata ghall-oħra. Sibt ruhi f'atmosfera mingħajr ġħira u mibegħda. Kif ukoll, ma sibt lil-hadd li ried jħarraqni u b'hekk jehles minni. Kien għalija “a blessing in disguise” anki għal fatt li, mhux wisq wara li ritrakt, kien hemm tant konfużjoni fil-pajjiż, kif ukoll, jiddispjacini nħid, għemil li kien jirrifletti l-ebda unur da parti tal-Korp tal-Pulizija.

XOGħOL

Bdejt naħdem ma' kumpanija

kbira Ingħiż fl-accounts għal xi ftit snin (spicċajt inkarigat mid-dipartiment), imbagħad dhalt fis-civil service (British communications) fejn bqajt għal tmien snin fejn kelli nispicċa u minhabba l-età. Minn hemm mort naħdem ma' kumpanija Amerikana għal ftit snin, imbagħad għal tmien snin oħra ma' kumpanija Tedeska, ukoll xogħol bażat fuq il-kompijuter. Irtirajt sena ilu, jiġifieri waqaft naħdem izjed minn 25 sena wara li kont spicċajt mill-pulizija.

IL-KORP TA' ŻMIENI

Wara dan iż-żmien kollu, però, ma nsejtx il-membri tal-Korp ta' żmieni li minn qalbi nixtieq inselli għalihom u nixtiqilhom għomor twil u kuntentizza - Il-Bambin ibierek dawk li ma għadhomx fostna. Dejjem sibt lealtà u xogħol ġenwin minn dawk ta' tahti, għaldaqstant “God bless you all”. Għandi pjacir nħid li certi Fizzjali u “Other Ranks” għadhom in-contact miegħi.

L-ahħar li gejt Malta għal ftit ġranet kien iż-żejed minn tmintax-il sena ilu, jiġifieri f'Awissu tassexa 1969, għaldaqstant hiha naturali li nixtieq nerġa' nara pajjiżi speċjalment issa li l-affarijet marru tant għall-ahħar, dawk li jiġu minni u l-ħbieb tiegħi kollha speċjalment il-membri antiki tal-Korp. L-ikbar pjacir tiegħi jkun jekk niltaqa' mal-membri ta' l-Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensionanti.

PENSJONANT

Issa għandi 77 sena u għal graz-żja t'Alla għadni fuq saqajja, imdahħħal f'attivitàjet ta' seba' każini jew assocjazzjonijiet. Fl-istess hin qiegħed nitħalleml l-Esperanto ilsien internazzjonali, fl-Esperanto club fejn jaġħtu lezzjonijiet u lectures, u jkollhom ukoll ‘social evenings’. Hawnhekk nista' nžid li għal darba oħra, dan l-ahħar, il-fortuna kienet miegħi. Waqt li kont sejjer f'dak il-club, iddeċidej tħalli nbiddel ir-rotta u ma mmurx via King's cross station. Dak kien meta 31 persuna gew mahruqa jew mietu fgħata.

Inqetta ħafna żmien ukoll fil-kotba - imdawwar minn turuni

(anke kotba fuq it-tisjir). Hadd numru ta' premijiet fis-civil service hobbies exhibitions għal inbid li kont għamilt, għal certu xogħol żgħir ta' l-injam, kif ukoll għal xogħol ta' skultura. Preżentament qed nagħmel certi disinji.

MHEDDED

Liet snin ilu kelli telefonata interessanti -- ma nafx minn fejn u minn min. Nibda biex ngħid li wara l-elezzjoni ta' xi snin ilu, certi karattri għarfuni go' Londra, għajjruni u insulentawni. Min-habba f'hekk kif ukoll minħabba certi elementi baxxi magħrufa tajjeb waqt 'ir-riots' iddecidejt li ma nurix l-indirizz ta' fejn noq-ġħod fit-telephone directory. Min-ċemplilli semma' r-riots u akkużani mill-ahjar li seta' li jien kont responsabbli għal dak li kien ġara lil missieru u shabu. Bil-mod kif tkellem, jien kont id deportajt ruhi mill-agħar u krudilment kontra l-popolazzjoni, infatti, kieku kien jaf l-ismijiet ta' dawk iż-żewġ Franciżi ta' l-antik – jien cert li kien jghajjarni Robespierre jew Marat! Spiċċa jghidli li kienu qiegħdin jagħmlu li jistgħu biex isibuni biex 'niente meno' joqtun! Ċajta. Ma aċċettax l-invittieghi biex niltaqgħu fil-ġħaxija dak in-nhar stess.

IL-PULIZIJA TAL-LUM

Biez il-Pulizija tal-lum tirbaħ ir-rispett tal-poplu, għandha ssegwi triq waħda, dik ta' diportament gust u xieraq, mingħajr preferenzi, b'id soda kontra l-vjolenza u d-disturbi b'mod li tassikura l-paċċi fil-pajjiż. Il-membri tal-Korp għandhom iż-żommu quddiem għajnejhom il-fatt assolut li l-Pulizija hija l-ispina dorsali tal-pajjiż. Mela, apparti l-interess u l-unur personali, kull membru għandu jagħmel, mingħajr l-ebda biża', id-dover tiegħi kif imissu, jiġifieri dak li hu ġust u xieraq.

Għalhekk, biex wieħed jak-kwista kunkfidenza f'xogħlu, kul-hadd għandu jħares lejn 'training' bħala mezz assolut neċċesarju biex ikunu jistgħu jottjenu l-effiċjenza neċċesarja. Parti mid-doveri tagħhom hi li jikkontrol law lil dawk kollha li jiksru l-ligi, kif ukoll dimostrazzjonijiet il-

għalli billi jużaw forza neċċesarja u ġustifikata. Barra minn dan, għandhom dejjem ikunu ippreparati, adekwatament għal xi vjolazzjonijiet mhux mistennija da parti ta' certi nies jew elementi irresponsabbli.

Bl-ebda mod u manjiera m'għandhom jindah lu fil-politka – dak huwa suġġett projbit għalihom. Huma l-gwardjani tal-paci fil-pajjiż, dejjem lesti biex jiddefendu l-libertà, is-sigurtà u l-interessi gusti tal-popolazzjoni kollha. Għaldaqstant għandhom ikunu kapaci, f'kull sens jagħmlu dan b'succcess mingħajr l-ebda nuqqas. M'għandhom jinsew il-ligi li tapplika għalihom, jiġifieri, l-ordinanza tal-pulizija li tistabilixxi d-dmir tagħhom sagrosant, ġuramentat, ta' dak kollu li jikkonċerna strettament lilhom infuħhom, kif ukoll il-lealtà lejn pajjiżhom.

AD COMMODUM POPULI

Kif žviluppaw il-kundizzjoni-jiet f'Malta u l-affarijiet issa marru tant għall-ahjar wieħed għandu jikkonkludi li kull membru ma jonqosx fi dmirjietu. B'dan il-mod, il-membri tal-Korp ikunu qed juru rispett u lealtà lejn il-popolazzjoni fuq bażi tal-'motto' onorevoli tagħhom "Ad Commodum Populi".

IL-MOTTO TA' L-ANTIK

Ma ninsewx, fl-istess hin, li kulħadd specjalment f'ċerti cir-kostanzi jħoss il-bżonn ta' ghajjnuna li tīgi biss minn ta' fuq. Gwida sabiex is-sewwa u dak li hu ġust u onest ma jonqosx. Għaldaqstant, il-membri tal-Korp tal-lum meta jitkolli dik l-ġħajnejna jkunu awtomatikament qiegħdin jirrikorru għal 'motto' antik tagħna l-pensionanti li kien ħarisna u pproteġġina "Domine Dirige Nos".

MA NINSEWX

Meta nsibu ruħna f'bħar qawwi forsi wiċċi imb-wiċċi ma' nies kiefra u despotic mingħajr ebda ħniena lejn shabhom, mingħajr sentimenti nobbli ma jfissirx li aħna għandna nittraskuraw dak li aħna fid-dover li nagħmlu; indawru rasna banda oħra jew

nghalqu għajnejna.

Ma ninsewx li l-lum jew għada, f'wiċċi il-baħar qawwi kemm hu qawwi dejjem jasal dak il-jum li fiha titfaċċa l-verità sagrosanta, flimkien ma' l-ingħustizzji li kienu għamlulna u li konna sofrejna verament bħaż-żejt jitla' dejjem f'wiċċi l-ilma – verament id-dnub ma jorgodx.

Għalhekk, il-bniedem sinċier u onest li dejjem jimxi dritt u ma jonqosx fid-doveri tiegħi, hu l-bniedem li fl-ahħar jispicċċa jirbaħ is-sodisfazzjoni kbir li haqqu għad-diportiment tiegħi ta' veru raġel. Mhux biss, jirbaħ ukoll l-ammirazzjoni sinċiera ta' shabu u ta' dawk kollha li jaħfu anki biss bl-isem.

L-ONOR. DR. G. DEMARCO

Fl-ahħarnett nixtieq inselli u nibqħat l-ahjar awguri tiegħi lil tant maħbub Viċi Prim Ministru u Ministru ta' l-Intern u Gustizzja, l-Onor. Dr. Guido De Marco, li fi żmien tant qasir, verament għamel tant, infatti salva l-Pulizija.

Minn qalbi nixtieq l-ahjar, l-ikbar u l-isbaħ ġid u succcess lil tant haqqu u jixraqlu. Jalla l-Providenza Divina qatt ma tieq-qaf ixixerred fuqu l-benedizzjoni-jiet kollha tant merit-a:

APPELL

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

MUŻEWA T'A OGGETTI U STORJA TAL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA

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

Għalhekk, nistiednu lil dawk kollha li għandhom xi oggetti, bħal Ritratti Qodma, Dokumenti, Midalji, Badges, Ilbies eċċ., li jistgħu jirregħalawhom, jew jisilfu hom halli nieħdulhom ritratti, sabiex jaġħmlu dan, biex il-Mużew jiġi attrezzat kif inhu xieraq.

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

Nirringrazzjawkom minn issa.

NOTI FUQ IL-MARIXXALLI, PURTIERI, U UFFIČJALI EŽEKUTURI OHRA TAL-QORTI

mill-Onor. Imħallef J.A. FILLETTI B.A., LL.D

Kodiċi ta' Organizzazzjoni u Proċedura Civili

Dmirijiet:-

1. Id-dimirijiet li għandhom x'jaqsmu mal-marixxalli, purtieri u uffiċjali eżekkutivi ohra tal-Qorti jinsabu mniżżlin fil-Kodiċi ta' Organizzazzjoni u Proċedura Ċivil, Kapitlu 12 tal-Ligijiet ta' Malta, fl-Ewwel Ktieb, Titlu V, fl-artikli 67 sa 73.
2. Ix-xogħol ewlieni tagħħom huwa dak illi **jinnotifikaw** atti gudizzjarji u li **jesegwixxu** mandati jew ordnijiet ohra tal-Qrati Superjuri u tal-Qrati tal-Magistrati tal-Pulizija Gudizzjarja.
3. Dmir ieħor importanti huwa li jżommu l-bon ordni u l-imgieba xierqa gewwa il-bini tal-Qrati li magħħom ikunu jagħħim. Mela Marixxal għandu jara li mhux jinżamm is-sket fl-Awla, imma wkoll li barra l-Awla ma jkunx hemm ghajjat jew nies jitkellmu li b'xi mod jistgħu itteffu mix-xogħol tal-Qorti.
4. **Delega ta' xogħol lill-Purtieri:** Ix-xogħol isir jew mill-Marixxall innifsu jew inkella permezz tal-Purtieri. Fin-nuqqas ta' regolamenti bil-miktub, dawn l-ordnijiet jistgħu wkoll jingħataw bil-fomm kemm mill-Imħallef jew Magistrat.
5. **Ordni mgħoddija lir-Registratur** Ordni tista' tigħiżi wkoll mingħand ir-Registratur tal-Qorti fil-kaži meta Imħallef jew Magistrat ikun taha ordni lir-Registratur biex tige tħiġi mwettqa.
6. Kull marixxall ecc. huwa meqjus bħala **uffiċjal tal-Qorti**.
7. Hadd ma jista', f'ebda kaž, iżomm purtier milli jinnotifikasi xi att jew milli jesegwixxi mandat jew ordni tal-Qorti.
8. Hadd ma jista' jattakka notifika jew eżekuzzjoni ta' xi hadd billi jsostni li mhiex regolari għax din ma tkunx giet esegwita minn Marixxal.
9. Kull uffiċjal inkarigat mill-eżekuzzjoni ta' xi ordni tal-Qorti għandu l-istess **setgħet** li l-ligi tagħti lill-uffiċjali tal-Pulizija.
10. Meta jkun hemm kaž fejn l-uffiċjal jigi milquġġ b'vjolenza, kull uffiċjal eżekkutiv jista' jitlob l-ghajnejha tal-membri tal-Pulizija.

KIF JITMEXXEW PROCEDURI

FIL-QORTI

11. Fil-Qrati Superjuri, proċedimenti ordinarji jit-

mexxew, skond il-kaž illi jkun, permezz ta' libell, b'petizzjoni (f'kaž ta' appelli), b'ċitazzjoni jew b'rirkors, u dejjem skond ma tgħid il-ligli.

Dawn iridu jkunu notifikati lill-kontro-parti biex din tkun f'qagħda li twieġeb fiż-żmien mogħti lilha mil-ligi skond il-kaž.

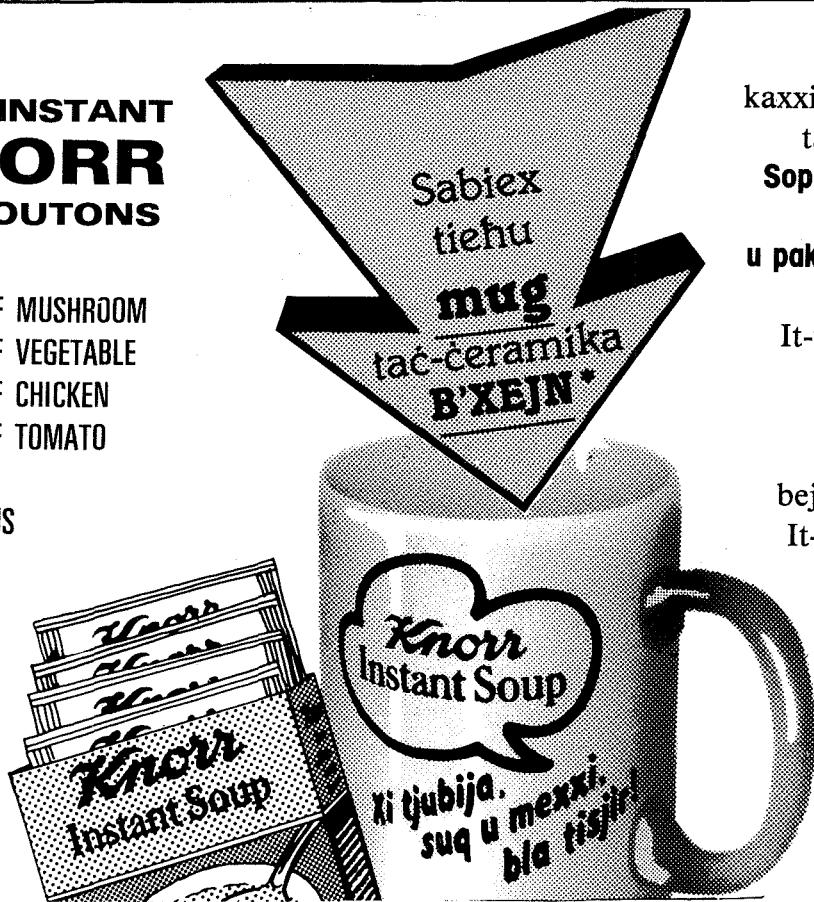
12. F'kaž ta' notifika lil tnejn min-nies jew iż-żejjed li jgħixu flimkien bhala familja waħda (mhux komprizi s-sefturi u l-barranin) huwa bizzżejjed li tige notifikata kopja waħda biss, **u ta' dan jitniżzel notation fil-kopja stess u fuq l-original tal-att.**

KIF ISIRU NOTIFIKI

13. Il-Kodiċi ta' Organizzazzjoni u Proċedura Ċivil jgħid ukoll kif għandhom isiru n-notifikasi u dan fl-artikli 187, 188, 189 u 190.
14. In-notifika ssir bil-ġhoti ta' kopja tal-att lill-persuna konċernata. Notifika sseħħi ukoll billi tithalla kopja f'idejn membru tal-familja, jew tad-dar jew f'idejn wieħed fis-servizz ta' dik il-persuna jew f'idejn il-prokuratur tagħha jew persuna awtorizzata minnha biex tirċievi l-posta tagħha, fil-lok fejn toqghod jew taħdem jew fil-post tax-xogħol jew fl-indirizz postali tagħha.
15. Mhux kull persuna msemmija fil-paragrafu ta' qabel tista' tige notifikata. **Il-kopja ma tistax tithalla f'idejn persuni ta' età anqas minn 14-il sena, jew f'idejn persuna li, minħabba mard tal-mohħħ, ma tistax tagħti xhieda ta' dik in-notifika.** (Sakemm ma jidher ippruvat il-kuntrarju, persuna titqies li kapaci tixxed).
16. Jekk bħala fatt jinstab illi l-kopja tkun waslet f'idejn il-persuna li lilha kellha tkun innotifikata.
17. **Persuna li tgħix abbord ta' bastiment.** Jekk dawn ma jkollhomx darhom f'Malta, in-notifika tista' ssir billi **titwahħħal** kopja tal-att (affissjoni) fil-post, fil-belt jew fid-distrett fejn soltu jitwahħħlu l-atti uffiċjali. L-att jitwahħħal generalment fil-post fejn toqghod il-persuna li tkun trid tige notifikata u fl-ghasssa tal-Pulizija.
18. Il-Qorti tista' tordna li notifika ssir billi **titwahħħal** kopja tal-att (affissjoni) fil-post, fil-belt jew fid-distrett fejn soltu jitwahħħlu l-atti uffiċjali. L-att jitwahħħal generalment fil-post fejn toqghod il-persuna li tkun trid tige notifikata u fl-ghasssa tal-Pulizija.
19. Meta persuna ma tkunx magħrufa fejn qiegħda tabita f'Malta, il-Qorti (dejjem fuq talba ta' min irid li ssir in-notifika) tista' tordna li

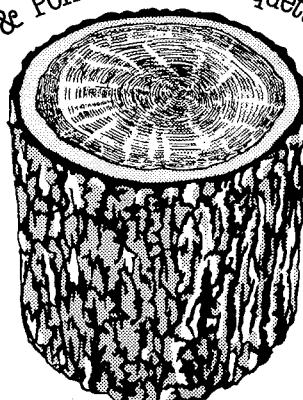
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NOTI FUQ IL-MARIXXALLI, PURTIERI, U UFFIĆJALI EŽEKUTURI OHRA TAL-QORTI

notifika ssir billi l-att jiġi pubblikat fil-Gazzetta tal-Gvern.

RIFERTA TA' NOTIFIKA

20. L-Uffiċjal inkarigat min-notifika ta' att għandu, **fl-istess ġurnata** li fiha jinnotifikaw li fiha jipprova bla suċċess li jinnotifikasi l-att, jew l-aktar tard, l-ghada, jagħmel **riferta** li turi jekk in-notifikasi saritx jew le.
Il-ligi trid mela li ma' **l-ewwel opportunità**, u mhux aktar tard minn ġurnata, issir ir-riferta. Dan hu dmir **importanti** ta' kull uffiċjal. Parti li għandha interessa li tinnotifikasi, għandu jkollha tagħrif kemm jista' jkun malajr dwar jekk saritx notifikasi jew le.
21. Meta r-riferta ssir (riferta fl-affermattiv) din għandha turi l-isem u l-kunjom tal-persuna li ġiet notifikata.
Jekk ma ssirx (riferta negattiva), ir-riferta għandha turi **r-raġuni** l-ghala ma saritx in-notifikasi.
Fil-każ li notifikasi tkun saret lil persuna ohra kif fuq imsemmi jitniżżlu isem u kunjom din il-persuna.
22. Billi x-xogħol fil-Qrati żidied hafna u sabiex kemm jista' jkun jithaffu dejjem aktar il-proċeduri f'dak li huwa żmien, saru **emendi** jew tibdil fil-ligi tal-proċedura minn żmien għall-ieħor. Hekk, per eżempju, saru emendi fl-1979 (Att numru 27).
Notifikasi tista' wkoll issir bil-Posta.
23. F'każ ta' notifikasi ta' atti u eżekuzzjoni ta' mandati f'Għawdex, għandha tintbagħħat kopja lir-Registratur tal-Qorti tal-Magistrati ta' Għawdex u l-uffiċjal għandu jagħti r-riferta lir-Registratur ta' dik il-Qorti u jikkonferma quddiemu bil-gurament.
24. Importanti hafna li malli jagħmel ir-riferta fuq l-att relativ, l-uffiċjal jieħu hsieb li **mill-aktar** fis-jirritorna l-att fir-Registru. (Hafna drabi jiġi li kawża li tkun għas-smeiegħ ikollha tigħi differita billi l-proċess ma jkunx jinsab quddiem l-Imħallef billi jkun ittieħed għan-notifikasi u ma jkunx dejjem ġie mqiegħed lura malajr f'postu).

TWAHHIL TAL-LISTI TAL-KAWŻA

25. Il-listi tal-Kawża jitwaħħlu mal-ġemb tal-bieb ta' l-awla tal-Qorti **mill-anqas jumejn qabel il-jum** li fiha jgħandhom jinstemgħu.
Il-lista għandha jkollha **d-data tal-ġurnata** li fiha twaħħlet u tkun iffirmsata mir-Registru.

SEJHA TAL-KAWŻI

26. Qabel ma jibda s-smeiegħ tal-kawża, l-uffiċjal inkarigat għandu jxandar is-smiġħ tagħha barra l-bieb ta' l-awla tal-Qorti, billi jsejjah għal tliet darbiet b'lheġen għoli l-ismijiet u l-kunjomijiet

tal-partijiet.

Meta jkun hemm aktar minn attur wieħed jew iż-żejjed minn konvenut wieħed, hu jsejjah l-isem u l-kunjom ta' l-ewwel wieħed miktub fl-isem tal-proċess, u jsejjah lill-oħrajn bil-kelma ġenerali “oħrajn” jew “et”.

27. **Eżekuzzjoni ta' sentenza: MANDATI EŽEKUTTIVI:**
Eżekuzzjoni ta' sentenza tista' ssir, fil-kaži li japplikaw, b'mandat eżekuttiv.
Meta huwa hekk meħtieg, il-marixxal, wara li jsejjah żewġ (2) xhieda, jista' jiġi għażżeen kif ukoll kaxex fejn jista' jkun hemm oġġetti biex jinqabdu.
Jekk il-ħaga tkun tal-Gvern, il-Marixxall irid jistenna erbat (4) ijiem igħaddu minn dakħinhar li jkun għarrraf bil-ħruġ tal-mandat lill-uffiċjal li jkollu taħt idejh il-kustodja tal-ħażja.
28. Hadd ma jista' jagħmel oppozizzjoni għall-eżekuzzjoni ta' mandat, kliev **wara li tkun saret l-eżekuzzjoni**.
29. Il-marixxall għandu jagħti kopja tal-mandat lill-parti li kontra tagħha l-mandat ikun ġareg, jew lil min ikun jidher għaliha skond il-ligi.
30. L-eżekuzzjoni għandha ssir mill-Marixxall **mingħajr dewmien**. Meta jlestiha, huwa għandu jagħti lura l-mandat bir-riferta mimlija kif digħi ingħad.
Huwa **importanti** li r-riferta tinkiteb b'mod ċar u f'każ ta' r-riferta negativa, ir-raġuni l-ghala l-eżekuzzjoni ma saritx għandha tidher ċara.
31. Hemm diversi tipi ta' mandati, per eżempju – mandat ta' qbid, ta' sekwestru, “in factum” etc.
32. **Il-mandat ta' qbil** ikun fih l-ordni lill-marixxall li jaqbad mingħand id-debitur, raha li jiswa daqs is-somma mitluba mill-kreditur, jew li jaqbad il-ħaġa msemija.
Il-Marixxall għandu jiddeskrivi, ħaġa b'haġa, fit-tarf tal-mandat, il-hwejjeg maqbuda. Il-ligi trid ukoll (ara l-art 258 tal-Kodiċi tal-Proċedura u Organizzazzjoni Ċivili) li jekk fost dawn il-hwejjeg ikun hemm merkanzija, hu għandu jqabbar minn jizinhha jew ikejjilha.
– Flus jew oġġetti prezziżju għandu jniżżejjel l-ammonti u l-piżi tagħhom, u fi żmien **24 siegħa jiddepożitahom fir-Registru b'ċedola**.
– F'każ ta' qbid ta' karti, il-Marixxall għandu jwahhal fuqhom siġilli u jagħtihom f'id-ejn ir-Registru **kunsinnatarju**.
33. Kemm-il darba d-debitur jippreżenta persuna magħrufa bħala tajba għaldaqshekk, illi tkun lesta biex minnufi tieħu taħt idejha hwejjeg maqbuda, il-marixxall għandu jaħtar lil dik il-persuna bħala kunsinnatarju.
Jekk il-kunsinnatarju ma jkunx tajjeb u mhux eċċettaw kif ser jingħad hawn taħt, **il-kunsinnatarju jīġi maħtur mill-marixxall**. Iżda

the functions of the police in modern society



By
George Borg

PART THREE

(3) The ecological distribution of police work at the level of departmentally determined concentrations of deployment, as well as in terms of individual police officers, reflects a whole range of public prejudices. That is, the police are more likely to be found where certain people live or congregate than in other parts of the city. Though this pattern of manpower allocation is ordinarily justified by references to experientially established needs of police service, it inevitably entails the consequence that some persons will receive the dubious benefit of extensive police scrutiny merely on account of their membership in those social groupings which invidious social comparisons locate at the bottom of the heap.⁽¹³⁾ Accordingly, it is not a paranoid distortion to say that police activity is as much directed to who a person is as to what he does.

As is well known, the preferred targets of special police concern are some ethnic and racial minorities, the poor living in urban slums, and young people in general.⁽¹⁴⁾ On the face of it, this kind of focussing appears to be, if not wholly unobjectionable, not without warrant. Insofar as the above-mentioned segments of society contribute disproportionately to the sum total of crime, and are more likely than others to engage in objectionable conduct, they would seem to require a higher degree of surveillance. In fact, this kind of reasoning was basic to the very creation of the police, for it was not assumed initially that the police would enforce laws in the broad sense, but that they would concentrate on the control of individual and collective tendencies

towards transgression and disorder issuing from what was referred to as the "dangerous classes."⁽¹⁵⁾ What was once a frankly admitted bias is, however, generally disavowed in our times. That is, in and of itself, the fact that someone is young, poor, and dark-complexioned is not supposed to mean anything whatsoever to a police officer.

STATISTICALLY considered, he might be said to be more likely to run afoul of the law, but individually, all things being equal, the poor-young-black and the old-rich-white doing the very same things under the same circumstances will almost certainly not receive the same kind of treatment from policemen. In fact, it is almost inconceivable that the two characters could ever appear or do something in ways that would mean the same thing to a policeman⁽¹⁶⁾. Nor is the policeman merely expressing personal or institutional prejudices by according the two characters differential treatment. Public expectations insidiously instruct him to reckon with these 'factors'. These facts are too well known to require detailed exposition, but their reasons and consequences deserve brief consideration.

In the first place, the police are not alone in making invidious distinctions between the two types⁽¹⁷⁾. Indeed the differential treatment they accord them reflects only the distribution of esteem, credit, and desserts in society at large. Second, because of their own social origins, many policemen tend to express social prejudices more emphatically than other members of society⁽¹⁸⁾. Third, policemen are not merely like everybody else, only more so; they also have special reasons for it. Because the preponderant majority of police interventions are based on mere suspicion or on merely tentative indications of risk, policemen would have to be expected to judge matters prejudicially even if they personally were entirely free of prejudice.

Under present circumstances, even the most completely impartial policeman who merely takes account of probabilities, as these probabilities are known to him, will feel reasonably justified in being more suspicious of the young-poor-black than of the old-rich-white, and once his suspicions are aroused, in acting swiftly and forcefully against the former while treating the latter with reserve and difference. For as the policeman calculates risk, the greater hazard is located on the side of incitement in one case, and on the side of unwarranted action in the other.

That policemen deal differently with types of people who are thought always to be "up to something" than with people who are thought to have occasional lapses but can otherwise be

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE IN MODERN SOCIETY

relied upon to conduct their affairs legally and honorably, does not come as a surprise, especially if one considers the multiple social pressures that instruct the police not to let the unworthy get away with anything and to treat the rest of the community with consideration. But because this is the case, police work tends to have divisive effects in society. While their existence and work do not create cleavages they do magnify them in effect.

The police view of this matter is clear and simple – too simple perhaps. Their business is to control crime and keep the peace. If there is some connection between social and economic inequality, on the one hand, and criminality and unruliness, on the other hand, this is not their concern. The problem is not, however, whether the police have any responsibilities with regards to social injustices. The problem is that by distributing surveillance and intervention selectively they contribute to already existing tensions in society. That the police are widely assumed to be a partisan force in society is evident not only in the attitudes of people who are exposed to greater scrutiny; just as the young-poor-black expects unfavourable treatment, so the old-rich-white expects special consideration from the policeman. And when two such persons are in conflict, nothing will provoke the indignation of the 'decent' citizen more quickly than giving his word the same credence as the word of some "ne'er-do-well"(16).

The three character traits of police work discussed in the foregoing remarks – namely, that it is a tainted occupation, that it calls for preemptory solutions to complex human problems, and that it has, in virtue of its ecological distribution, a socially divisive effect – are structural determinants. By this is meant mainly that the complex of reasons and facts they encompass are not easily amenable to

change. Thus, for example, thought the stigma that attaches to police work is often used for merely reflecting the frequently low-grade and bungling personnel that is currently available to the institution, there are good reasons to expect that it would continue to plague a far better prepared and a far better performing staff. For the stigma attaches not merely to the ways policemen discharge their duties, but also to what they have to deal with. Similarly, while it is probably true that moral naivete is a character trait of persons who presently choose police work as their vocation, it is unlikely that persons of greater subtlety of perception would find it easy to exercise their sensitivity under present conditions. Finally, even though discriminatory policing is to some extent traceable to personal bigotry, it follows the directions of public pressure, which, in turn, is not wholly devoid of factual warrant.

The discussion of the structural character traits of police work as introduced by saying that they were independent of the role definitions formulated from the perspective of the norm-derivative approach. The latter interprets the meaning and adequacy of police procedure in terms of a set of simply stipulated ideal objectives. Naturally these objectives are considered desirable; more importantly, however, the values that determine the desirability of the objectives are also used in interpreting and judging the adequacy of procedures employed to realize them. Contrary to this way of making sense of police work, the consideration of the structural character traits was meant to draw attention to the fact that there attaches a sense to police work that is not inferentially derived from ideals but is rooted in what is commonly known about it.

What is known about the police is, however, not merely a matter of more or less correct information. Instead, the common lore furnishes a framework for judging and interpreting their work. In crudest form, the common lore consists of a set of presuppositions about the way

things are and have to be. Thus, for instance, whatever people assume to be generally true of the police will be the thing that a particular act or event will take to exemplify. If it is believed that police work is crude, then within a very considerable range of relative degrees of subtlety, whatever policemen will be seen doing will be seen as crudeness.

In addition to the fact that the normative approach represents an exercise in formal, legal inference, while the structural character traits reflect an approach of informal, commonsense practicality, the two differ in yet another and more important aspect. The normative approach does not admit the possibility that the police may, in fact, not be oriented to those objectives. Contrary to this, the sense of police activity that comes to the fore from the consideration of the character traits assigned to it by popular opinion and attitude leaves the question open(20).

Since we cannot rely on abstract formulations that implicitly rule out the possibility that they might be entirely wrong, or far too narrow, and since we cannot depend on a fabric of common-sense characterizations, we must turn to still other sources. Of course we can no more forget the importance of the popularly conceived character traits than we can forget the formulae of the officials mandate. To advance further in our quest for a realistic definition of the police role, we must now turn to the review of certain historical materials that will show how the police moved into the position in which they find themselves today. On the basis of this review, in addition of what was proposed thus far, we will be able to formulate an explicit definition of the role of the institution and its officials.

FOOTNOTES:

(13) – V.W. Piersante, Chief Detective of the Detroit Police Department, has juxtaposed with remarkable perceptiveness the considerations which, on the one hand, lead to dense and suspicious surveillance of certain groups because of their disproportionate contribution to crime totals, while on the other hand, these tactics expose the preponderant majority of law-abiding members of these

NOTI FUQ IL-MARIXXALLI, PORTIERI U UFFIĆJALI EŽEKUTTIVI OHRA TAL-QORTI

- d-debitur jista' f'kull zmien, igib kunsinnatarju tajeb u dan allura jitpoggia floku.
34. Il-persuni li gejjin ma jistgħux ikunu kunsinnatarji:
- il-kreditur li jitlob il-ħruġ tal-mandat;
 - żewġ id-debitriċi jew il-kreditriċi jew mart id-debitur jew il-kreditur;
 - in-nies tal-familja tiegħu/tagħha;
 - is-seftur tal-kreditur;
 - frustier mhux domiċiljat f'Malta jew mingħajr il-kunsens tal-kreditur, persuna li tippretendi li hija s-sid tal-ħwejjeg maqbuda.
35. Il-kunsinnatarju għandu jiffirma r-riferta quddiem żewġ xhieda, jew jaġħmel salib fil-każ li ma jafx jikteb.
36. Jekk il-marixxall ma jsibx ħwejjeg mobbli jew mhux soggetti għall-qbid għandu jniżżeq dan il-fatt fir-riferta u jgħid x'inhuma l-oggetti.
37. Il-Marixxall għandu jagħti minnufih f'iddejha id-debitur kopja tar-riferta iffirmsata, u l-fatt tal-kunsinna għandu jissemma' fir-riferta.

RIKONJIZZJONI TA' HWEJJEG DIGÀ MAQBUDA

38. Marixxall ma jistax jerga' jaqbad ħwejjeg għà maqbuda iżda għandu jaġħmel rikonċilazzjoni tal-ħwejjeg, u l-kunsinnatarju hu fid-dmir li jip-

preżentalu dawn il-ħwejjeg. Il-Marixxal mela jista' jaqbad biss oggetti mhux għad maqbuda. Bħas-soltu jrid jaġħmel riferta tar-rikonjizzjoni. Din ir-riferta għandha l-effett ta' sekwestru f'idejn il-kunsinnatarju.

39. Hwejjeg li ma jistgħux jiġu maqbuda

- L-ħlbies ta' kuljum, sodod u għamara li d-debitur mingħajrhom ma jistax iġħaddi;
- Il-kotba tal-professjoni tad-debitur sa għoxrin lira;
- Registru u minutariji tan-Nutara.
- Makni u għodda meħtieġa għat-tagħlim jew xjenza jew arti tad-debitur jew uliedu.
- Bhejjem u għodod meħtieġa għall-biedja;
- Bastimenti mikrija għal kollo fis-servizz tal-Gvern ta' Malta;
- Kull proprjetà ta' kull membru tal-forza armata ta' Malta li tkun armi, munizzjoni ecc.

Iżda l-ħwejjeg fuq imsemmija jistgħu jinqabdu:

- meta l-mandat jintalab għall-prezz tagħ-hom stess;
- jew għal kera/čnus tal-fond fejn il-ħwejjeg jinżammu;
- meta d-debitur ma jkollux ħwejjeg oħra għajnej hawn fuq imsemmija, u l-Qorti, fuq rikors tal-kreditur, jidhrilha li jkun sewwa li tordna l-qbid tagħhom.

groups to offensive scrutiny. He stated, "in Detroit in 1964 a total of 83,135 arrests were made ... of these 58,389 were Negroes ... this means that 89% of the Negro population was never involved with the police ..." quoted at p.215 in Harold Norris, "Constitutional law enforcement is Effective Law Enforcement," University of Detroit Law Journal, 42 (1965) 203-234.

(14) — Gilbert Geis, Juvenile Gangs, A Report Produced for the President's on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Govt. Printing Office, June 1965; Carl Werthman and Irving Piliavin, "Gang Membership and the Police," in Bordua (ed.), op. cit. supra, Note 3 at pp. 56-98.

(15) — Allan Silver, "The Demand for Order in Civil Society: A Review of Some Themes in the History of Urban Crime, Police, and Riot," in Bordua (ed.), op. cit. supra, Note 3 at pp. 1-24.

(16) — J.Q. Wilson writes, "The patrolman believes with considerable justification that teenagers, Negroes, an lower-income persons commit a disproportionate share of all reported crimes; being in those population categories at all makes one, statistically, more suspect than other persons; but to be in these categories and to behave unconventionally is to make oneself a prime suspect. Patrolmen believe that they would be derelict in their duty if they did not treat such persons with suspicion, routinely question them on the street, and detain them for

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE IN MODERN SOCIETY

longer questioning if a crime has occurred in the area. To the objection of some middle-class observers that this is arbitrary and discriminatory, the police are likely to answer: "Have you ever been stopped and searched? Of course not. We can tell the difference; we have to tell the difference in order to do our job. What are you complaining about?" at pp. 40-41 of his Varieties of Police Behaviour: The Management of Law and Order in Eight Communities, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968.

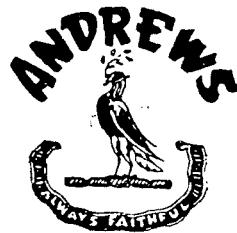
(17) — Of primary significance in this respect is that the courts make the same kinds of invidious distinctions even as they follow the law; see J.E. Carlin, Jan Howard, and S.L. Messinger, "Civil Justice and the Poor," Law And Society, I(1966) 9-89 and Jacobus ten-broek (ed.), The Law of the Poor, San Francisco, California: Chandler Publishing Co., 1966.

(18) — Reference is made to the evidence that persons of working class origin are more prone than others to harbor attitudes that are favourable to politics of prejudice and authoritarianism; see S.L. Lipset, "Democracy and Working Class Authoritarianism," Amer-

ican Sociological Review, 24 (1959) 482-501; Social Stratification and Right Wing Extremism," British Journal of Sociology, I(1959) 346-382; "Why Cops Hate Liberals — and Vice Versa," Atlantic Monthly, (March 1969).

(19) — Arthur Niederhoffer, a former ranking police official, write, "The power structure and the ideology of the community, which are supported by the police, at the same time direct and set boundaries to the sphere of police action," at p.13 of his Behind the Shield: The Police in Urban Society, New York: Anchor books, 1969; Nierdhoffer cites an even stronger statement to that effect from Joseph Lohman, a former sheriff of Cook County, Ill., and alter Dean of the School of Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley.

(20) — The normative approach is perhaps best exemplified in Jerome Hall, "Police and Law in a democratic Society," Indiana Law Journal, 2 (1953) 133-177, where it is argued that the structure of police work must be understood as decisively determined by the duty to uphold the law and every police action must be interpreted in relation to this objective. The man on the street, however, approached police work from a different vantage point. He probably supposes that police work has something to do with law enforcement, but to him this is mainly a figure of speech which does not limit his freedom to decide what the police are really from case to case.

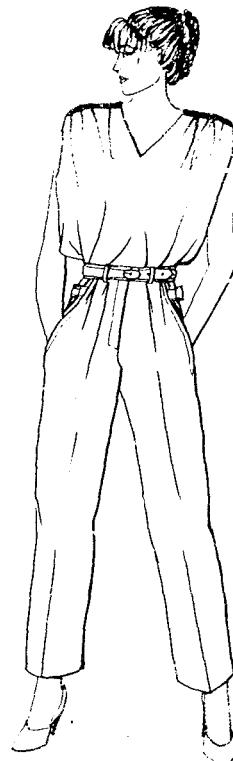


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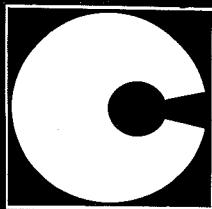
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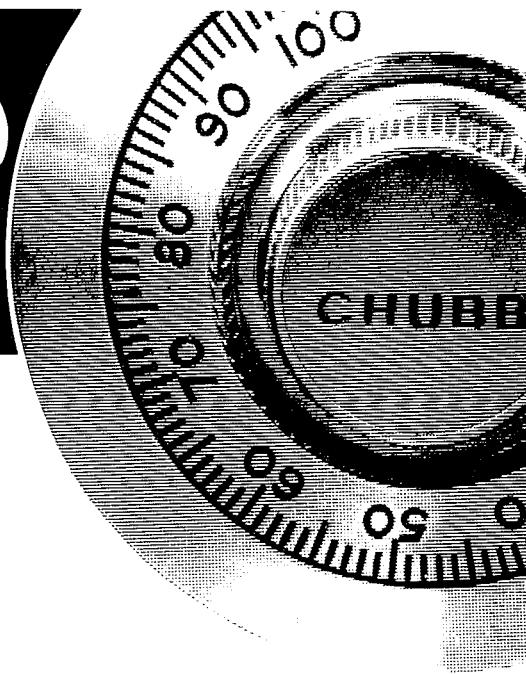


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Hobbies

P.C. 1471 JOHN DEBATTISTA

COLLECTING
AND
RESTORATION
OF VINTAGE
AND MILITARY
MOTOR CYCLES

P.C. 1471 John Debattista, joined the Malta Police Force, on the 27th September 1987. At present, he is stationed at the Security Branch. His hobby is the collecting and restoration of military and vintage motor cycles.

He is a member of the CVC (Collector Vehicles Club) in Malta.

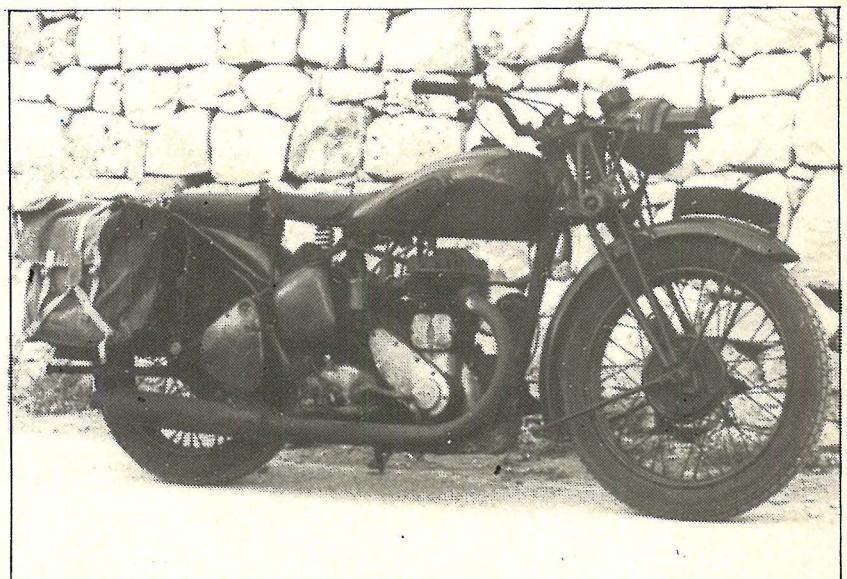
He bought his first motorcycle in 1970. Since that time, he had bought or exchanged more than 40 bikes. One of the first bicks, that he done restoration work on, is his B.S.A. M.20, which he still uses, to up to this present date. Among his collection, he have the following motorcycles:

1) B.S.A. M20 Power 500cc, side valves, rigid frame and with a gerder front fork. This bike is a Military m/cycle and was made for Military use, only. Year of manufacture 1940.

2) NORTON 633 (Big Four) Power 633cc side valves, rigid frame and with a gerder front fork. This bike is a Military M/Cycle, also, and had a side



P.C. 1471 J. Debattista with one of the ex-military motor bikes — a B.S.A. M.20 (500cc) restored by him to perfect condition, shown more in detail in the picture below.



car, with a machinegun, attached to it. This M/Cycle was also manufactured for Military use,

and was manufactured in 1939.
3) VELOCETTE L.E. Power 150cc side valves, flat twin cylin-

P.C. 1471

J. Debattista

ders, water cooled engine, hand change gear lever, and shaft drive. It was used by the British Police Force, for beat patrol, in rural areas. It is more known as the 'Noddy' bike. Year of manufacture 1948.

4) DOUGLAS T35 De Luxe, 350cc, overhead valves, twin cylinders flat twin. This is a classic, and it was made for civilian use, only. Made in 1947, and is the only one of its kind, in Malta.

5) B.S.A. Golden Flash, 650cc, overhead valves, twin cylinder. This is also a classic bike, and was very fast and reliable. This bike was called 'golden flash' because of its gold colour. This bike is the only one in Malta, with a rigid form. Made in 1950.

6) HOREX REGINA COLUMBUS, 350cc over head valves and single twin port. This is a post-war bike, and had a spring frame. It is also very rare, and only one of its type, in Malta, Made in Germany, in the year 1953.

7) MATCHLESS G11, 600cc overhead valves and twin cylinders. This bike was very powerful, for that period. It was also used by the Malta Police Force, and was a very popular bike, This bike was made in 1956.

These are some of the bikes, that are in the collection of P.C. Debattista. Apart from collecting, he also do restoration work on them, and this some time take long hours, and hard work.

If you are interested in m/cycles, and you might be interested, in starting a collection like this, you must always keep the following rules in mind.

1) First you need to find a bike that's worth restoring.

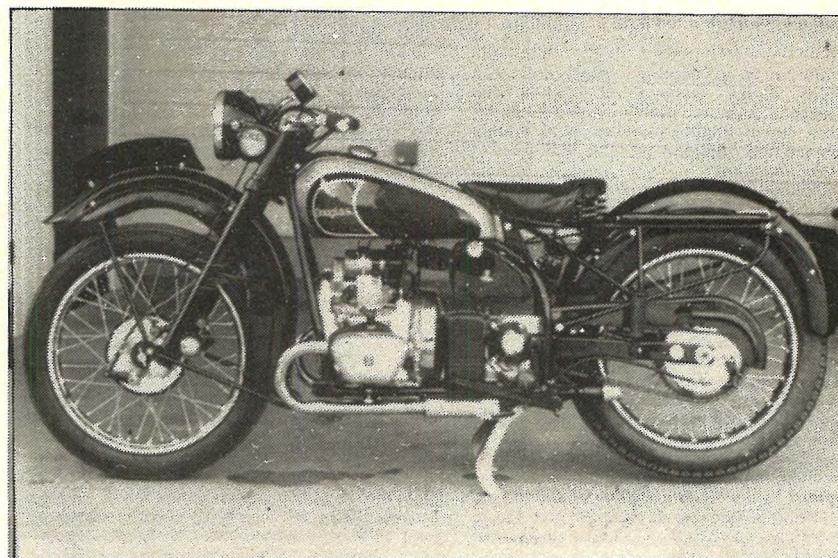
2) The second is to look for spare parts, from Malta or from overseas.

3) The third and biggest problem, is the money. In order to do a good job, you need at least Lm400 or more. It depends on the condition of the bike.

Restoring old m/cycles is not easy, but it's worth every cent of



Above: A Douglas T.35 De Luxe 1947 at the time of purchase, and below: the ship-shape condition of the same bike after the restoration process done on it by John Debattista. This model is said to be the only one of its kind left in Malta.



Another one of John Debattista's restoration works brought to original specifications – a Velocette L.E. 150cc 'Noddy'.

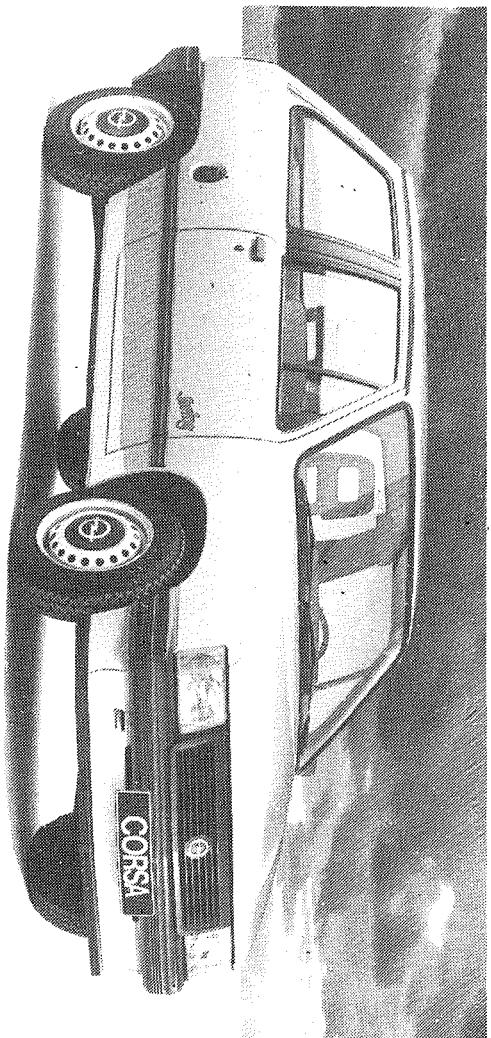
it, because when young or old people see them, they bring memories, and they think of the days gone by, but not forgotten.

If any reader would like to contact me, or needs some information about motor-cycles, I will be most happy to help, in any way.

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P.C. 1209 ANTHONY CAMILLERI

Għall-ewwel darba fl-istorja tal-Bodybuilding f'Malta membru tal-Korp tal-Pulizija rnexxielu jirbaħ it-titlu ta' MR. MALTA. Dan l-avveniment seħħ fir-Radio City il-Hamrun fid-9 ta' April, 1988, meta P.C. 1209 ANTHONY CAMILLERI gie dikjarat rebbieħ tal-Kategorija tal-Heavyweight (Over 90kg). Fit-tieni post gie Eric Schembri u fit-tielet post gie Paul Borg Bonaci.

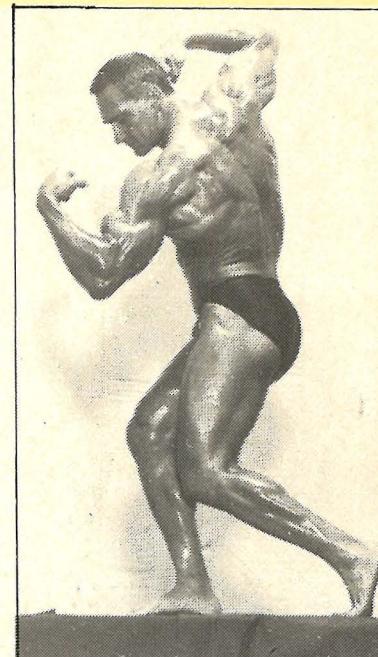
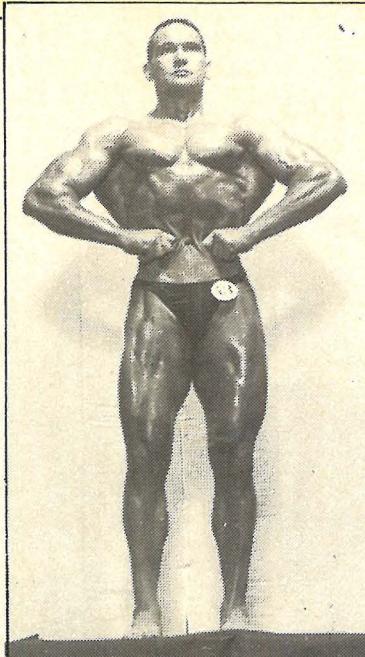
Wara s-serata P.C. 1209 Anthony Camilleri gie ippreżentat bi Trophy bhala Mr. Malta 1988 u kiseb id-dritt li jirrappreżenta lil Malta fil-European Championship tal-Bodybuilding li saru fil-Portugall.

Il-European Championship sar fl-1 ta' Mejju, 1988, fil-Carlos Lopez Pavallion, il-Portugall. Għalkemm naqas li jikkwalifika ma' l-aħħar sitt atleti, il-għurnalista u delegati preżenti kellhom kliem ta' tifhir lejn ir-rappreżentant Malti. Għall-mawra tiegħu fil-Portugall P.C. 1209 kien akkumpanjat mis-Sur Joe Di-mech, President tal-MABA u minn Bertu Camilleri ta' Bertu's Gym, Ghargħur.

P.C. 1209 Anthony Camilleri beda l-karriera tiegħu f'et-ṭażżeekha meta ta' 16-il sena beda juri interess fir-Wrestling u l-Boxing. Wara li ltaqa' ma' xi ħbieb li nkorräggew biex jibda jittrenja l-Body Building, u fin-1966, fl-etta ta' 17-il sena ha sehem fil-kompetizzjoni għall-Junior Mr. Malta fejn hareġ rebbieħ. Toni, kif hu magħruf ma' shabu l-Pulizija, kompli jiddedika ruħu f'dan it-tip ta' sports u sentejn wara, jiġifieri fl-1968 ha sehem fil-kompetizzjoni tal-MABBA f'Haż-Zabbar fejn gie t-tielet fil-Muscle Beach u l-ewwel fil-Most Muscular Man. Wara dawn is-suċċessi Toni kompli bit-training tiegħu u sena wara ikkompeta fil-kategorija tal-Heavyweight.

Għal xi żmien Toni beda jittrenja fl-Arm Wrestling u għal tlett snin konsekutivi rnexxielu jirbaħ il-Malta Championship ta' l-Arm Wrestling.

Fis-snin sebgħin Toni kompli jittrenja l-Body Building fil-Gżira Culture Club u fl-1973 ha sehem fil-Mr. Universe fil-Victoria Theatre, Londra fejn giekklass.



sifikat fil-hames post. Sena wara rega' ha sehem fil-Mr. Universe fl-istess post gewwa Londra u gie fir-raba' post.

Sena wara fin-1975 Toni għamel xi żmien jittrenja l-Karate mal-Commandoes f'St Andrews u l-Imtarfa. Barra l-Karate Toni baqa' jittrenja l-Body Building bhala hobby u ma ħax sehem f'kompetizzjonijiet.

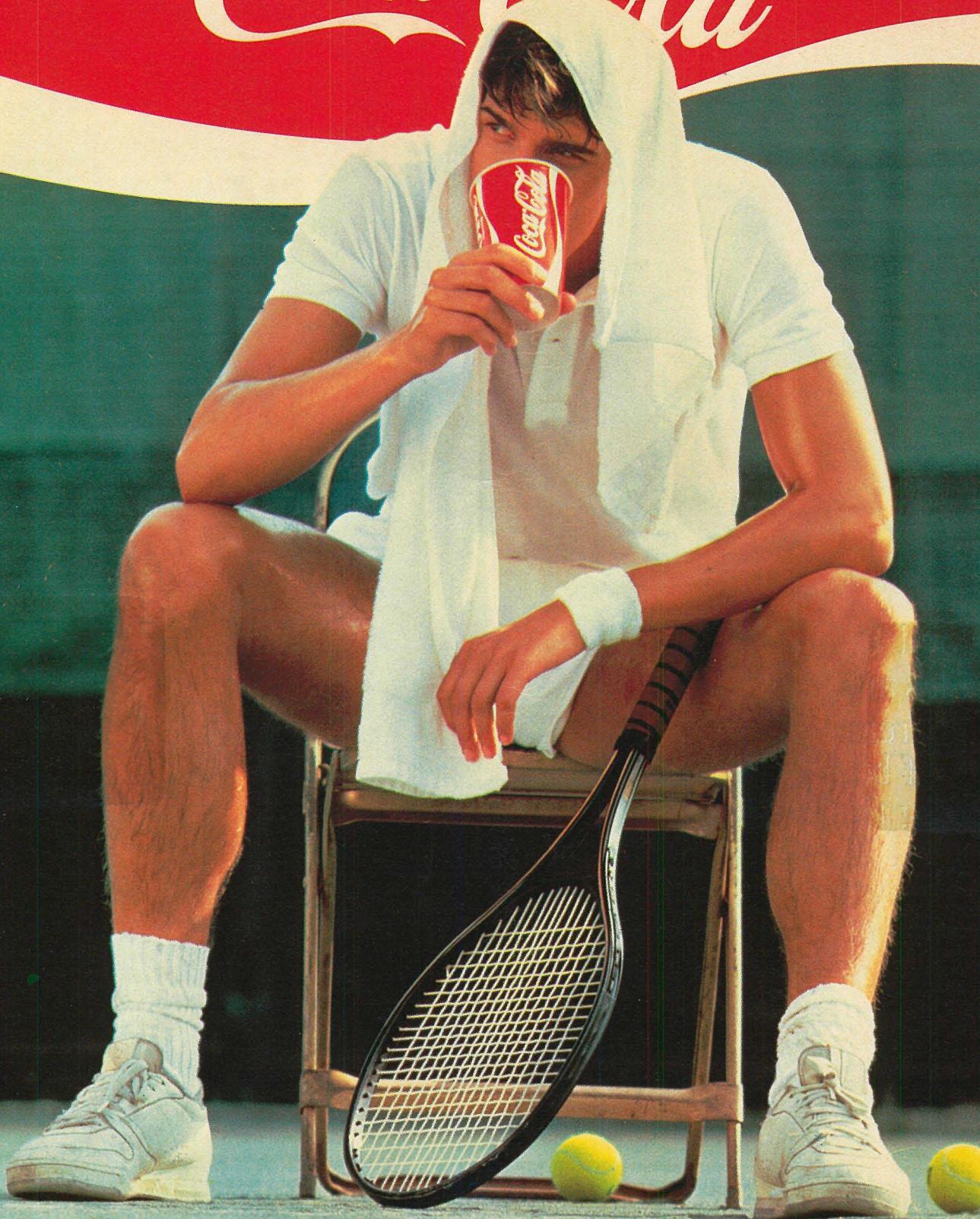
Fl-1983 Toni rega' beda jieħu l-Body Building bis-serjetà però sfortunatament għamel xi żmien marid u kontra qalbu u fuq parir tat-tabib kelli jieqaf għal kolloks mit-training li kien tant għal qalbu. Xi sentejn u nofs wara rega' beda jittrenja l-Body Building bil-mod u f'Ottubru tas-sena 1987, rega' beda jittrenja l-Body Building bis-serjetà f'Bertu's Gym, Ghargħur. F'April ta' din is-sena kif għidt aktar 'il quddiem Toni rega' ha s-sodis-fazzjon tad-dedikazzjoni tiegħu

meta gie dikjarat Mr. Malta, 1988.

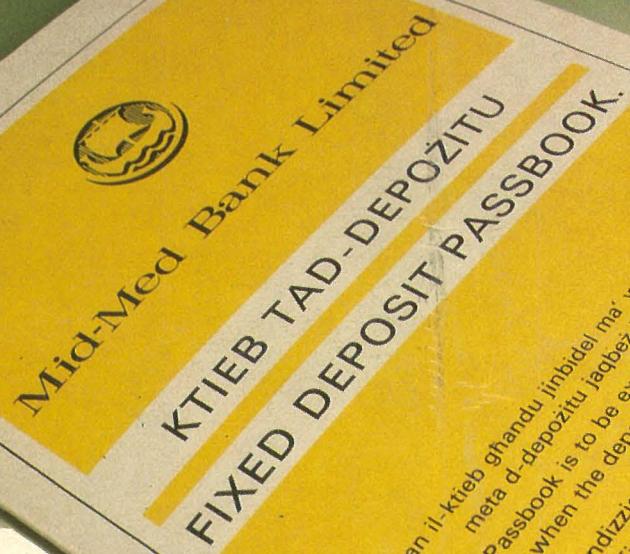
Hawnhekk f'isem P.C. 1209 Anthony Camilleri nixtieq nirrin-grazzja lil dawn il-persuni u ditti ta' l-ghajnejha li taw lil sehibna Toni fit-training tiegħu u l-mawra fil-Portugall:- Il-Ministeru tal-Isports, Kummissarju tal-Pulizija, Kumitat Sports tal-Pulizija, Nazac Batteries Msida, Invicta Msida, Captain Morgan Cruises, Farsons, Marsovin Ltd, Gatt Bros Mosta, Dahlia Investments, Hypnos Vitafoam, Apap and Dingli Ltd, Frans and Julia Supermarket, Charles Ciappara-Training Partner, Bertu's Gym Ghargħur u l-Malta Amateur Bodybuilding Association.

Fl-aħħar nixtieq li f'isem il-Korp tal-Pulizija nifraħ lil P.C. 1209 Anthony Camilleri għas-suċċess li kiseb u nispera li jkompli fil-karriera tiegħu tal-Body Building li tant hi għal qalbu.

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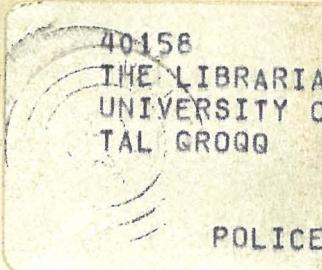
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