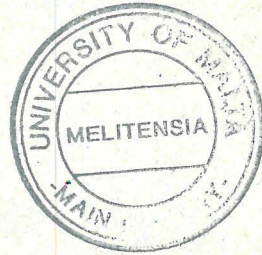
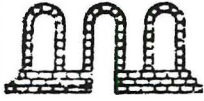


IL PULIZIJA





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IL-PULIZIJA

JANNAR/FRAR 1988

Organu tal-Pulizija

Stampat fil-Union Press

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EDITORJAL

BDEJNA SENA ĠDIDA

Is-sena 1987 għaddiet u magħha għadda l-hafna xogħol li għamlet il-Pulizija. Xogħol ta' hidma kontinwa sabiex tinżamm l-ordni u paċi fost is-soċjetà Maltija.

Quddiemna għandna sena ġdida, sena li se twassalna għal aktar hidma intensa sabiex flimkien inkomplu l-missjoni tagħna għall-gid tal-pajjiż. Din is-sena qed tara l-Korp tal-Pulizija b'membri godda fi hdanu. Dawn il-membri godda li għadhom friski fir-reklutaġġ tagħhom għandhom piż kbir fuq spallejhom għaliex iridu jittrewmu sabiex is-servizz tagħhom jilhaq l-oġġla livell. Sabiex dan ikun jista' jilhaq l-oġġla livell meħtieġ hemm pjani sabiex titwaqqaf l-Akkademja tal-Pulizija. Diġà saru hafna xogħlijiet strutturali u aħna ċerti li din l-Akkademja se sservi ta' gid kbir għal aktar effiċjenza fil-Korp. Bit-twaqqif ta' din l-Akkademja se jkun possibbli li l-membri tal-Korp se jkollhom l-opportunità li jispeċjalizzaw f'oqsma differenti tax-xogħol tagħna.

Sabiex din l-effiċjenza tkompli titkabbar, bħalissa qegħdin isiru l-preparazzjonijiet għall-eżamijiet ta' Surgenti godda kif ukoll hemm eżami ieħor għal Spetturi godda li diġà ha r-rotta tiegħu u qegħdin nistennew ir-riżultati. Aħna dejjem nawguraw li dawk li jiehdu dawn il-pożizzjonijiet jagħmlu minn kollox sabiex il-Korp dejjem iservi ta' servizz effiċjenti kif dejjem għandu jkun.

Bħal kull sena oħra, fil-bidu dejjem naraw it-twaqqif tad-diversi kumitati li jitwaqqfu għal żmien sena sabiex jagħmlu xogħol in-konnessjoni mad-diversi attivitajiet tal-Pulizija. Insemmu l-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija, il-Kumitat tal-Welfare, il-Kumitat tal-Uffiċjali, Kumitat ta' l-Entertainment, kif ukoll il-Bord ta' dan il-Perjodiku. Il-lista tal-membri eletti f'dawn il-Kumitati qed tiġi ppublikata f'pagna 3 ta' din il-ħarġa sabiex min ikollu bżonn jikkomunika ma' xi membri jkun jista' jagħmel dan u jkun jaf għal min għandu jirreferi.

Aħna nisperaw li din is-sena tkun sena ta' hidma attiva u nheggu lil membri kollha eletti fil-Kumitati rispettivi sabiex jagħmlu minn kollox sabiex l-andament tal-Korp dejjem jitjieb. Nawguraw lil membri l-godda fi hdan il-Korp kull suċċess fil-karriera tagħhom.

MELITENSIA
23 MAR 1988

KOPERTINA:

Skrataċċ jġu eżaminati bil-Mikroskopju fil-Laboratorju tal-Forensika fil-Kwartieri tal-Pulizija, il-Furjana.

Ritratt tal-kopertina meħud minn P.C. 720 A. Borg.

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MILL-ASSOĊJAZZJONI TAL-PULIZIJA

•GHADU kif gie mwaqqaf il-Kumitat il-ġdid tal-Malta Police Association għas-sena 1988, u fejn il-prijoritajiet tiegħu huma li jtejjeb il-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol tal-membri tagħna. Issa wasal iż-żmien sabiex għall-inqas il-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija jibdew igawdu ftit mill-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol li haddiema oħra ilhom is-snin li bdew jibbenefikaw minnhom, u li anke waslu sabiex itejbu aktar dawn il-benefiċċji.

Fost dawn hemm il-gimgha ta' 40 siegħa, kif ukoll il-hlas tal-Hdud u l-festi. Fuq dawn u hwejjeġ oħra l-Association ilha s-snin li għamlet dawn it-talbiet u l-qarrejja ta' din il-pagna naħseb li jafu dawn it-talbiet bl-amment. Anke meta l-Association tkellmet dwar dawn it-talbiet dejjem sabet appoġġ u qbil sabiex dawn l-anomaliji jitnehhew, iżda paroli kellna hafna imma fatti xejn. Għalhekk naħsbu li issa wasal iż-żmien li niġu għall-fatti, u dak li haqqna bi dritt niehduh.

Nispera li l-'Fact Finding

Rapport mis-Surgent

649 M. SALIBA

Segretarju,

Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija

Committee' jhejji sabiex mill-aktar fis possibbli jiltaqa' mal-Ministru responsabbli mill-Korp tal-Pulizija, u jiddiskuti miegħu struttura generali f'dan ir-rigward.

Dan li qegħdin jistennew il-membri tal-Korp sabiex jogħla ftit il-moral, għaliex hliet kritika kontra tiegħu minn kull naha ma jirrevidi, u f'hafna każi din il-

kritika tkun ingusta. Wiehed ma jridx jinsa li l-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija huma wkoll umani bħall-bnedmin oħra fis-soċjeta'.

Nawguraw li t-talbiet pendenti li għamlet l-Association għannom tal-membri kollha tal-Korp tal-Pulizija ma jkunx hemm għalfejn jerggħu jsiru, u li t-talbiet rikjesta li huma għall-benefiċċju ta' kulhadd jintlaqgħu.

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

KODIĊI KRIMINALI

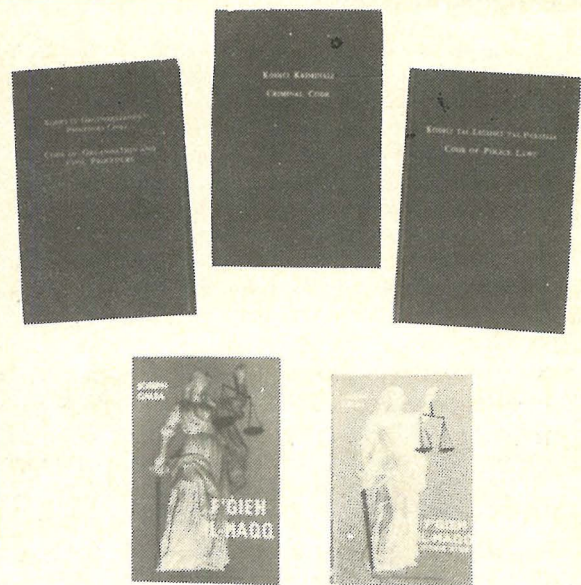
Lm2 Membri tal-Korp

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Lm2 Membri tal-Korp

KODIĊI TA' ORGANIZZAZZJONI U PROCEDURA CIVILI

Lm3.50 Membri tal-Korp



F'ĠIEH IL-HAQQ — Book I

Lm1 Membri tal-Korp

F'ĠIEH 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.

Il-Korp tal-Pulizija jkompli jikber

Fit-13 ta' Jannar, 1988, madwar 108 membru ġdid hađu l-gurament ta' lealtà biex inghaqdu mal-kumpliment tal-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija.

F'kelmtejn ta' l-okkażjoni, il-Viċi Prim Ministru u Ministru ta' l-Intern u Ġustizzja qal li dan hu jum ta' importanza għar-rekluti l-ġodda u ta' relevanza għall-Korp tal-Pulizija. Hu qal li r-rekluti l-ġodda l-lum jiffurmaw parti mill-Korp li hu resonsabbli għaż-żamma ta' l-ordni, il-harsien tal-liġi u l-paċi fil-pajjiż.

Hu qal li min jidhol fil-Korp tal-Pulizija mhux *watchman* bl-uniformi, iżda membru ta' korp dixxiplinat li għandu responsabbiltà kbira fuq spallejgħ għaliex il-membri tiegħu biss għandhom is-saħħa li jarrestaw lin-nies li fil-fehma tagħhom ikunu kisru l-liġi, jinvestigaw reati u jressqu quddiem il-Qorti lil min ikun wettaq it-fali reat.

Ir-responsabbiltà preċiża tal-Korp tal-Pulizija hi li jħares l-ordni pubbliku, id-drittijiet u l-libertajiet tal-poplu kollu; dritt għall-persuna, il-familja u l-hwejjeġ tal-poplu.

Il-Ministru de Marco qal li kien jum ta' rilevanza għall-Korp tal-Pulizija li zied mas-saħħa tiegħu għax il-Gvern ried jassigura ż-żamma ta' l-ordni fil-pajjiż.

Meta l-Korp jissahħaħ ikun jista' jaqdi hafna aħjar il-funzjonijiet tiegħu partikolarment il-harsien tal-poplu mill-kriminalità.

Hu qal li l-Korp għandu jkollu l-fiduċja tal-poplu kollu li tiddependi fuq kolloxx minn kif il-membri tiegħu jkunu qed jaqdu dmirhom.

Il-Viċi Prim Ministru qal li l-Korp tal-Pulizija għadda minn zminijiet koroh u issa jehtieg li jiġġieled biex jirkupra l-isem tajjeb tiegħu u jżommu.

Hu zied li kulhadd għandu jifhem — kemm ir-rekluti l-ġodda u l-istess dawk li ilhom — li fil-Korp tal-Pulizija kulhadd għandu jaqdi dmiru u jaqdi taj-

jeb. Kulhadd għandu jara li jerfa' l-piż li għandu fuq spallejgħ hu x'inhu *r-rank* tiegħu. "Ir-rekluti l-ġodda għandhom jagħtu eżempju lil kulhadd ta' kif għandek taqdi dmirek u taqdi sewwa."

Il-Viċi Prim Ministru qal li l-kriminalità fil-pajjiż hi rifless taċ-ċirkustanzi fid-dinja kollha, iżda wkoll ta' kemm il-Korp tal-Pulizija jaqdi dmiru. Tabilhaqq li tendenza f'hafna pajjiżi hi li l-kriminalità tizdied, iżda hafna drabi tiddependi wkoll fuq kemm il-Pulizija tkun kompetenti biex tirrisolvi kazi.

Il-Ministru de Marco irrefera għal rapporti li qed jidhru fil-ġurnali dwar kazi ta' serq u filwaqt li fakkar li s-serq ilu jeżisti minn meta Mosè inghata l-Kmandamenti, qal li dan ma jfissirx li issa għandu jkun permess.

"Hawn jidhol il-qadi tad-doveri tal-Pulizija. Ir-responsabbiltà tagħhom hi li ssibu min wettaq ir-reati u min ikun jittressaq il-Qorti. U l-Gvern irid jassigura li l-membri tal-Korp jaqdu dan idmir sewwa."

Hu qal li l-promozzjonijiet fil-Korp jingħataw mhux biss fuq kemm wiehed ikun jaf sugġetti, iżda wkoll fuq kemm dak li jkun ikun jaqdi dmiru tajjeb u jagħti hiltu biex tkun solvuta l-problema tal-kriminalità.

Il-Ministru de Marco qal li l-edukazzjoni hi importanti hafna u l-Gvern qed jagħtiha l-importanza li tixirqilha, kif jirriżulta mill-istess eżami li għamlu r-rekluti l-ġodda.

L-edukazzjoni hi l-bażi ta' pulizija tajjeb, iżda magħha jrid ikompli jibni b'sens ta' kif jaqdi dmiru. Se jkun assigurat li kull min ikun fuq il-*beat* jaqdi dmiru sewwa. Min ma jagħmilx dan irid



L-Onor. Dr. Guido Demarco LLD., Viċi Prim Ministru u Ministru ta' l-Intern u Ġustizzja.

jagħti spjegazzjoni u jekk ma tkunx sodisfaċenti jbati l-konsegwenzi. "Mhux sew, li l-Korp jiehu isem hażin għax min suppost jaqdi dmiru ma jaqdiehx."

Il-Ministru ta' l-Intern zied li r-rekluti l-ġodda se jkollhom l-opportunitajiet li jimxu 'l quddiem u jkomplu jispeċjalizzaw fil-hidmiet tagħhom anki permezz ta' korsijiet li se jibdew isiru fl-Akkademja tal-Pulizija. Dawn il-korsijiet se jkunu għall-membri tal-Korp fil-livelli kollha.

Hu qal ukoll li trid tinqata' l-idea li l-komportament hażin tal-membri tal-Korp, anki bi kliem hażin, hu permess. Il-marka ta' l-irguliya u s-serjeta' hi l-edukazzjoni: kemm bejn l-istess membri kif ukoll fil-konfront tal-pubbliku. Ir-rispett tal-pubbliku jiġi meta l-pulizija jimxi miegħu bl-edukazzjoni. Min imbagħad jahseb li jista' jikser il-liġi, il-Pulizija għandu s-saħħa tal-liġi biex ma jħalliha jagħmel dan.

Fi tmiem id-diskors tiegħu, il-Viċi Prim Ministru qal li meta l-Pulizija jonoraw il-gurament li jkunu hađu, ikunu wkoll qed jiddefendu l-hobż tal-haddiem, il-familji fid-djar tagħhom u l-anzjani li għandhom dritt ighixu fi djarhom mingħajr ma jkunu msawta jew misruqa.

Hu qal li l-Pulizija l-ġodda m'humiex wehidhom. Hemm hafna oħrajn li jaqdu dmirhom fil-Korp u għandhom esperjenza kbira. Fuq kolloxx għandhom l-appoġġ tal-poplu li qed iħares lejn il-Korp bhala forza tal-libertà tiegħu u mhux bhala xi forza ta' parti biex ixkekkel il-libertà ta' parti oħra jew biex tinghaqad ma' kriminali kontra parti mill-poplu, temm il-Ministru de Marco.

HATRA TA' KUMITATI FIL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA

HATRA TA' KUMITATI GHALL-1988

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J. SPITERI,
Kmandant tal-Pulizija.

APPELL

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

MUŻEW TA' OĠĠETTI U STORJA TAL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA

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

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

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

Nirringrazzjawkom minn issa.



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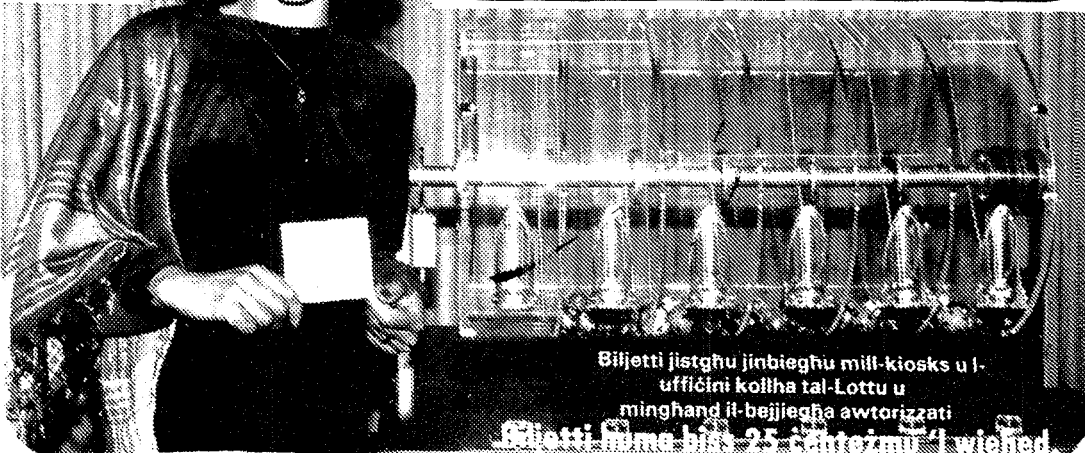
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DEFAMATORY LIBEL AND THE PLEA OF "FAIR COMMENT"

A more concrete re-statement of this article can be culled from Lord Mansfield who stated (14), that the liberty of the Press consists in printing without any previous imprimature, subject to the consequences of the law.

There is yet another hurdle to be surmounted for the plea of "fair comment" to succeed. The defence of "fair comment" fails if malice or dishonest motives are proved. This applies even if the comment is upon the face of it perfectly fair. In re: **Il-Pulizija vs. M. Falzon et** decided by the Court of Criminal Appeal on the 1st December 1977, Judge Mizzi held that,

"Il-kliem 'fair comment' ... jippostula xi kliem jew kummenti li nkitbu li fihom infushom huwa ta' natura ingurjuża, u libelluża, iżda li ma jkunux libellużi minhabba li l-kumment bhala tali jkun ġust u fuq fatti li jkunu ġew pruvati. Ċertament, biex din l-eċċezzjoni tregi, irid ikun hemm ċertu bilanċ bejn il-fatti u l-kumment li jkun sar fuq il-fatti. Din ċertament teskludi kwalunkwe malizja li tikkawża minnufih żbilanċ fir-relattività bejn il-fatti u l-kumment.

"Il-fatti bhala tali jridu jkunu fuq kwistjoni ta' interess pubbliku.."

Malice may be inferred from the language in which the criticism is expressed. "For although comment does not cease to be fair because it is exaggerated and although a very considerable latitude must be given to the critic who is entitled to use ridicule, sarcasm, irony as his weapons, so long as he does not use them unfairly; nevertheless, it has been laid down that the right to comment must not be used as a mere excuse for invective" (15).

Coleman Folkord, an oft-quoted jurist in our case-law on libel proceedings, sums up the whole argument as follows (16):

"The public conduct of a public man is a matter of public interest and may be discussed

By

The Hon. Mr. Justice
JOSEPH A. FILLETTI
B.A., LL.D.,

Part 4

with the fullest freedom. It may be made the subject of hostile criticism and of hostile animadversions; provided the language of the writer be kept within the limits of an honest intention to discharge a public duty, and as not made a means of promulgating slanderous and

malicious allegations. The question for the jury is whether the writer has transgressed the bounds within which comments upon the character of a public man ought to be confined, and whether instead of a fair, reasonable and honest comment upon the circumstances, it was made an opportunity for gratifying personal vindictiveness and hostility".

SOURCES OF REFERENCE:

14. *vide R. v. Dean of St. Asaph, 3 T.R. 431.*
15. *cf. The Law of Libel and Slander, Hickson and Carter-Ruck, p. 126.*
16. *cf. The Law of Libel and Slander, p. 242.*

IN MEMORY OF:

Ex-Sergeant Major John Farrugia

by Dep. Comm.
A. Mifsud Tommasi

On the 26th December 1987, the death was announced of former Sergeant Major John Farrugia – Maġġur Gann, as he was fondly known by his colleagues.

Born on the 6th December 1906, he joined the Force at the age of twenty, and served until attaining retiring age in 1969.

He will be remembered for his natural jovial charm, his endearing personality and his absolute loyalty to his superior officers – high qualities with which he was endowed. We who knew him, experienced a deep sense of loss. I myself feel a sense of personal grief at the loss of a very dear friend with whom I have shared long years of ups and downs of Police life.

It is with deep distress that we pay our last homage to dear John – an officer and a gentleman, I fondly salute his memory.

– His life was gentle and the elements
So mixed in him that nature stands up
And say to all the world – THIS WAS A MAN.



Ex-Sgt. Major John Farrugia.

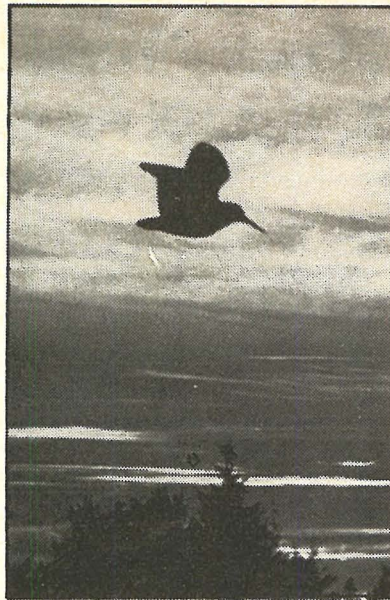
A FRESH LOOK AT OUR WORLD

BY
W.P.C. 45
M. BARTOLO

All of us are aware of the grim warnings emanating from various quarters in recent years that mankind, without necessarily plunging into the horrors of nuclear warfare, is well on the way to destroying the earth on which he lives by failing to make sensible use of its natural resources and by poisoning his own environment.

A POINT OF NO RETURN

The man in the street cannot help feeling confused by the conflicting views of so-called experts. At one moment he is furnished with alarming facts and figures and at the next he is reassured that things are not nearly as bad as they seem. But even if the crisis is sometimes expressed in rather extreme, exaggerated terms, responsible statesmen and scientists are aware that the situation is serious and that unless appropriate measures are taken – and quickly – we may all too soon reach a point of no return. The stark truth is that we now face so



many different environment problems that there are no simple solutions. Thus, in the case of wildlife – the subject with which we are here concerned – it is no longer a matter simply of calling a halt to the indiscriminate activities of sportsmen who have brought certain species, such as the American bison and Steller's elder, to the verge of extinction, but of putting a stop to all the heedlessly destructive actions for which every one of us is responsible. We ought, for example, to call an immediate halt to the manufacture of pollutant products which are not essential for our well being, including a range of synthetic articles; and we should bring the utmost pressure to bear on those responsible for polluting the oceans and marine life with oil to cease activities. But how can we dispense with plastics and fuel oil and still keep the motor cars running, the aeroplanes flying and the factories operating?

INDUSTRIES AND POLLUTION

We all know too that insecticides are high up on the list of substances that are capable of doing harm to the environment, although nobody would now recommend a wholesale ban of products which have brought about a five-fold increase in many over-populated countries. One comes up against the

same sort of problem with industries which directly or indirectly cause air and water pollution. Theoretically the solution would be to compel such factories to instal purifying systems without delay or alternatively to remove to areas where their noxious products would create a minimum of nuisance and damage. But in almost every case is met either with a blunt refusal to do anything or the excuse that such solutions would be too costly.

AN UNINHABITABLE EARTH

The world population continues to grow at a terrifying rate. The grim possibility now faces us that in the not too distant future the earth will be defaced by non-destructible synthetic residues and rendered almost uninhabitable by detergents, smoke and fumes, oil slicks, insecticides and chemicals.

How can we meet the basic needs of future generations? Is there any substitute for our modern 'consumer society' in which we weigh ourselves down with useless articles and gadgets that are not really fundamental to a contented life. Have we any chance of convincing the younger generation that they can do without cars, detergents, plastics and the like-so handy yet in the long run so dangerous?

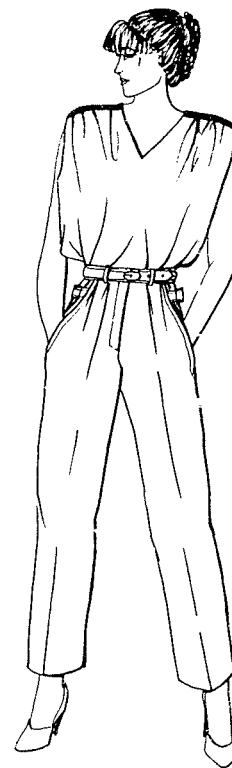
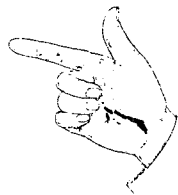
A NEW AWARENESS

Two possible solutions were mooted by the International Congress of the World Wildlife Fund, recently held in London. The first is probably impractical since it depends on the successful discovery of a new source of energy which should ideally have the characteristics of electricity, enabling factories to operate and vehicles to function without contaminating the environment. It is doubtful whether a form of energy could be devised and harnessed rapidly enough to serve our incalculable global needs. The second suggestion, though much less ambitious, seems at least within the bounds of possibility.

What it involves is to bring about a new awareness and understanding, particularly in the

Continued on page 7

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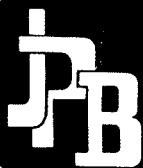
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THE SICK PARADE

• THE Police Medical Officer is in attendance at the M.I. Room Police G.H.Q. routinely on all working days between 8.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. in order to give medical assistance to all members of the Police Corps. This includes medical advice, examination and treatment, prescription of medicines, issue of control cards for free medicines to entitled members of the Police Force, referring to hospital for specialist investigation and treatment and the issue of medical certificates of sick leave, injuries on duty and light duty.

The attendance at the sick parade is **compulsory** for all members of the Force stationed in Malta who retire sick unless they are detained as in-patients in hospital or unless they are reasonably confined to their residence by the nature of their illness. These members of the Force are still required to attend the sick parade as soon as they have improved sufficiently to leave their residence. It follows, therefore, that unless they have attended the sick parade and unless they have been given **written authority by the Police Medical Officer** to leave their residence all sicklisted members of the Force are to consider themselves confined to their residence for the purpose of any surprise inspections.

Too often, sick leave certificates are illegible, incomplete, misleading and submitted too late. Those sick members of the Force who choose not to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Police Medical Officer for sick leave certification are held responsible **themselves** to ensure that the sick leave certificates obtained from other sources conform with the regulations. They are to ensure also that their P.C. number and rank are stated in the medical certificate. These medical certificates must be posted to the Police M.O. or to the Personnel Section on the same day as the first day of the sick leave.

Whenever a member of the Force is injured on duty and because of the nature of his police duties, a special sick leave certificate (N.I. 30) is required. Part I of this certificate is completed by the police officer receiving the report of the injury, Part II is

completed by the injured person himself and Part III by the attending doctor, usually a government medical officer at a hospital or clinic or the Police Medical Officer.

This N.I. 30 certificate is required in duplicate and must reach the Personnel Section without delay otherwise injury benefits may be lost. Members of the Force on "Injury on Duty" sick leave must also comply with the usual instruction to attend the sick parade in order to be issued with medical certificates certifying that they are fit to resume duty or extending the sick leave.

The prompt submission of medical certificates is in addition to the duty of the sick police personnel to notify immediately their superior officer that they are retiring sick and the prompt forwarding of this information to

By
FRANCIS SALIBA
MD., BsC, PhC,
DTMH, PMO.

the Police G.H.Q. Control Room giving the exact time of retiring sick, the nature of the illness and the name of the doctor in attendance.

Certain members of the Force habitually ignore the departmental sick leave instructions. They take frequent sick leave or sick leave of excessive duration without attending the sick parade submitting medical certificates which are late, illegible or incomplete. Their "illnesses" are usually those habitually feigned by malingerers. They take their sick leave when the Police Force happens to be heavily committed thus throwing an unfair burden on their dutiful comrades. They resort to "sick leave" when other forms of leave are not granted or whenever they do not see eye to eye with their comrades or superiors or when they are not happy with their posting.

It is, of course, a disciplinary offence for any member of the Force to feign illness, to exaggerate symptoms, not to comply with reasonable medical advice intended to hasten recovery or to disregard the departmental regulations concerning sick leave.

A FRESH LOOK AT OUR WORLD

• continued from page 6

minds of the young, so that they can take a fresh look at their world and see things in perspective. It means using all the available resources of communication, including the mass media of newspapers, radio, film and television, to undertake a massive educational campaign, the main purpose of which would be to inspire a love and understanding of nature and all the living things of our world.

It would stress that each and every one of us can, in a modest way, play a part in the protection of the environment, treating our earth as a sick patient that can recover only with patient love

and care. Every star, every plant, every animal, even every mineral has some reason for existing. It is not by accident that they are at our disposal but because they are a part of ourselves. Mankind does not come from a distant galaxy.

He should appreciate what he has been given, recognising that if the day ever comes when he no longer sees the morning mist or the colour of a flower, when he can no longer hear the song of birds or the rustle of insect life — as a result of nature's equilibrium having been irremediably upset — he himself will be doomed. Learning to cherish the earth is a first step to ensuring that such a day never dawns.

IL-PULIZIJA U L-EŻERĊIZZI FIZIĊI

• Kif ahna hbieb? Aktar ma jghaddi ż-żmien aktar ghandi nifhem li wiehed qieghed jissoda u b'hekk ma jsibix bi tqila biex ikun jista' jittrenja l-eżerċizzi diġa mghoddija lilkom u dawk li sejjer ngħaddilkom fil-gejjieni.

Qabel ma ngħaddu għall-eżerċizzji ta' din il-harga, irrid infakkarkom biex wiehed jiehu hsieb u ma jinsieix jagħmel dik id-daqsxejn ta' vista għand it-tabib. Nispera li ma nsejtux dak diġa mghoddi lilkom, għax inkella ma timxux 'il quddiem. Daqsxejn ta' vista li zgur isserhu raskom tagħmlilkom tajjeb u ssahhu d-determinazzjoni għal dak li ge' 'il quddiem.

Issa niġu għall-ewwel eżerċizzju għal din il-harga. Dan insibuh bl-isem ta' **"SITTING POSITION OVERCHANGING LEG RAISE"**. Dan l-eżerċizzju jghin hafna biex insahhu l-kuxtejn u jsahha hafna n-naħa tal-'Groin', li sfortunatament hawn hafna sportivi li jbatu bih. Għal min ma jafx, il-'groin' insibuh innaħa ta' ġewwa tal-kuxtejn innaħa ta' fuq – eżattament bejn is-saqajn.

Dan l-eżerċizzju jsir billi wiehed joqgħod bil-qegħda ma' l-art, poġġu jdejnkum fuq l-istonku, saqajkom dritti 'l quddiem, u wara ibdew għollu saqajkom tal-lemin għal fuq tax-xellug. Issa għamlu l-istess haġa – din id-darba ix-xellug fuq il-lemin, u ibqgħu sejrin hekk. Waqt li

MILL-ISPETTUR

RAYMOND G. ZAMMIT

wiehed ikun qieghed jagħmel dan, duru ma' l-art 'Full Circle' u rrepetu dan għal hames darbiet wara xulxin. Dan l-eżerċizzju għandu jsir kemm jista' jkun b'ritmu mghaġġel, però għallbidu wiehed għandu jibda daqsxejn bil-mod biex jara x'sejjer jagħmel u wara jkun jista' jghaġġel. Biex ngħinkom agħtu titwila lejn Fig. N.N.

It-tieni eżerċizzju huwa dak li nsibuh bħala **"REVERSE CHAIR DIPS"**. Dan l-eżerċizzju jghin hafna biex insahhu s-sider, id-dirghajn kif ukoll l-ispallejn. Kif isir dan l-eżerċizzju: Nerggħu naqbd u dawk l-imbierka żewġ sigġijiet – biss, din id-darba rridu nzidu banketta magħhom, jew kaxxa ta' l-injam jew xi haġa simili. Nerga' nfakkarkom – ħudu hsieb li s-sigġijiet li tagħzlu jkun sodi u fermi bizzejjed halli b'hekk wiehed iserrah rasu li ma jkunx sejjer iwegġa'. Mela oqgħodu fil-pożizzjoni murija

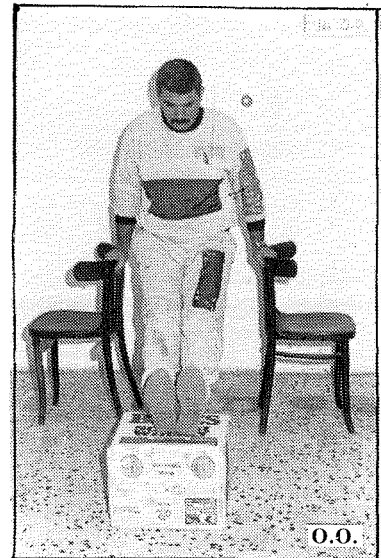
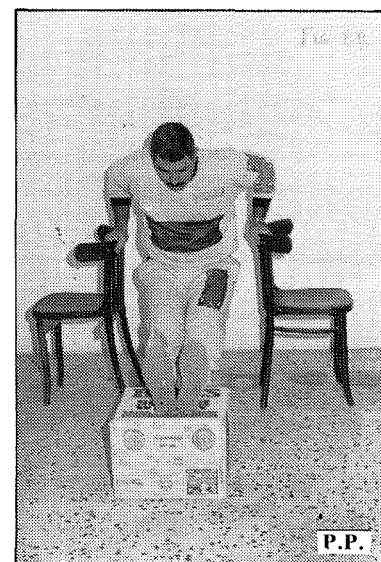
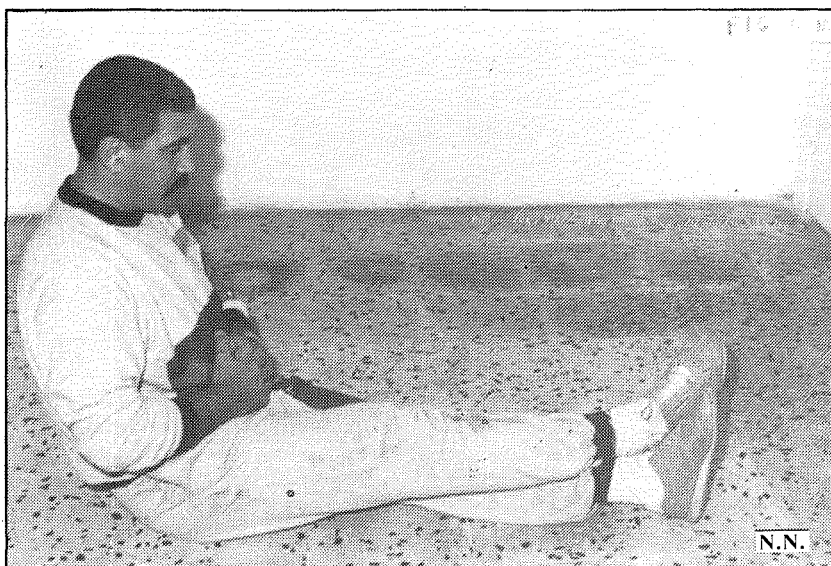


Fig. O.O. Komplu l-eżerċizzju billi tinzlu fil-pożizzjoni murija Fig. P.P. – dejjem zommu d-dahar dritt kif ukoll ir-riglejn.

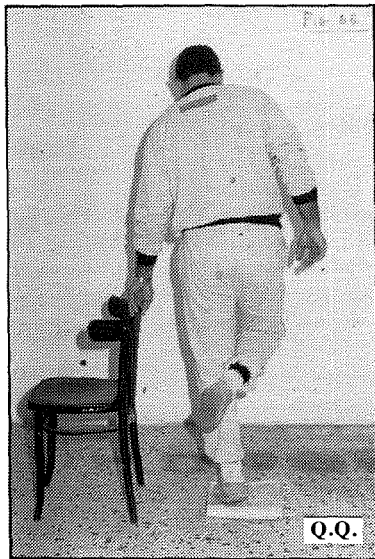
Haġ'ohra li tridu tagħmlu huwa li meta tkunu f'din il-pożizzjoni, nizzlu l-warrani 'l isfel kemm tistgħu, u dan tkunu tistgħu tagħmluh billi tagħmlu aktar saħha fuq id-dirghajn. Minn dawn tridu tagħmlu erbgha (4) settijiet ta' għaxar (10) reps kull darba.



Il-Pulizija u l-eżerċizzji

fiziċi

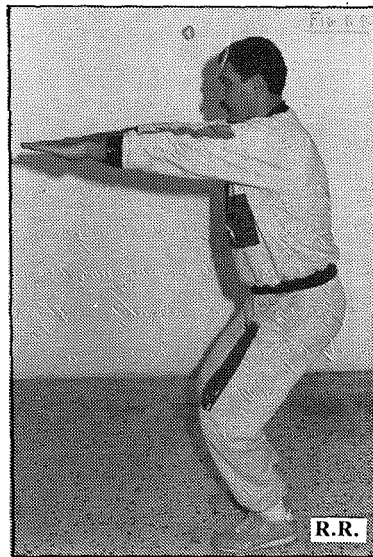
It-tielet eżerċizzju huwa dak li nsejnhulu **“CALF RAISE LOWER LEGS”**. Dan l-eżerċizzju jgħin hafna għal bxiexel. X'għandu wiehed jagħmel: Ħudu sigġu minn dawk it-tnejn li għandkom u sibu ktieb oħxon bħal dak li kontu wżajtu fil-bidu, eżattament kif deher Fig. D ta' l-ewwel harga. Itilghu bil-wieqfa fuq il-ktieb, saqajkom wahda itfghuha wara l-oħra, b'id wahda zommu mas-sigġu halli b'hekk iżzommu l-bilanċ, u meta tkunu lesti itilghu fuq ponot subgħajkom kemm tistgħu u wara erġghu inzlu bil-mod kemm jista' jkun sakemm tmissu l-għarkup mal-ktieb. Kif tmissu l-għarkup mal-ktieb l-għarkup għafsuh sewwa, bħalli kieku qegħdin trossu xi haga 'l isfel. Minn dan wiehed għandu jagħmel erba' (4) sets ta' hmistax (15) reps kull darba. Biex wiehed jiehu idea agħtu titwila lejn Fig. Q.Q. Infakkarkom,



tiegħduhiex bi kbira jekk meta tkunu qegħdin tagħmlu dan l-eżerċizzju jaqbadkom xi bughaw-wieg. Jekk dan ikun il-każ, irritornaw għal pozizzjoni li kontu qabel bdejtu, u igbdu l-pali ta' saqajkom lura.

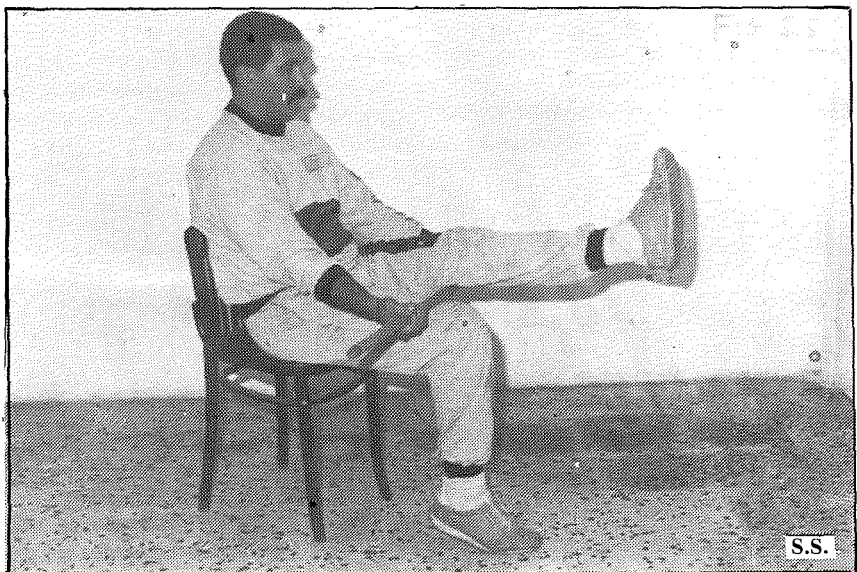
Eżerċizzju ieħor huwa dak li nsibuh bħala **“BOUNCING SQUAT”**. Dan it-tip ta' eżerċizzju

IL-PULIZIJA – Jannar/Frar 1988



zju jagħmel tajjeb hafna għal kuxtejn u għall-qadd. Dan nagħmluh billi wiehed joqgħod kif muri Fig. R.R. dejjem l-idejn 'il barra bil-pali miftuhin, saqajn ċatti ma' l-art u mbegħdin bejn wiehed u ieħor xi 30cms. Meta tkunu f'din il-pozizzjoni inzlu 'l isfel bejn wiehed u ieħor 30cms, ieqfu – u erġghu itilghu fejn kontu.

Dejjem hallu l-idejn u s-saqajn



l-istess. Minn dawn wiehed għandu jagħmel jew jipprova jagħmel hames (5) sets ta' tletin (30) reps kull darba. Ma rridx ninsa ngħidilkom biex dan l-eżerċizzju ma tħalltuh ma' dak muri Fig. E.

Il-hames eżerċizzju huwa dan li gej, u jissejjah **“SINGLE LEG BICEP CURL”**. Kull ma wiehed jinhtieg biex dan l-eżerċizzju jwettqu huwa sigġu wiehed, l-istess li kontu wżajtu qabel. Ma' dan wiehed irid jaħseb għal biċċa lasta ta' l-injam – bħal lasta ta' xkupa jew anke xkupa stess. Dan l-eżerċizzju jsir hekk:

1) oqgħod bil-qegħda fuq is-sigġu, tellgħu saqajkom il-leminija f'tit 'il fuq, daħħlu dik il-lastu minn taħt is-sieq il-leminija għal fuq is-sieq ix-xellugija, u ibdew għollu s-sieq il-leminija 'l fuq kemm tistgħu.

2) zommu kemm tistgħu is-sieq stirata bil-pali stirati 'l fuq, u erġghu nizzluha għal fejn kienet. Zommu dejjem id-dirgħajn stirati tajjeb mal-qadd, b'idejkom it-tnejn zommu l-lastu li għandkom. Minn dawn ippruvaw għamlu erba' (4) sets ta' għaxar (10) reps kull darba. Biex ngħin-kom agħtu titwila lejn Fig. S.S.

Għal din il-harga naħseb li għandkom x'tagħmlu biżżejjed. Dejjem ngħidilkom, taqtgħux qalbkom u ibqgħu ppruvaw l-eżerċizzji anke jekk għall-bidu tarawhom xi f'tit diffikultużi. Nergħghu niltaqgħu fil-harga li jmiss, sadanittant – Sahħa.

Party tal-Milied fid-Dar tal-Providenza, Siggiewi

• Bħala okkazjoni għall-festi tal-Milied, inhasset il-htieġa u x-xewqa li jiġi provdut riċeviment lil min huwa inqas ixxurtjat minna. U hekk gara nhar il-5 ta' Jannar 1988 ġewwa s-sala tad-Dar tal-Providenza fis-Siggiewi, Viilla Monsinjur Gonzi.

Għal dan il-party – minbarra ikel u xorb, tqassmu rigali lil kull handikappat, kif ukoll gie provdut daqq ta' diski ferrieha fejn wiehed seta' jinnota s-sodisfazzjon ta' dawk prezenti għal dan il-party.

Biex intlaħaq dan il-għan, wiehed kellu jaħseb daqsxejn kmieni. Wara diskussjonijiet ma' Monsinjur Lawrence Gatt, id-Direttur u ma' Miss Josephine Cuomo, li hija biex ngħid hekk il-persuna nkarigata minn dawn in-nies, dwar x'rigali għandu wiehed jagħti lil dawn hutna handikappati, beda l-għbir minn fost il-membri ta' l-S.M.U. stazzjonati Ta' Kanċja, kif ukoll dawk stazzjonati fil-Furjana.

Għal dan l-att ta' karità – peress li n-numru ta' rigali kien wiehed kbir, wiehed ried bilfors – kif jgħid il-Malti – 'jeqred ftit aktar mis-solitu'. Bqajt tassew immeraviljat bis-suċċess li nkiseb għax f'qasir żmien ingabru dawk ir-rigali kollha mitluba. Minn hawnhekk inhoss li għandi pubblikament niringrazzja lil kulhadd – speċjalment lil dawk li taw sehemhom.

Dak in-nhar tal-party – li ma setax isir f'data aktar bikrija min-habba raġunijiet ta' xogħol, wiehed seta' jara lil dawn hutna flimkien ma' l-istaff kollu ta' din id-Dar jifirhu magħna, nieħdu

JIKTEB L-ISPETTUR R.G. ZAMMIT



Il-wasla trijonfali ta' Father Christmas... fuq mutur tal-Pulizija.

b'idejn xulxin, nagħtu l-awguri tagħna lil xulxin – u nixorbu u nieklu dik ix-xi haġa hafifa flimkien. Kien mument ta' ferħ kbir għal dawn hutna hekk kif Father Christmas deher diehel fis-sala – riekeb mutur tal-Pulizija, li għalihom żgur kienet xi haġa mhux tas-soltu. Kien hin fejn wiehed seta' jinsa għal ftit mument ixxogħol pulizjesk, u jara x'hawn iżjed madwaru u kif wiehed jista' jiftakar f'dawn hutna. Waqt il-party ingħaqad ukoll magħna id-Direttur Monsinjur Lawrence Gatt, li miegħu qsamna wkoll il-ferħ tagħna ma' dak ta' dawk prezenti. F'kelma waħda ma hemm xejn x'jifred lil min hu

b'saħħtu u li min hu anqas b'saħħtu minnu.

Kien ftit tal-hin li malajr għadda. Sar il-hin biex nitilqu. M'għandniex xi ngħidu – għafsa ta' qalb u xi ftit tad-dieqa jkun hemm f'hin bħal dan, u din setgħet tidher fuq wiċċ kulhadd. Wiehed minn dawn il-handikappati – li llum il-ġurnata sirna hbieb sewwa, gie fuqi u bidmugh fuq hugbejh bil-ferħ qalli "Inhobbok ta' lilek, u anke lil shabek ta'". Trid u ma tridx bilfors thobhom lil dawn in-nies f'din id-Dar. F'dak il-mument

Ikompil f'pagna 12

• Nhar id-29 ta' Ottubru, ġewwa l-grounds ta' Kandia, saret il-**'Passing Out Parade'** iffurmata minn mija u hamsin rekluta li daħlu fil-Korp tal-Pulizija ftit tal-ġimghat qabel. Din il-parata sehħet wara li dawn ir-rekluti temmew b'suċċess tmien ġimghat ta' tahrig kontinwu f'diversi oqsma li għandhom x'jaqsmu max-xogħol ta' Pulizija.

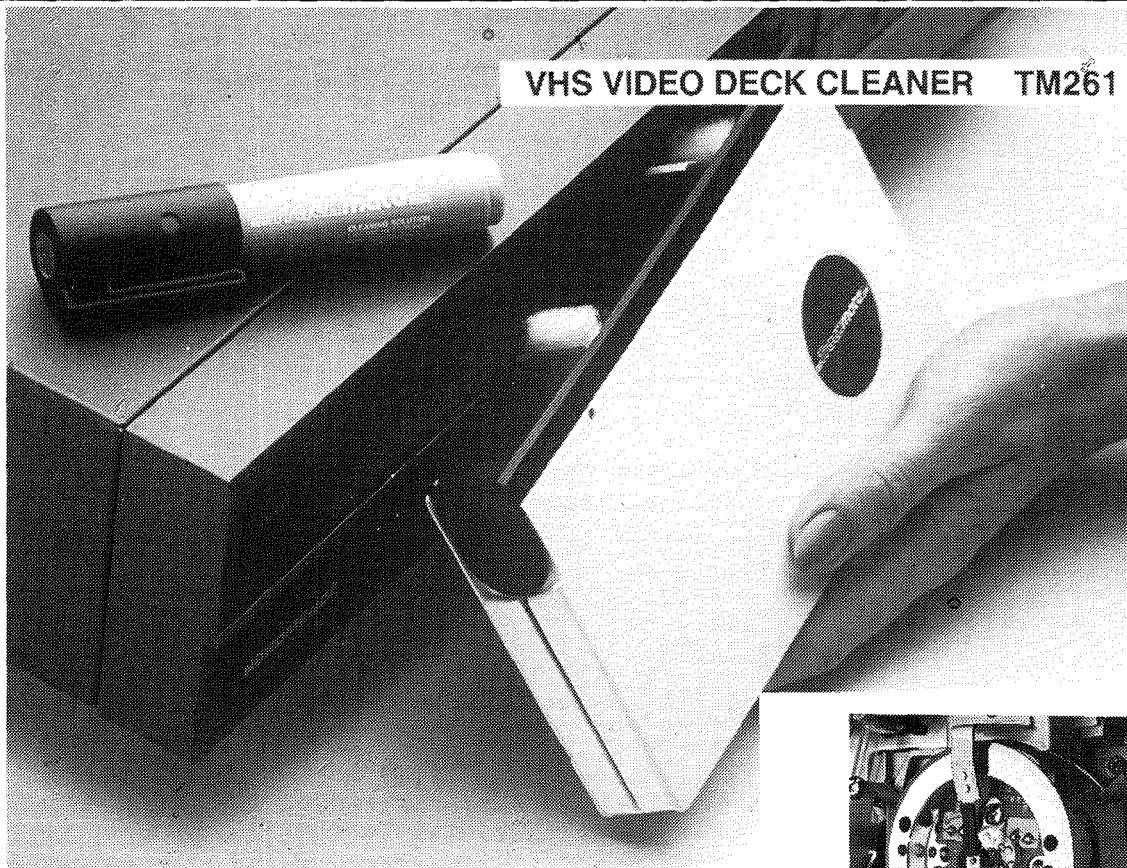
Il-parata bdiet għal habta tad-9.00 a.m. bil-wasla tal-Kap Kmandant tal-Pulizija u tal-Forzi Armati ta' Mal-

PASSING OUT PARADE ĠEWWA TA' KANDIA

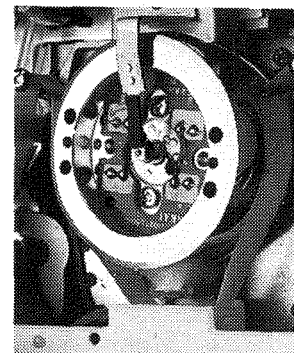
ta, il-Kurunell J. Spiteri li ngħata s-salut. Warajh eżatt wasal il-Ministru responsabbli mill-Pulizija, l-Onor. G. Demarco LL.D., li wkoll ngħata s-salut bid-daqq ta' l-Innu Malti.

Wara, r-rekluti kollha, li ffurmaw sitt platoons u li kienu mmexxija ferm tajjeb mis-Surgent A. Bonnici A.F.M. u l-istaff tiegħu, taw wirja ta' 'footdrill' assistiti tajjeb mill-Banda tal-Forzi Armati ta' Malta. Kien imiss imbagħad lill-Ministru l-Onor. G. Demarco LL.D., sabiex jispezzjona lill-platoons kollha u wara indirizzahom ukoll. Waqt il-parata ġew imhabbra wkoll l-ismijiet tal-**'Best Recruits'** – sitta b'kollox, li kollha qalghu kliem ta' tifhir.

VHS VIDEO DECK CLEANER TM261



THE PROBLEM – Video tape effectively cleans the surfaces it contacts in the video machine. So much so, that the primary cause of tape failure is dirt carried from the machine and wrapped up under tension in the cassette. A substantial problem for any tape, audio or video, video tape's greater size and data density makes it more vulnerable. Abrasive dirt scratches the surface of the recorded tape, oxide particles are removed, ("dropout") and white lines appear on the TV screen. By the time visible dirt impairs the video image and sound quality, the tapes have been seriously abused. Whether the video recorder is for use in the home, portable, or cam-corder, the primary objective of cleaning is to extend the useful life of the irreplaceable collection of recordings.



THE TRACKMATE SOLUTION – Trackmate's cleaning power is supplied by 2 purpose engineered brushes. 175% wider than a video tape, they clean both the points of normal tape contact and beyond where dirt accumulates. 39,000 flexible absorbent filaments seek and remove dirt from the surfaces, and grooves of the parts where it hides. A unique marker pen delivers pure isopropyl alcohol without mess or risk of overdosing. When "play" is pressed a tension-balanced brush automatically extends, gently touching the video drum and cleaning the annular grooves, video head pocket and gap inaccessible to tape. A second brush automatically sweeps a tensioning arm and adjusts to formfit the pinchroller, cleaning above and below the tape path where dirt accumulates. Similarly, a pad cleans the capstan. Like hi-tech cotton buds, the absorbent brushes carry the solvent to the dirt, dissolving it and reabsorbing the waste. For the consumer the VHS machine parts are automatically cleaned from top to bottom leaving a dirt free patch for the recording to safely ride.

TELERAY HI-FI CENTRE

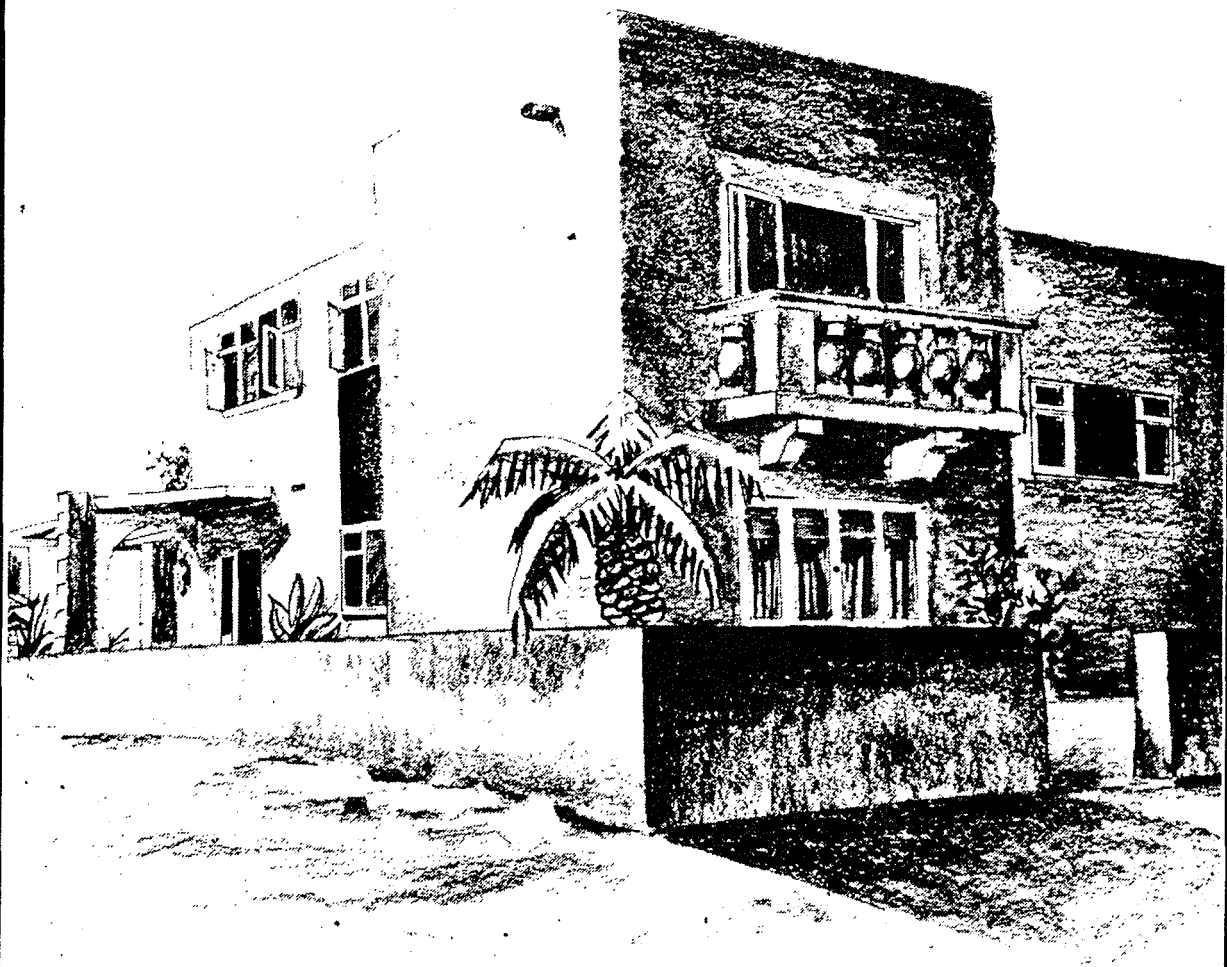
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Forsi ilek ittella' u tnizzel li jkollok id-dar tieghek. Wasal iż-żmien li twarrab il-ħolm fil-ġenb u tagħmel pass il-quddiem biex tikseb id-dar tieghek.

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

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



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Development House, Floriana. Tel.: 232673, 231412, 224291, 605013.

PREZENTAZZJONI TA' "SPECIAL COTS" GHAD-DAR TAL-PROVIDENZA - GHOTI TA' DEMM MIR-REKLUTI -

□ BHAL ma tafu, fil-bidu tal-kors tagħkom, jiena kont kellimtkom rigward x'inhuma d-doveri tagħkom bhala Pulizija u kif taqdu tajjeb id-doveri tagħkom lejn il-pubbliku. Biss, mad-diskusjoni li kont ghamiltikom ma stajtx ma nsemmix – bhal ma ghamilt fl-imghoddi, li l-Pulizija, ghal xi whud ghadhom dawk in-nies ta' min jibza' minnhom u xi kultant ta' qalb xierfa wkoll.

Dan bic-car mhux minnu. Mas-sejha li ghamiltikom biex nif-takru f'hutna l-handikappati, kemm jien u kemm shabi bqajna impressjonati bil-generozita' tagħkom li b'qalb kbira gbartu flus bizzejjed biex il-lum stajna naghmlu din l-ghotja.

Meta wiehed jahseb fuq il-handikappati, moħhu jmur mill-ewwel fuq ghotja bhal 'wheelchair'. Però, kultant dan ma jkunx il-każ. L-ghotja tal-lum li hija ta' 'Special Cots' minflok wheelchairs, saret wara diskusjoni li jiena kelli mal-Monsinjur tad-Dar tal-Providenza fis-Siggiewi, Monsinjur Lawrence Gatt, li wera x-xewqa li fil-mument il-bzonn kbir huwa ta' Cots ta' din ix-xorta.

Ma rridx li niehu fit-tul hafna, però ma nistax ma niehux din l-opportunita' li ma niringrazzjakomx ta' opra ta' karita' ohra li ghamiltu meta 'l fuq minn mija u ghoxrin minnkom mortu tagħtu d-demm fil-Bank tad-demm fil-Furjana – haga li ma tistax tintara jew issir. Minn qalbi nixtieq niringrazzja lil Kurunell J. Spiteri, lill-ufficjali ohra u instructors li lkoll flimkien gbidna habel wiehed biex din il-prezentazzjoni setgħet issir.

Naghlaq billi ghal darb'ohra niringrazzjakom minn qalbi u nispera li ghotjiet ta' din ix-xorta jibqghu jsiru fil-gejjieni. Grazie.

"ID-DAR TAL-PROVIDENZA"

RESIDENTIAL HOMES FOR THE HANDICAPPED



PHONE: 607148
606715

13 November 1987

Col. John Spiteri,
Commander,
Police H.Q.,
Floriana.

Attention Insp. R.G. Zammit

Dear Col. Spiteri,

It is my pleasant duty to thank you, for the kind gift of four cots to 'Dar tal-Providenza'. As I had the opportunity to assure you on 30 October, it was a very admirable gesture, and it has been deeply appreciated by everyone in these Homes.

It was even more edifying for the donation to come particularly from the new recruits of the Police Force. I would very much like to know that they are all assured of our thanks and daily prayers. God bless your efforts and those of all the members of your staff.

With renewed thanks and best wishes.

Laurence Gatt
Mgr. Lawrence Gatt,
Director.

"VILLA MONSIGNOR GONZI" "VILLA PAPA GIOVANNI" "VILLA PAPA LUCIANI" - SIGGIEWI - MALTA

Ittra ta' ringrazzjament mibghuta lill-Korp tal-Pulizija mid-Direttur tad-Dar tal-Providenza, Monsinjur Lawrence Gatt u li staff tieghu.

● Il-gabra li saret mill-Pulizija u c-Civilian Staff fil-Kwartieri Ġenerali tal-Pulizija laħqet is-somma ta' Lm126.00c.0. Din giet ipprezentata lill-Agent President ta' Malta minn Miss Rita Abela u s-Sur Alfred Camilleri għat-tfaddil tal-flus fil-Bank tat-tfal.

PARTY TAL-MILIED ĠEWWA TA' KANDIA

● **Gewwa ta' Kandia fejn hemm stazzjonati l-membri ta' S.M.U. hemm daqsxejn ta' kappella li mad-daqqa t'ghajn toltok mill-ewwel għall-mod kif inhi mibnija. Xejn speċjali. Faccata tal-gebla Maltija minn wara u minn quddiem, u msaqqfa bil-pjanci taz-zingu.**

Meta żort din il-kappella, hassejt li din għandha tigi rrangata u miftuħa mill-gdid. Beda x-xogħol minn fost il-membri tal-S.M.U. stess, li fid-daqsxejn hin anke liberu tagħhom, id-dehra nbidlet mil-lejl għan-nhar. Min jahdem fuq il-faccata, min jisboh, min jirraŋga l-pjanci, min ihawwel is-sigar u hafna xogħol ieħor importanti. Biċċa xogħol oħra sabiħa saret bil-gebla Maltija lill-artal, tabernaklu u bank li sebbħu d-dehra ta' gewwa.

Dan ix-xogħol li beda fil-bidu ta' Diċembru/87 ried jithaffef daqsxejn, peress li ġiena f'moħħna li jekk inqarbu x-xogħol, wieħed ikun jista' jicċelebra l-quddiesa ta' nofs il-lejl li hija wkoll it-tradizzjoni ta' lejliet il-Milied. Hdimna fuq li hdimna, anke sa sigħat twal bil-lejl, u s-sodisfazzjon hađnih, meta f'lejliet il-Milied il-kappella kienet mixgħula, irrangata u lesta minn kollox biex setgħet tilqa' go fiha 'l fuq minn mitt ruħ. Għal hađta ta' nofs il-lejl bdiel il-quddiesa mmexxija minn Fr. Barbara li huwa l-kappillan tal-Pulizija li għoġbu jiġi jqaddes, mghejjun tajjeb minn żewġ itfal bħala abbatini li jiġu wkoll tfal ta' membri tal-Korp.

Biex din il-quddiesa tkun imzewqa mill-aħjar, il-ħsieb kien li nsibu lil xi hađ biex jagħmel il-priedka tal-Milied. U kif jgħid il-qawl Malti, "Alla jipprovidi", u hekk hu għax il-bambin provdielna lil Ian Pace, tfajjel gustuż u



It-tfajjel Ian Pace waqt il-priedka fil-quddiesa.

bravissimu li għalkemm ta' 9 snin għaxxaq lil dawk kollha preżenti bil-priedka li għamel li damet sejra man-nofs siegħa. Ma kien ta' xejn li l-applaws li qala' ma' l-aħħar kelmiet tal-priedka tiegħu kien tremend. (bravu Ian) (grazzi Lino Pace, li jiġi missieru).

Wara l-quddiesa, tkomplet it-tradizzjoni Maltija, b'daqsxejn ta' festin zġħir li sar fil-canteen stess. Waqt dan il-festin gie servut ikel bħal ftajjar Maltin, qagħaq ta' l-għasel, imqaret, qastan imboljuta kif ukoll kafe mithun. Għal dan il-festin attenda wkoll il-Ministru responsabbli mill-Pulizija, l-Onor Gwido Demarco u s-sinjura tiegħu li għoġobhom jonorawna bil-prezenza tagħhom, kif ukoll qattgħu l-lejl tal-Milied magħna. Kien hemm ukoll preżenti ufficjali mill-korp tal-Pulizija fosthom is-Supretendenti N. Cutajar u J. Gauci u hafna oħrajn li mpossibbli li jissemmew kollha.

Nota: Nixtieq nringrazzja minn qalbi għall-mod tassew ġeneruż li bih hađmu biex dan kollu seta' jseħh lil: Fr. Barbara, P.S. S. Bunce u l-istaff tiegħu, P.C. 789 S. Scerri u P.C. 928 C. Carabott li hađu ħsieb ix-xogħol tal-gebel, lill-gardinara li qegħdin magħna, lil P.C. 35 Walter Camilleri għal hafna affarijiet li

għaddielna u lill-istaff ta' A.F.M. speċjalment Bdr. L. Pace.

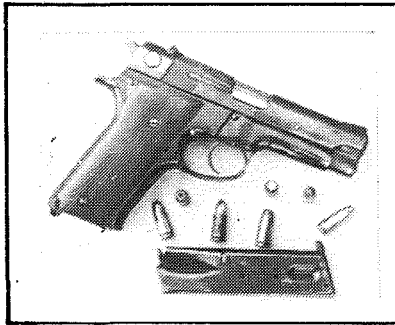
Nota: Tajjeb wieħed isemmi, li gewwa din il-kappella sejjer jibda jkun hemm quddies kull nhar ta' Hađ fis-0715 hrs. u kull nhar l-ewwel Ġimgħa tax-xahar, biex b'hekk dawk il-membri stazzjonati ta' Kandia jkunu jistgħu jisimgħu l-quddies.

PARTY TAL-MILIED FID-DAR TAL-PROVIDENZA

Ikompli minn paġna 10

staqsejt lili nnifsi "X'tajtu jien lil Hallieq tiegħi aktar minn dan biex ninsab f'pożizzjoni aħjar minnu?". L-għajjat ta' shabi biex immur għat-trasport lura minn fejn ġejna reġa' gabni f'sensija mitluf kif kont nipprova nsib risposta għal din id-domanda li għamilt lili nnifsi.

Qabel nagħlaq inħoss li nkun qed nonqos minn dmiri jekk ma nringrazzjax minn qiegħ qalbi lil dawn it-talin li hađmu fil-qrib miegħi – spalla ma' spalla, biex dan kollu seta' jseħh. Grazzi lil Insp. C. Cassar; Lt. Farrugia; Sgt. Bonnici; Br. Pace, it-tlieta A.F.M.; P.C. 175 G. Pace u P.C. 74 C. Debono. Grazzi u jekk il-Bambin irid – nergħu nagħmluha!



FIREARMS

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

PART 8

.455 PISTOL, SELF LOADING MARK I, No. 2· 1915

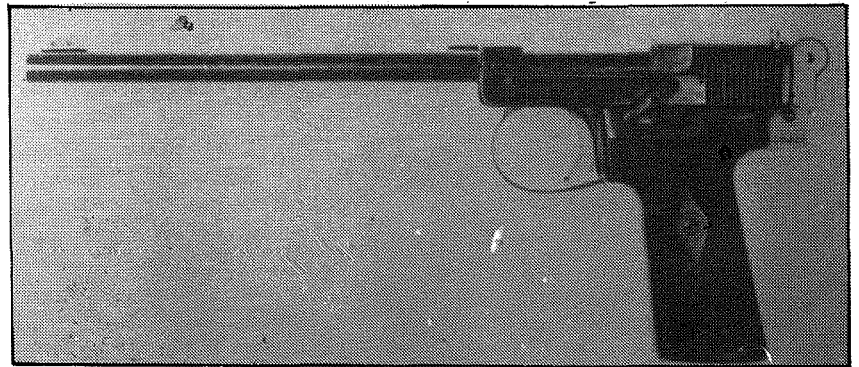
The Mark I No 2· was approved in April 1915 for issue to the Royal Flying Corps, who at that time had no proper means of defending their aeroplanes when in contact with the enemy. The need was for a light automatic or semi-automatic weapon capable of being easily held and aimed. The Naval Webley was modified to take a shoulder stock, and an additional safety which held the hammer at full-cock. A special backsight was fitted, which was supposed to allow for deflection between a moving firer and a moving target, with range graduations up to two hundred yards.

These R.F.C. Webleys were issued in small numbers for about a year; by 1916, the use of machine-guns was becoming more usual, and the pistols and rifles were taken out of service. The unusual curved shoulder-stock of the R.F.C. Webley was intended to give the firer an easier hold with the left hand, and today it is a very rare collector's item.

.22 SINGLE-SHOT TARGET PISTOLS, 1911

Two target versions of the Model 1906 .32 automatic were offered to their users with the intention that they should be used for training and target practice. This was a common idea with Webleys, and the cost of the additional pistols was quickly regained by the savings ammunition from the use of .22 calibre. The 1911 versions were weighted to the same as the .32, and used many of their components. There was no recoil system, each shot having to be loaded by hand, and the top of the slide was cut away to allow this to be done.

The pistol was offered with two lengths of barrel, 4½ inch



Webley .22 Single Shot.

and 9 inch. The Metropolitan Police adopted the 4½ inch barrel as a standard, and retained the weapon for as long as they used the .32.

springs.

There have been distinct models, the 1909, the 1938 and the 1952. All have a barrel 9 7/8 inches long, and are chambered for the .22 long rifle cartridge.

SINGLE-SHOT TARGET PISTOLS

Since 1909, Webleys have produced a series of .22 single-shot target pistols intended for the expert shot. The original design has not greatly altered since the beginning, and the most recent models differ mainly in the use of plastic grips and manufacturing methods. It has been a remarkably successful pistol in its day, though it is now outclassed by the highly specialized weapons made for international competitions. One feature which has helped its reputation, is the smooth trigger pull, achieved by using only three component parts and two

As promised in the last issue of 'IL-PULIZIJA', we have covered the Webley automatic pistols and so we have come to the end of the Webley series.

We would like to thank all those who have made suggestions as to which 'MAKE' they would like us to treat; furthermore we would also like to thank all those others who have shown their appreciation and urged us to continue with these articles.



TYPES OF HERBS

By Pc 807 F. Vella

MINTS
(English)

NAGHNIEH
(Maltese)

MENTHA Spictata
(Latin)

NATIVE EUROPE

MINTS are very easy to grow in garden, big pots, and tubs. When mint is grown in a sheltered open ground, it covers a big area in a few years.

Mints are propagated by root division and by rooting stems. Best time is Autumn.

There are many varieties of mint, the most common of which are - Peppermint; Spearmint, and Pineapple. Penny Royal (Plejju) is in this family too.

In culinary, mint can be used in baked, boiled or grilled fish, on roasted beef or lamb, and rubbed on chicken before roasting. Mint can also be used with carrots, peas, all kinds of beans, spinach, cabbages and new potatoes.

Mint can also be used with fruits such as pears, melon and apples. It is also used with wine punches. Mint added to ordinary tea or steeped in whisky and hot water makes a simple mint julp.

To make a simple mint syrup **you need:**

Six (6) sprigs or six (6) table-spoons green dried mint;

Three (3) cups sugar; 1 cup water.

Method: 1. Crush the leaves and stems;

2. Dissolve sugar in water;
3. Add mint;
4. Bring to boil stirring occasionally;
5. Let it stand for fifteen (15) minutes;
6. Strain, pour into bottle, cork tightly.

This mint syrup can be used as a flavouring for drinks and also with fresh cups and desserts.

For domestic purposes, an infusion made with two (2) teaspoons per cup of boiling water and allowed to stand for not longer than ten (10) minutes, taken 2-3 times daily does good for indigestion disorders of gall bladder; or as a digestive and stimulating beverage. Mint tea also relieves spasms and flatulence, stimulates bile flow and production and also helps the functions of the liver.

Mint tea makes good fast-working carminitive drinks for comforting the stomach; an infusion made with mint and cha-

MARJORAM
(English)

MERQTUX
(Maltese)

ORIGANUM Vulgaris
(Latin)

NATIVE SOUTH AND
EAST EUROPE

MARJORAM is a small shrub and grows to a height of 60cms. It grows in a sheltered sunny and well-drained soil.

It can be grown from stem cuttings or by root cuttings. The best time is from October till December.

There are many types of marjoram - such as common, sweet, pot, and wild varieties. Marjoram is one of the most used herbs; it can be used with all kinds of meat such as beef, veal, lamb and pork. It can also be used with fish, chicken, eggs, pizza, pastas, casseroles and sauces.

Marjoram is also a medical

herb and the active ingredients are essential oils with Thymol and Carvocrol, Tannin and bitter principles. Since this plant contains Thymol which is a powerful antiseptic, it is used as a gargle for throat and mouth inflammations. Marjoram also has the reputation for increasing the white blood corpuscles and speeds healing of infections. This herb also has the reputation of improving the blood circulation.

momile flowers is a great help in settling the stomach after vomiting. Mint tea can be sweetened with honey and lemon if desired. As a mouth wash - mint tea is excellent for sore gums.

Mints have virtues as cosmetics, and skin improves if used as an external lotion. They are helpful in cases of skin trouble and for washing or compresses the face which gives a fresh healthy complexion.

An infusion made the same way as tea makes a good hair rinse and it is said to be a good treatment for the scalp.

Mint can be used fresh or green dried. To dry mints, always do this at their best time - before they come into flower. Dry in an airy sheltered place and when they dry store in lidded jars. Always put labels on the said jars.

Mint can also be frozen. Pick mint, wash under running water, blanch it, then put in small polythene bags and deep freeze.

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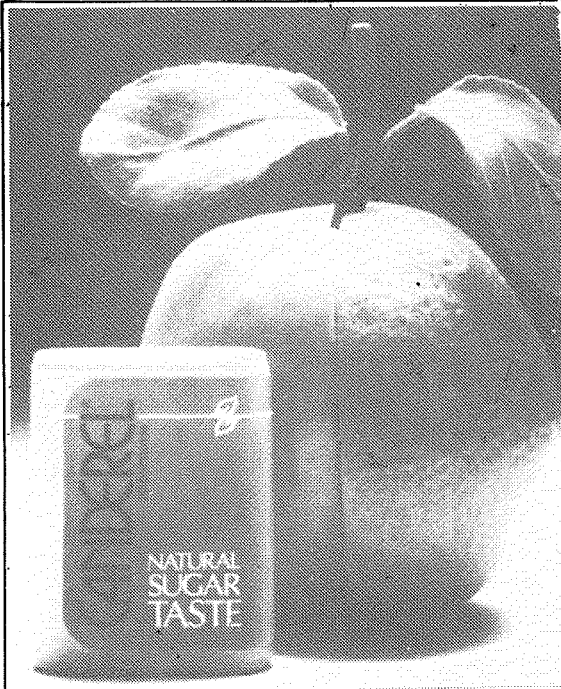
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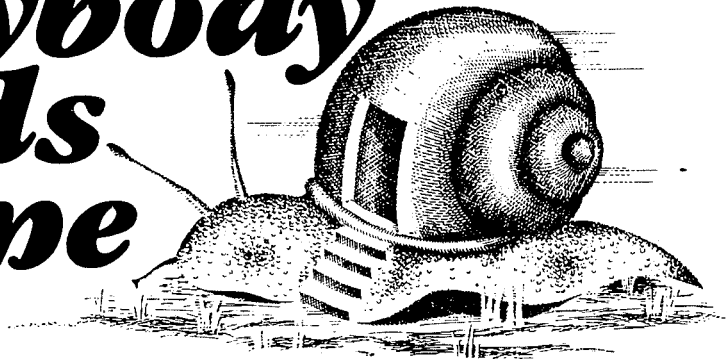
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Lehen l-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti



NICHOLAS BONNICI

INTERVISTA MA'

EX-KUNTISTABBLI NICHOLAS BONNICI

L-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti konxja mill-interess kbir li juru l-membri tagħha, kif ukoll dawk il-membri li għadhom iservu fil-Korp, saħansitra wkoll dawk il-ftit pensjonanti li għadhom ma nghanqdux ma' l-Ghaqda, konxja mill-herqa li jaqraw biex uħud minnhom iġeddu memorji ta' meta l-anzjani tagħna kienu jaħdmu flimkien, issoktat bl-intervisti tagħha u fil-fatt nhar it-28 ta' Jannar, 1988, għamlet żjara lil ex-Kuntistabbli Nru. 426 Nicholas Bonnici, fir-residenza tiegħu, "Sacred Heart", Kurat Mizzi Street, Qrendi.

Aħna qegħdin nassumu li dan seħibna huwa l-aktar pensjonant anzjan, u fl-età venerabbli ta' 94 sena, għadu mentalment u fiżikament tajjeb, Alla jbierek.

Fuq mistoqsija li għamilnielu, Nikol Bonnici qalilna:-

"Jiena qabel dħalt fil-Korp tal-Pulizija kont Prison Warden (Gwardjan tal-Habs); għamilt madwar tliet xhur iżda imbagħad iddecidejt li nemigra għall-Istati Uniti ta' l-Amerika. Sfortunatament, l-Amerika intlaqtet minn zmenijiet diffiċli ("hard times") bin-nuqqas ta' xogħol speċjalment għall-emigranti u għaldaqstant, fin-nuqqas ta' prospetti sbieħ f'dak il-Kontinent, kelli nerga' lura lejn Art Twelidi u ma domtx ma rnexxieli nidhol Suldat fil-Milizja (Militia). Domt 5 snin u spiċċajt bħala Kapural."

Domanda: "Meta spiċċajt mill-Militia fejn hdimt?"

Twegiba: "Fis-sena 1921, dħalt fil-Korp tal-Pulizija; kien żmien il-Kummissarju Bamford, u wara li għamilt kors ta' thejjija, ġejt stazzjonat il-Birgu, fejn domt madwar erbgħa snin, għax imbagħad ġejt ittrasferit il-"G" Division (Qrendi) minn fejn wara

ftit aktar minn 20 sena, irtirajt bil-pensjoni."

Domanda: "Tiftakar b'xi incidenti li graw kemm kont ilek fis-servizz?"

Twegiba: "Hawn fir-rahal ftit li xejn kienu jinqalghu xi incidenti; biss, darba kien hawn attentat ta' serq mid-dar ta' waħda mara, jisimha Grezzja, Alla jaħfrilha, u l-hallelin inqabbdu kwazi fil-fatt; tghidlix kemm telghu pulizija; dak in-nhar, b'kumbinazzjoni jiena inzertajt kont il-Birgu".

Domanda: "Kellek xi incident li kont involut inti tul is-servizz tiegħek fil-Korp?"

Twegiba: "Niftakar darba

f'Santa Marija svolga incident f'daqqa waħda; il-purcijsjoni kienet dahlet, spiċċat il-festa, u r-rinforz tal-pulizija ntbagħat lejn daru. Hekk kif kont waħdi fl-Għassa tar-rahal, qamet ġlieda u meta tlajt nara x'gara bdew jit-waddbu l-fliexken u lili laqtuni f'rasi u anke qlajt daqqa ta' siggu fuq dahri; ma kelix hwejjeġ kbar. L-affari ikkwetat weħidha u wara li l-folla tferxet, kulhadd mar jorqod fil-kalma. Jekk niftakar sew, kien inqala' xi incident ieħor għax difatti waħda milli-festi tal-Qrendi ma kinetx issir u damet hekk xi disa' snin, minhabba l-partegjanizmu.

Domanda: "Taf bl-omicidju li kien sar fir-rahal tiegħek?"

Twegiba: "Da żgur li naf bih, għalkemm għaddew bosta snin issa, u ċerti dettalji impossibbli li tibqa' tiftakarhom. Naf li darba fost l-oħrajn, ċertu Karmnu Vella irraporta li kienet naqset mid-dar (absent from home) martu. Aħna morna nfittxuha; mela inzerta li

KONFERENZA ĠENERALI

IS-SEGRETARJU JAVŶA LI L-KONFERENZA ĠENERALI BIEX JINHATAR KUNSILL ĠDID SEJRA SSIR F'MEJJU, 1988. DETTALJI JIQASSMU AKTAR 'IL QUDDIEM.

IS-SEGRETARJU FINANZI JIGBED L-ATTENZJONI TAL-MEMBRI LI GħADHOM LURA FIL-HLAS TAS-SHUBIJA, BIEX JIRREGOLARIZZAW IL-HLAS TAGħHOM MALAJR KEMM JISTA' JKUN, SKOND IR-REGOLAMENTI Nru. 6 u Nru. 26 TA' L-ISTATUT TA' L-GHAQDA, GHAX MA JKOLLHOMX DRITT GHALL-VOT FIL-KONFERENZA ĠENERALI.



INTERVISTA MA'...

EX-KUNTISTABBLI NICHOLAS BONNICI

tifel mar biex jisserva fi sqaq in-naħa ta' San Matthew, u, minxura ma' l-art, ra mara mejta. Dan gie l-Għassa jirraporta s-sejba, u aħna grejna lejn li sqaq u, tabilhaqq, sibna l-mara ta' Karmnu Vella mejta u b'sinjali ta' vjolenza fuqha. S'intendi saru s-solitu investigazzjonijiet; pulizija, C.I.D., Magistrat, periti, sptar, awtopsja, eċċ.

Domanda: X'kien ir-rizultat ta' dan l-cmiċidju?

Twegiba: *Kien gie solvut billi l-hatjin ge-w maqbuda u wara li għaddew guri weħlu kundanna ta' priġunerija.*

Domanda: "Meta dħalt kemm kienet il-paga bħala kuntistabbli?"

Twegiba: *"Fl-1921 kienet 4 xelini kull jum (20 cents tal-lum)."*

Domanda: "Aħna nafu li inti

kont Bandist. Xi tghidilna dwar dan?"

Twegiba: *"Qabel dħalt fil-Korp tal-Pulizija, jiena kont indoqq il-klarinet mal-Banda Duke of Edinburgh, tal-Belt Vittoriosa (il-Birgu), illum il-banda ggib l-isem San Lawrenz. Kont sifirt magħhom Tunes fejn esegwejna programm famuż. Meta dħalt fil-Militia, kont indoqq ukoll; kelli r-rank ta' Kapural, u s-Surmast tal-Banda ta' dak iż-żmien kien għażilni biex nieħu ħsieb u ngħin fit-taħriġ tal-Alljevi (Boys) meta konna għadna stazzjonati fil-Kwartieri tal-Birgu (ħdejn il-Fortini)".*

Domanda: "Liema kien l-aħjar żmien tiegħek fil-Pulizija?"

Twegiba: *"Bħal ma irrakkuntajtlikom, fl-irhula tal-"G" Division, u cioè, il-Qrendi fejn kont u għadni noqgħod jien, Hal-Safi, Hal-Kirkop, Imqabba, u anke ż-Żurriq, ma kienux jinjalghu incidenti ta' spiss matul il-karriera tiegħi fil-Pulizija. Għaddaqtant, fl-20 sena li qattajt f'dawn l-irhula zghar, nista' ngħid li kwazi kollha qattajthom fil-kwiet.*

Izda dejjem issib xi 'hemm' għax ix-xitan ma jaħmilx il-kwiet u l-paċi. Il-mara tiegħi kienet bil-permess ta' hanut dak iż-żmien u kien hemm persuna li rrapurtatni. Baġħat għaliġa l-Kummissarju

u qalli "ma tafx li fejn tkun għassa ma tistax iżzomm hanut? Jew iċċedi l-permess jew nibgħatek il-Wied." Jien infurmajt lill-Kummissarju u għidtlu li l-permessi kienu tal-mara u ma kienetx lesta li ċċedihom. Għalhekk gejt trasferit Wied iż-Żurriq biex ma nkunx vicin il-hanut. Wara li kienu għaddew xi ftit xhur, l-Is-pettur Cuschieri tellgħani Hal-Safi, u hemm sirt naf in-nies u drajthom u kont kuntent hafna imma jaħasra ma domtx wisq għax gie s-Suprintendent Leone u qalli li ma riednix hemm għax xtaq li jqarribni lejn il-familja u qalli biex nahseb u mmur il-Qrendi".

Domanda: "Wara li spicċajt mis-servizz, ħdimt xi mkien iehor?"

Twegiba: *"Għamilt xi żmien nahdem ma' Mizzi Brothers, tal-Gżira, u kont Watchman/Attendant fix-Showroom tal-karozzi, l-Imsida."*

Is-Sur Nikol Bonnici temm l-intervista tiegħu billi qal li huwa rtira bil-pensjoni 39 sena ilu wara li serva għal madwar 28 sena fil-Korp tal-Pulizija.

L-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti filwaqt li tirringrazzja lil seħibha Membru tagħha tal-ftit memorji sbieħ li rrakkuntalha, tawgurahu hajja twak u felici flimkien mal-familjari tiegħu.

KWARTIERI ĠENERALI TAL-PULIZIJA, UFFIĊĊJU TAL-KAXXIER, FLORIANA

1 ta' Settembru, 1987

Għaziez Membru,

Il-kontribuzzjoni ta' Lm1.00 li int hallast bħala membru tal-Malta Police Mutual Help Association għax-xhur ta' Mejju/Awissu 87, marru għad-dipendenti tal-membri hawn taħt imsemmija:-

Ex SM 238 W. Carachi miet 6.3.87.

Ex PS 325 J. Cutajar miet 28.1.87.

Ex PC 778 C. Sant miet 14.3.87.

Ex PC 479 F. Psaila miet 25.2.87.

Ex PC 124 E. Vella (Gozo) miet 7.2.87.

Ex PC 976 C. Pace miet 4.4.87.

Ex PC 55 P. Spiteri miet 19.3.87.

Ex PC 370 A. Micallef miet 26.4.87.

Is-somma li thallset jew għad trid tithallas lid-dipendenti ta' dawn il-membri laħqet Lm285.25 (jigifieri 2282 kontribuzzjonijiet bit-12c5 kull membru).

Int ġentilment mitlub thallas is-somma ta' Lm1.00 bil-quddiem għax-xhur ta' Settembru/Diċembru 1987.

Jekk qiegħed tirċievi l-irċevuta, allura ma għandekx għalfejn tibgħat flus. Nistenna li nirċievi minn għandek, jew narak fi żmien qasir.

Inselli għalik hafna,

V. ZERAFĀ,
Uffiċjal Inkarigat.

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Ghall-informazzjoni tal-membri, qeghdin nipubblikaw siltiet minn zewg ittri li rcevejna minn ghand l-ex-Assistent Kummissarju tal-Pulizija, is-Sur E. Bonnici Soler, li ghalkemm ilu nieqes mill-Korp 27 sena, baqa' jhobb u jiehu interess fis-servizz u fil-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, minkejja li jghix bogħod minn Malta.

Inhossu sodisfazzjon li l-appelli li naghmlu u l-informazzjoni li nxandru f'kull hargha tal-Magazine 'IL-PULIZIJA' qed ikollhom l-effett mixtieq fuq diversi ex-membri tal-Korp, u anke fuq dawk li ghadhom iservu, u li kollha japprezzaw b'mod speċjali l-intervisti li ahna naghmlu mal-pensjonanti anzjani. Shabna kollha jhegguna sabiex inkomplu naghmluhom ghax jaqrawhom b'interess u dan ghaliex barra li jaqraw ċerti avventuri li llum zgur li wiehed mhux sejjer jiltaqa' magħhom, madankollu, fl-istess hin, minn-hom dejjem issib xi tagħlima.

Is-Sur Bonnici Soler li jircievi regolarment il-Magazine, għadu kemm ikkontribwixxa donazzjoni għall-appell ta' ghajnuna msejjah mill-Kummissjoni Morda, għal wiehed mill-membri tagħna li kellu jagħmel operazzjoni serja, u wera x-xewqa wkoll li jidhol Membru fl-Għaqda tagħna, ghalkemm qieghed ighix

barra minn Malta. Dan huwa verament ta' inkoraggiment kbir għalina.

Araw kif thabbat "qalb gene-ruza":

"The Adjutant, Malta Police, Floriana.
Dear Adjutant,

I have just received the July/August issue of 'Il-Pulizija' and I am delighted to read about ex-PS 268 S. Fava who served in the Force during my time. I retired from the Force as Assistant Commissioner in 1961.

Regarding the Appeal shown on page 16 of the said periodical for donations towards the pensioner due for a serious operation, could l-Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti please inform me in whose name a cheque is to be drawn up and where it is to be sent?

Incidentally, I wonder whether I could join the said Għaqda once I have been a Pensioner since

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



1961, despite the fact that I am not domiciled in Malta.

Your sincerely,
(sd) E. Bonnici Soler."

* * *

"The President,
Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti,
c/o Police Library,
Police Headquarters,
Floriana, Malta.

Dear Mr. Muscat,

It is truly grand and a great pleasure to be writing to you and thus to revive our acquaintance after so many years.

I am enclosing a cheque by way of a small donation towards that Police Pensioner who dear soul, is due for a serious operation; I do hope that all goes very well with him.

My hearty thanks to you and the Council for accepting me so warmly as a Member of the Association; of course, I request to know the annual membership fee.

My warmest wishes to you and the very best of the New Year.

Yours very sincerely,
(sd) E. Bonnici Soler."

MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION

(insibuha bhala "tal-mejtin")

Ir-Regolamenti tal-MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION li xandarna fl-ahħar hargha tal-Magazine "IL-PULIZIJA", qanqal reazzjoni f'xi pensjonanti. Ahna ktibna u ppubblikajna bosta drabi fuq il-M.H.A. biex inzommu aġġornati lill-membri tagħha b'dak li jkun qieghed isir għall-benefiċċju tagħhom stess.

Dan għamilnih għall-informazzjoni tal-membri kollha ta' din l-Assoċjazzjoni. Ahna ċerti li hafna membri qatt ma taw każ ta' dawn ir-Regolamenti u għalhekk ma jafux il-problemi li jista' jkollhom il-familji tagħhom; xi drabi r-romol tagħhom jitolbu l-ghajnuna ta' l-Għaqda, biex fi ftit zmien jircievu s-somma li jkun ntitolati għaliha. Safejn wiehed jiftakar, qatt ma gew impressqa lmenti biex dawn ir-Regolamenti li ilhom jiffunzjonaw għal dawn l-ahħar 60 sena,

jigu riveduti jew emendati.

Xi pensjonanti riedu jafu jekk il-Formola li kien hemm taht ir-Regolamenti tridx terga' tigi mimlija. Il-Formola msemmiya hija parti mill-Istatut ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni u per konsegwenza bilfors trid tigi ppubblikata flimkien mar-Regolamenti; għalhekk il-membri ma għandhomx għalfejn jinkwitaw ghax il-Formola tigi mimlija mad-dhul tal-membri fil-Korp tal-Pulizija u miżmuma għand il-Kaxxier ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni.

Ilment iehor li qajjem thassib huwa r-Regolament 7, li jghid: "Wara li jghaddi xahar shih mill-mewt tal-Membri ta' l-Għaqda, it-Tezorer Onorarju ma jilqa' l-ebda talba ta' dritt li wiehed jista' jkollu għas-somma." Bhal ma jaf kulhadd, hadd ma għandu dritt li jibdel xi kelma mill-Istatut jekk mhux waqt konferenza ġenerali tal-membri kollha preżenti. Mhux l-ewwel darba li kellha tkun l-Għaqda biex tqajjem kuxjenza fost il-pensjonanti u tressaq l-ilmenti tagħhom qud-

MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION

diem l-Awtorità konċernata, mhux biss li jolqtu lill-membri ta' din l-Assoċjazzjoni, iżda lmenti aktar serji li jolqtu fil-laħam il-ħaj tal-pensjonanti kollha tal-Korp.

Għal dan il-ghan, peress li mhux possibbli li jiġu msejha l-membri kollha biex issir Konferenza Generali, bi ftehim ma' l-Kaxxier, is-Sur Victor Zerafa, l-Għaqda qed tiehu l-inizjattiva biex tissuggerixxi li dan ir-Regolament għandu jinbidel min-nufih u jsir:- **"Li l-werrieta għandhom mill-aktar fis jinfurmaw lill-Kaxxier bil-mewt tal-membri"**.

Jekk xi membri jkollhom xi suggeriment ahjar, għandhom jikkuntattjaw lill-Kaxxier, is-Sur Victor Zerafa, Accountant's Office, Police Headquarters, Floriana, bit-telefon jew b'ittra, mhux aktar tard mill-31 ta' Marzu, 1988.

Nieħdu din l-opportunità biex inheggu lill-pensjonanti jidhlu fl-Għaqda biex jintlaħaq l-iskop li għalih giet imwaqqfa; skop li għandu jiġi apprezzat mill-pensjonanti kollha għax kulhadd jista' jiġi milqut minn xi sfortuna bħal ma qegħdin hafna anzjani morda.

Aħna nistgħu nitkellmu aktar minn haddiehor, għax immorru nżuruhom fi djarhom jew fejn huma rikoverati, u aħna konxji għal dak li qegħdin noffru lil shabna; żgur li jkunu qegħdin jistennew iż-żjarat tagħna biex għal ftit hin ninkuragguhom biex dak li jkunu għaddejjin minnu johduh bis-sabar u bil-paċenzja. Għalhekk nappellaw għal aktar membri attivi biex joffru l-għaj-nuna tagħhom sabiex dawn iż-żjarat isiru aktar ta' spiss. Fuq kollox, għandna nieħdu l-eżempju ta' l-ex Assistent Kummissarju tal-Pulizija, is-Sur E. Bonnici Soler, li għalkemm jgħix barra mirn Malta, offra għaj-nuna morali u finanzjarja għal wieħed mill-membri pensjonanti tagħna.

PROFIL FUQ

CARMEL BORDA

**Ex-Police Sergeant
No. 90**

Is-Surgent Borda kien magħruf hafna fl-Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti peress li l-Kummissjoni Morda kienet tmur tagħmillu zjarat fid-dar fejn kien jogħhod f'Birkirkara.

Huwa dahal fil-Korp tal-Pulizija bħala Kuntistabbli Temporanju fil-11 ta' Ottubru, 1949, bin-numru ta' identifikazzjoni 738. Meta gie konfermat bħala Kuntistabbli Regolari fl-4 ta' Novembru, 1954, gie mogħti n-numru 90, u stazzjonat mas-C.I.D. fil-Control Room tal-Kwartieri Generali tal-Pulizija, sakemm laħaq Surgent fil-31 ta' Marzu, 1958, meta gie trasferit għat-Taqsima ta' l-Immigration, Passports Office, Luqa. Huwa serva wkoll in-Naxxar ("I" Division) u l-Hamrun ("B" Division), minn fejn irtira mis-servizz fis-16 ta' Frar, 1966.

MUTUAL HELP

ASSOCIATION

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

**AGHTIHMOM O MULEJ
IL-MISTRIEH TA' DEJEM.**



Ex-SUPT. A.A. CARUANA

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



Filwaqt li nitolbu lill-Mulej jagħtih il-mistrieħ ta' dejjem, il-President flimkien mal-Membri tal-Kunsill tal-Għaqda, jagħtu l-kondoljanzi lill-familjari tiegħu.



**Ex-PS 90
CARMEL BORDA**



**Ex-RSM
EDWARD GALEA**



**Ex-PC 429
J. LAFERLA**



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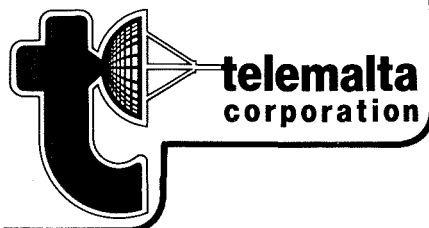
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DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK AND DRUGS

In Italy the Codice della Strada (Article 132) provides that "E' vietato guidare in stato di ebbrezza in conseguenza dell' uso di bevande alcoliche o di sostanze stupefacenti". The Corte della Cassazione has held time and again that the notion of "ebbrezza" is wider than that of "ubriacchezza" as used in art. 688 of the Italian Penal Code as the former "comprende lo stato di chi, per ingestione anche modica di alcohol, ma in stato di accutezza psichica che posca rendere peridoloza la guida dei veicoli" (Cass.4-12-64, Renor). The criminal sanction is incurred in Italian Law even when the intoxication is slight (in the so called euphoric stage). (31)

Once the reflexes of the driver are dulled and his capacity of discernment and judgment and vision of reality, indispensable for safe driving, are affected, then he is guilty of drunken driving,(32) Righi states that, "Per la sussistenza del reato... e' sufficiente uno stato di ebbrezza che consiste in una manifestazione tossica di natura alcoolica, idonea a indluire sulla normale condotta di guida".(33) The offence in Italy is a conduct crime "eprescinde da ogni indagine sulla concreta possibilita del verificarsi di un evento di danno o di pericolo".(34)

The Court may be satisfied to convict of driving under the influence, on the one hand upon inferences drawn from evidence which may not include any actual act of driving, or, on the other hand, notwithstanding evidence of acts of apparently normal driving by the defendant. The fact that an accused driver actually drove the vehicle for some distance in an apparently normal manner and without mishap does not necessarily compel a finding that he was in proper control of it.

By

**Dr FRANCO
BONDIN LL.D.**

PART 4

THE EVIDENCE INVOLVED

Evidence of intoxication may be derived from the actual driving - it may depart from the general norm but usually, it is not until the car has stopped and a witness had an opportunity to observe the driver at close quarters that an assessment can be made of his condition.(35).

In most instances the evidence will be circumstantial. There may be direct evidence of the driver having taken a number of drinks or a drug. There may be erratic driving or evidence of the drivers physical reactions and behaviour when the car stops.

The driver may smell strongly of alcohol, his speech may be slurred or there may be empty beer cans on the front seat. The prosecution in each case must prove not only that the driver has consumed liquor but also that the effect of consumption was such as to disturb the driver's mental and physical faculties so that they are no longer in their normal condition.

If the driver drinks some alcohol or ingests a drug but not enough to affect his faculties to this extent, he does not commit the offence. Evidence of smell of liquor in the breath is merely one factor, namely the consumption of some amount of alcohol.

There must be other signs that he must have been adversely affected by drink e.g. physical appearance, gait, conduct, speech which if of sufficient entity may induce a court to con-

clude, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that these indicia are the effect of alcohol, or of a drug and that the driver, no matter what may be his tolerance to alcohol, is under the influence.

In *Police vs Groves* (9) the Court endorsed a report by the British Medical Association in 1927 wherein it was stated that for a conviction of driving under the influence, the driver must have been so much under the influence of alcohol as to have lost control of his faculties to such an extent as to render him unable to execute safely the occupation he was engaged in at the material time.

The report enumerated the signs or symptoms which, in the absence of pathological conditions show definitely that the person is drunk in the sense aforesaid. In order to come to an affirmative conclusion it is necessary that the person smells of alcoholic liquer provided, however, that this be accompanied with all or most of the following symptoms. (A) a dry, furred tongue or conversely, excessive salivation (B) irregularity of behaviour such as insolence, abusive language, loquacity, sullenness, disorder of dress; (C) suffusion of the conjunctive and reaction of the pupil; (D) loss or confusion of memory; (E) thickness, hesitancy of speech and impaired articulation; (G) tremors and errors of co-ordination and orientation. The Report emphasised that no single indicium was sufficient, but a correct conclusion could only be arrived at by the result of a combination of several tests mentioned above.

Other tests such as repetition of a set of words, handwriting, walking along straight lines were said to be less reliable.

However, much has been studied and written since this judgment was given in 1948. In 1954 a Committee of the British Medical Association (BMA) produced a report ("Recognition of Intoxication") in which they recorded their belief that many accidents were caused by persons whose degree of intoxication was insufficient to attract the atten-

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK AND DRUGS

tion of the police and yet whose skills were sufficiently impaired to constitute a danger on the roads. The report also included a model outline clinical examination the main purpose of which was to exclude any possibility of the accused's condition being due to illness. It included tests for lack of co-ordination and alertness and considered the better techniques then becoming available for the analysis of the alcohol concentration of body fluids.

Conversion tables were provided which were thought to enable some estimate to be made of the minimum intake of alcohol required to yield particular urine or blood/alcohol figures. A revised edition of the BMA report appeared in 1958 and repeated its suggested scheme of a medical examination emphasising that it offered no more than a guide to clinical examination. In 1960 the BMA produced a further report.

(Relation of Alcohol to Road Accidents) which, significantly, advocated the reform of the U.K. law by the fixing of an arbitrary level of blood/alcohol concentration; it was suggested that a driver found above this level would commit an offence. (A recommendation which was implemented legislatively in U.K. in 1967, post). The report endeavoured to reach out towards an objective standard which had previously been lacking in the law.

In a prosecution for driving under the influence there does not have to be unanimity between the prosecution witnesses as to all the indicia of being under the influence. Contradictions and inconsistencies in the evidence of prosecution witnesses are for the Court's evaluation upon its journey to a decision whether or not the evidence establishes the charge beyond reasonable doubt. There is not burden on the prosecution in every case to prove what

is the normal condition of the defendant driver.(36)

It has been held that where the accused driver is found slumped over the steering-wheel of a stationary vehicle in a deep sleep and his behaviour, when found by the police, demonstrates that he is affected by intoxicating liquor, there is sufficient evidence to justify the trial court in drawing the inference that at the time the defendant drove the motor-vehicle he was so much under the influence of liquor as to be incapable of exercising proper control over it.(37) It is not necessary for the prosecution to establish the precise time at which the defendant is alleged to have been driving (Krausunkel v Brebner 1962 South Australia); while proof of the driver's actual driving is required, proof of the quality of his driving is not essential to draw an inference that he is not exercising proper control. It may be evidence of a circumstantial nature to prove that the driver was under the influence of alcohol or a drug. A traffic officer may observe the defendant's driving. He may give direct evidence as to what he saw.

The driver's condition at about half-an-hour earlier than the time of the alleged driving may justify the drawing of an inference that he was in a similar condition at the time of actual driving (Evans v Sparrow 1973 South Australia).

ADMISSIBILITY OF MEDICAL EVIDENCE

With respect to article 132 of the Italian 'Codice della Strada', which, it will be recalled, is similar to the Maltese provision, Righi states that "Per l'accertamento dello stato di ebrezza puo' essere sufficiente l'assunzione di mezzi di prova diversi da quello di stretto ordine medico-legale" (38), and that "Sono rimessi alla discrezionalità del giudice le modalità di accertamento delle alterazioni alcooliche, pertanto non e' indispensabile procedere ad un esame alcoolimetrico del sangue del conducente". (39)

In *Police vs J. Peralta* (40) the Court said "hu desiderabbli li t-tabib li jigi msejjah mill-Pulizija... jigi mitlub... li jzomm

notamenti dettaljati ta' l-ezami tieghu bhala almenu aide - memoire ghax-xiehda eventwali tieghu, b'danakollu mhux eskluż li, anki jekk ma jigux osservati "ad ungeum" it-test preskritti (in *Police vs Groves* (9) eppure il-kumpless tal-provi (jista') jkun sufficjenti biex iwassal lill-Qorti għall-konkluzjoni li l-imputat kien xurban fil-waqt li kien qed isuq..."

A doctor who examines an accused driver within a reasonable time after the relevant time of the alleged driving may validly give evidence as to what he had observed but except in so far as his professional training specially equips him to make particular tests or observations, he is, no more an expert than is a layman. His opinion may even be on a lower plain than the evidence of the facts observed at the relevant time (41). The weight to be given to scientific testimony on blood alcohol concentration and its effects on mental or physical faculties is a question to be determined by the Court. Scientific evidence must also be considered in light of all the evidence adduced.

In England the Court of Criminal Appeal has held that the evidence of a police doctor is admissible even though reasonable persuasion was used to overcome the defendant's initial refusal to be examined. (42) No force was used to enable the doctor to examine the person and Humphries J held that the fact that the police doctor had at no time said "It may be better for you" or "it may be to your advantage" did not constitute an inducement analogous to the kind of inducement that would have excluded a confession.

In another British case it was said that the purpose of the doctor's examination must be explained to the driver and it was held that if he was not told that the doctor was testing his fitness to drive, then evidence on this issue should be excluded. (43) It should be noted, however, that the evidence of the police doctor relates to the driver's state at the time of examination which might well be sometime after the incident which attracted the attention of the police. (44)

the functions of the police in modern society



Introduction:

□ IN his assessment of the police, Bruce Smith wrote in 1940 that, in spite of the still rather bleak picture, "the lessons of history lean to the favourable side."⁽¹⁾ He pointed to the fact that the then existing police forces had moved a long way from the past associated with the notorious names of Vidocq and Jonathan Wild,⁽²⁾ and he suggested that the uninterrupted progress justifies the further changes for the better expected. It is fair to say that this hope has been vindicated by the events of the past 30 years. American police departments of today differ by a wide margin of improvement from those Smith studied in the late 1930's. The once endemic feature of wanton brutality, corruption, and sloth have been reduced to a level of sporadic incidence, and their surviving vestiges have been denounced by even generally uncritical police apologists. Indeed, police reform, once a cause espoused exclusively by spokesmen from outside the law enforcement camp, has become an internal goal, actively sought and implemented by leading police officials.

Despite these widely acknowledged advances, however, the police continue to project as bad an image today as they have in the past.⁽³⁾ In fact, the voices of criticism seem to have increased. The traditional critics have been joined by academic scholars and by some highly placed judges.

Certain segments of American society, notably the ethnic minorities and the young people, who have only recently acquired a voice in public debate, express generally hostile attitudes to the

By
George Borg

PART ONE

police. At the same time, news about rising crime rates and widely disseminated accounts about public disorders – ranging from peaceful protest to violent rebellion – contribute to the feeling that the police are not adequately prepared to face the tasks that confront them. As a result of all this, the police problem has moved into the forefront of public attention, creating conditions in which highly consequential and long range decisions are apt to be formulated. For this reason, it is of utmost importance to bring as much clarity as possible to the ongoing debate now.

The survival of the unmitigatedly critical attitude towards the police, in the face of patent improvements, implies a content of far greater complexity than the ordinary exchanges of denunciation and defense are apt to be. Surely the police are not bad in some such simple sense that those who have the power to eliminate existing shortcomings could do so if they would just set their minds to it. Nor is it reasonable to assume that all the persistent critics are merely devious or fickle. Instead, it would appear more probably that in the heat of polemics some facts and some judgements shifted out of line, that many polemic opponents argue from positions that are submerged in tacit and conflicting suppositions, and the task of analysis and pending reform could only be advanced beyond its present impasse by first setting forth as unambiguously as possible the terms on which the police must be

judged in general and in all the particulars of their practices. Without such prior specifications of the proper terms of critique, it will continue to take the form of a desultory array of animadversions. Moreover, such a critique, employing arbitrary and ad hoc criteria of judgement, will unavoidably alienate the police, will strengthen their defensive and distrustful posture, and will cause, at best, a patchwork of reform, the main effect of which will be to shift malpractice from one form to another.

The formulation of criteria for judging any kind of institutional practice, including the police, rather obviously calls for the solution of a logically prior problem. Clearly it is necessary that it be known what needs to be done before anyone can venture to say how it is to be done well. In the case of the police, this sets up the requirement of specifying the

References:

(1) – Bruce Smith, *Police systems in the U.S.*, New York: Harper and Row, 1960, second rev.ed., p.3.

(2) – For descriptions of early European police practices, see Patrick Pringle, *The Thief-makers*, London: Museum press, 1958 and P.J. Stead, *Vidocq*, London: Staples Press, 1958. Early American urban police is described in Roger Lane, *Policing the City: Boston 1822-1885*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1967; and in the literature cited therein.

(3) – J.Q. Wilson cites evidence that improvements undertaken under the leadership of America's foremost police reformer, O.W. Wilson, did not result in better public attitudes; see his "Police Morale, Reform, and Citizen Respect: The Chicago Case," in D.J. Bordua (ed.), *The Police: Six Sociological Essays*, New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1967, pp.137-162.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE IN MODERN SOCIETY

police role in society. Simple as this demand may seem on first glance, it presents difficulties that are more commonly avoided than addressed. Were such avoidance explicit it might do little harm; unfortunately it is often obscured by specious programmatic idealizations. Thus, we are often told that the role of the police is supposed to center around law enforcement, crime control and peacekeeping.

The principal import of such statements is not to inform, but to maintain the pretense of undersatnding and agreement. Because such statements of functions are abstract and do not restrict the interpretations that can be given to them, they can be as easily invoked to serve the polemic purposes of those who find fault with existing practices as of those who sound the fanfare of praise to the police. Nor is it very helpful to elaborate the official formulas in finer detail and long as the elaborations remain on the level of abstract moral, legal, or political theory. As David Hume has demonstrated long ago, all efforts at a transition from the 'ought' to the 'is' can be achieved speculatively only by unwarranted and arbitrary inferences,⁽⁴⁾ with the result that those who begin by talking amicably suddenly and unaccountably find themselves locked in bitter enmity without knowing when their seeming agreement collapsed.

The point of all this is not that programmatic idealizations are not important, but that they are important precisely to the extent that there is agreement on how they are to be interpreted in actual practice. This is not an easy matter because references to practice can easily, be subverted to serve the purposes of abstract theorizing. That is, many a theoretician is fully prepared to concede that what is perceived as in principle desirable needs to be perceived in ways that are attuned to realities, only to go on from this concession to the formula-

tion of subsidiary rules concerning what is in principle practice. For example, Joseph Goldstein argued in an immensely important paper that the law enforcement function of the police cannot be properly understood when considered solely in terms of principles of pure legality. Far from merely applying legal maxims in a ministerial manner, police employ discretion in invoking the law. Thus, they in effect draw the outer perimeter of law enforcement, a power that is certainly not officially assigned to them. Because policemen often make decisions that are essentially 'invisible' and subject to no review when, especially, they decide to make no arrests.

MERITORIOUS

Goldstein concluded that they should be brought under the control of some subsidiary rules, compliance with which would be insured by some subsidiary official agency.⁽⁵⁾ While the proposal that discretion should be reviewable is meritorious, the hope that its scope can be curtailed by the formulation of additional norms is misguided. Contrary to the belief of many jurists, new rules do not restrict discretion but merely shift its locus.

The main reasons why the abstract formulations of the police mandate cannot be brought closer to the conditions of actual practice by more detailed rule-making, even when such more detailed rules are devised under the aegis of in-principle-practicality, is that all formal rules of conduct are basically feasible.⁽⁶⁾ To say that rules are defeasible does not merely admit the existence of exceptions; it means as asserting the far stronger claim that the domain of presumed jurisdiction of a legal rule is essentially opened. While there may be a core of clarity about its application, this core is always and necessarily surrounded by uncertainty.

Consequently, in real life – as

opposed to certain simple games – the element of mootness can never be eliminated. And since it is imponderable what either total certainty or total uncertainty might mean in rule compliance, talk about the reduction of rule ambiguity has all the earmarks of image mongering. The realization that all rules are defeasible need not what in contemporary jurisprudence is known as rule scepticism.⁽⁷⁾ For as Edward Levy argued, "Legal reasoning has a logic of its own. Its structure fits it to give meaning to ambiguity and to test constantly whether the society has come to see new differences or similarities."⁽⁸⁾

But the realization of the defeasibility of rules does indicate that the discernment of the function of a public agency, in our case the police, cannot be achieved by working down from broadly conceived programmatic idealizations or at least that proceeding in this manner produces a quest of highly uncertain promise. No matter how far we descend on the hierarchy of more and more detailed formal instruction, there will always remain a

• continued on page 24

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(4) – David Hume, *A Treatise of Human Nature* (L.A. Selby Biggs, ed.), Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1896, Book 3, Part 1, Section I.

(5) – Joseph Goldstein, "Police Discretion Not To Invoke The Criminal Process: Low Visibility Decisions in the Administration of Justice", *Yale Law Journal*, 69 (1960) 543-594; see also H.L. Packer, "Two Models of the Criminal Process", *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, 113 (1964) 1-68; S.H. Kadish, "Legal Norm and Discretion in the Police and Sentencing Process," *Harvard Law Review*, 75 (1962) 904-931; and, W.R. Lafave, "The Police and Non-enforcement of the Law", *Wisconsin Law Review*, (1962) 104-137, 179-239.

(6) – L.G. Boonin, "Concerning the Defeasibility of Legal Rules", *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*, 26 (1966) 371-378.

(7) – The term "rule-scepticism" is part of the polemics of modern American jurisprudence; see F.S. Cohen, "Transcendental Nonsense and the Functional Approach", *Columbia Law Reform*, 35 (1935) 809-849; see also Jerome Frank, *Courts on Trial: Myth and Reality in American Justice*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1949.

(8) – E.H. Levy, "An Introduction to Legal Reasoning", Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948, p.104.

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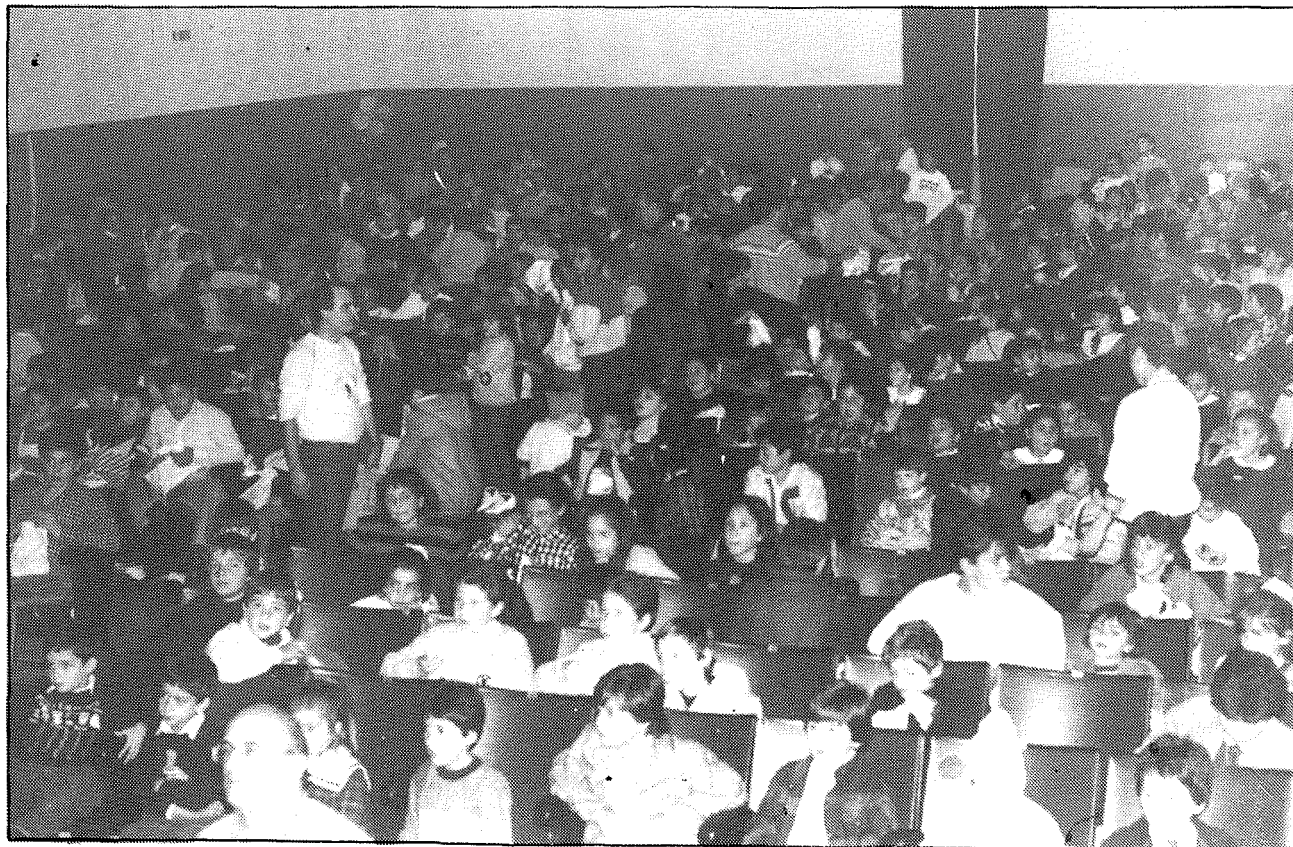
PARTY

GHAT-TFAL

Bhas-soltu l-ewwel attività, fuq il-kalendarju tkun dik tal-party tat-tfal tal-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, li sar nhar it-Tlieta hmistax ta' Dicembru, 1987 bejn l-4.00 p.m. u 8.00 p.m. Għal dan il-party kellna bejn tmien mitt tifel u tifla ta' età minn hames snin sa tnax-il sena li dawn gew imferrha mill-Police Musical Group, Vanni Pulè, Delfieni Ferrieha. Barra minn hekk, it-tfal prezenti gew mogħtija helu u xorb, fejn fl-ahhar gew mogħtija rigali. Ta' min isemmi li għal dan il-party attenda wkoll id-Deputat Prim Ministru u Ministru tal-Gustizzja u Intern, l-Onor. G.



L-Onor. Dr. Guido Demarco LL.D. jagħmel kelmejn lit-tfal prezenti.



Is-sala mimlija bit-tfal li attendew għall-Party.

Demarco, li għamel ukoll kelm-tejn ta' l-okkażjoni lit-tfal preżenti.

IL-BALLU TRADIZZJONALI

Wara l-party tat-tfal, kien imiss il-Ballu tradizzjonali li l-Entertainment Committee organizza nhar it-28 ta' Diċembru, 1987, għewwa l-Phoenicia Ballroom, għall-membri tal-Korp, familjari tagħhom, pensjonanti u ħbieb. Għal dan il-Ballu attendew 'il fuq minn elf persuna, li fosthom kien hemm il-Prim Ministru u s-Sinjura E. Fenech Adami, id-Deputat Prim Ministru u Ministru ta' Intern u Gustizzja u s-Sinjura G. Demarco u uffiċjali oħra tal-Korp li bħal kull sena għew allegrati mill-Police Musical Group u l-Pops Disco. Il-Prim Ministru għamel ukoll diskors ta' l-okkażjoni lin-nies preżenti. Qabel tkellem ukoll il-Kmandant tal-Pulizija l-Kurunell J. Spiteri.

CHRISTMAS/ NEW YEAR DINNER DANCE

L-aħħar attività organizzata mill-Entertainment Committee kienet il-Christmas/New Year Dinner Dance li sar nhar it-Tlieta, 29 ta' Diċembru, 1987 għewwa n-Nigret Night Club,

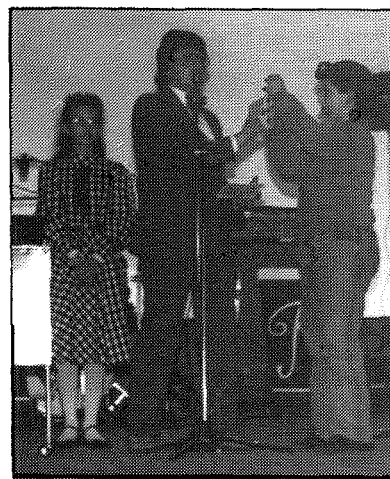


Il-Pageant imtella' mit-tfal waqt il-Party tal-Milied.

Rabat. Għal dan id-Dinner Dance attendew numru ta' 251 persuna li anke għal din l-okkażjoni attenda wkoll id-Deputat Prim Ministru u Ministru tal-Gustizzja u Intern l-Onor. G. Demarco fejn kellew lin-nies preżenti.

□ RINGRAZZJAMENT

L-Entertainment Committee jixtieq jiringrazzja lil dawk kollha li ferhu lil membri tal-Kumitat tax-xogħol li għamlu matul is-sena kollha, 1987.



Vanni Pulè jferraħ lit-tfal bil-wirja ta' Magħija.

The functions of the Police in modern society

• continued on page 22

step further down to go and no measure of effort will ever succeed in eliminating, or even in meaningfully curtailing, the area of discretionary freedom of the agent whose duty it is to fit rules to cases.

In the final analysis, we can send even the most completely instructed patrolman out on his round only if we have grounds for believing that he will know what the instructions mean when he faces a situation that appears to call for action.⁽⁹⁾ We cannot spare him the task of judging the correctness of the fit. And if this is so in the final analysis, we should be well advised to take ac-

count of it in the first instance as well. Accordingly, instead of attempting to divine the role of the police from programmatic idealisations, we should seek to discern this role by looking to those reality conditions and practical circumstances to which the formulas presumably apply. Naturally, we cannot afford to forget the terms of the abstractly formulated mandate. We would not know what to look for if we did. But we will keep them in mind as something to be worked back to, rather than as a point of departure. In sum, the task we have set for ourselves is to elucidate the role of the police in modern society by reviewing the exigencies located in practical reality which give rise to police

society

responses, and by attempting to relate the actual routines of response to the moral aspirations of a democratic polity.

References:

(9) - F.J. Remington writes, "Even the most careful revision, such as those accomplished in Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota, will not produce a criminal code which is capable of mechanical application to the wide variety of situations which arise. Legislatures expect that law enforcement agencies will exercise judgement in developing an enforcement programme". At p.362 of his "the role of Police in a Democratic Society", Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56 (1985) 361-365.



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Admissibility of Post-Hypnotic Testimony

By KIMBERLEY A. KINGSTON
Special Agent • FBI Academy • Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation • Quantico, VA

PART VI

In discussing the admissibility of evidence obtained through scientific means, the court in *Frye* rejected expert testimony based on a lie detector test, despite the fact that the proper foundation had been laid. The court held that regardless of the expertise of the operator, the lie detector test itself was too unreliable to warrant acceptance as a measure of truth. In so holding, the *Frye* court looked to the scientific community and formulated the following rule:

"Just when a scientific principle or discovery crosses the line between the experimental and demonstrable stages is difficult to define. Somewhere in this twilight zone the evidential force of the principle must be recognized, and while courts will go a long way in admitting expert testimony deduced from a well recognized scientific principle or discovery, the thing from which the deduction is made must be sufficiently established to have gained general acceptance in the particular field in which it belongs."³³

Accordingly, the court in *Frye* determined that the lie detector test had not gained sufficient recognition among physiologists or psychologists to permit the admissibility of evidence derived from the administration of the test.

Since *Frye*, many jurisdictions have adopted the *Frye* test and applied it in a variety of situations,³⁴ each with the same result. If the scientific principle, theory, or discovery in question has not gained sufficient general acceptance in the scientific community from which it stems, the evidence arising from the use of such principle, theory, or discovery will not be admissible in a court of law.

Courts that apply the *Frye* test to determine the admissibility of post-hypnotic testimony thus require the party offering the testimony to demon-

...Most courts which apply the *Frye* test, however, have been reluctant to declare all post-hypnotic testimony inadmissible.

Law enforcement officers of other than Federal Jurisdiction who are interested in any legal issue discussed in this article should consult their legal adviser. Some Police procedures ruled permissible under Federal constitutional law are of questionable legality under State Law or are not permitted by law or are not permitted at all.

strate the general acceptance of hypnosis among members of the scientific community. Regardless of the efforts displayed by proponents of hypnosis, courts which apply the *Frye* test to the admissibility of hypnotically induced testimony inevitably conclude that hypnosis, although to a large extent accepted as a viable therapeutic tool, is not generally regarded as a reliable forensic tool by hypnosis experts. This conclusion is not surprising, considering that one need only peruse legal and scientific journals to find a number of articles written by hypnosis experts that warn against the dangers of hypersuggestibility, hypercompliance, and confabulation—dangers that militate against the acceptance of hypnosis as a forensic tool.³⁵

Most courts which apply the *Frye* test, however, have been reluctant to declare all post-hypnotic testimony inadmissible. Rather, they have attempted to protect against the dangers inherent in the hypnotic process while, at the same time, preventing the total disqualification of a previously hypnotized witness by excluding only the testimony that is based on hypnotically induced recall. More specifically, these courts permit a witness to testify regarding events known prior to hypnosis but prohibit testimony based on events recalled only under hypnosis. Unquestionably, this position is a compromise designed to preserve the use

of hypnosis as an investigative technique under limited circumstances. This compromise is explained by the Arizona Supreme Court in the case of *State ex rel Collins v. Superior Court for the County of Maricopa*.³⁶

"As a practical matter, if we are to maintain the rule of incompetence, the police will seldom dare to use hypnosis as an investigatory tool because they will thereby risk making the witness incompetent if it is later determined that the testimony of that witness is essential. Thus, applying the *Frye* test of general acceptance and weighing the benefit against the risk, we . . . hold that a witness will not be rendered incompetent merely because he or she was hypnotized during the investigatory phase of the case. That witness will be permitted to testify with regard to those matters which he or she was able to recall and relate prior to hypnosis."³⁷

Footnotes

³³*Id.* at 1014.

³⁴See, e.g., *United States v. Tranowski*, 659 F.2d 750 (7th Cir. 1981) (photograph dating by mathematical and astronomical calculations); *United States v. Kilgus*, 571 F.2d 508 (9th Cir. 1978) (forward looking infrared system); *United States v. Brown*, 557 F.2d 541 (6th Cir. 1977) (ion micro-probe analysis of human hair) *United States v. McDaniel*, 538 F.2d 408 (D.C. Cir. 1976) (spectrographic voice identification); *State v. Canaday*, 585 P.2d 1185 (Wash. 1978) (breathalyzer); *State v. Clawson*, 270 S.E.2d 659 (W. Va. 1980) (hair analysis)

³⁵See, e.g., Diamond, *Inherent Problems in the Use of Pretrial Hypnosis on a Prospective Witness*, 68 Cal. L. Rev. 313 (1980); Dilloff, *The Admissibility of Hypnotically Influenced Testimony*, 4 Ohio N.L. Rev. 1 (1977); Sanders and Simmons, "Use of Hypnosis to Enhance Eyewitness Accuracy: Does it Work?" *Journal of Applied Psychology*, vol. 68, February 1983, p. 70; Smith, "Hypnotic Memory Enhancement of Witnesses: Does it Work?" *Psychological Bulletin*, vol. 94, November 1983, p. 387; Timm, "The Factors Theoretically Affecting the Impact of Forensic Hypnosis Techniques on Eyewitness Recall," *Journal of Police Science and Administration*, vol. 11, December 1983, p. 442.

³⁶644 P.2d 1266.

³⁷*Id.* at 1295.

ADMISSIBILITY OF POST-HYPNOTIC TESTIMONY

It is noteworthy that the Arizona Supreme Court in *State ex rel Collins*, like all other courts that have adopted a similar position, requires the prosecution to obtain and record information known to the witness prior to hypnosis. Only that pre-hypnosis recollection is admissible when the witness testifies. Other information obtained from the witness in the hypnotic session is useful for investigative purposes but not as testimony.³⁸

Inadmissible Per Se

Court decisions in the fourth category of cases concerning the admissibility of post-hypnotic testimony hold that prior hypnosis of a witness is an absolute bar to admissibility of that witness' testimony.³⁹ Some courts have reached this result by combining the application of the *Frye* test with an analysis of the sixth amendment confrontation clause, concluding that the inherent dangers of the hypnotic process render a previously hypnotized witness completely incompetent to testify. These courts apply the *Frye* test in the same manner as those courts which exclude post-hypnotic recall as testimony. Their analysis, however, also includes an application of the sixth amendment guarantee that all defendants have the right to confront witnesses against them. The right to confrontation embodies the right of defendants to effectively and meaningfully cross-examine witnesses against them.⁴⁰ The concern some courts have is that the hypnotic process may irrevocably alter the witness' recall and demeanor so as to deny the defendant the opportunity to confront and cross-examine the witness against him. Particularly troublesome to these courts is the fact that witnesses often become firmly convinced of their recollections made under hypnosis and thereby immunize themselves from the rigors of cross-examination. In *State ex rel Collins*, the court stated the problem as follows:

"The concern in the area of posthypnotic testimony is that posthypnotic memory may be different than prehypnotic memory.

This memory alteration may result from purposeful or unwitting cues given by the hypnotist, the phenomenon of confabulation, and the need for the subject to achieve some sense of certainty within his or her own mind. The basic problem is that if a witness sincerely believes that what he or she is relating is the truth, they become resistant to cross examination and immune to effective impeachment to ascertain the truth."⁴¹

Thus, the court in *State ex rel Collins*⁴² and others with similar reasoning have concluded that because the impervious nature of previously hypnotized witnesses works to deny a defendant his fundamental right to effective cross-examination all posthypnotic testimony is per se inadmissible in a criminal trial.

Although the per se inadmissible rule won fairly wide support from hypnosis experts and legal commentators,⁴³ most courts have not adopted this extreme approach.

PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS

As the analysis of court decisions concerning the admissibility of post-hypnotic testimony indicates, there is continued inconsistency among jurisdictions, and no uniform treatment appears forthcoming. Several State appellate courts which have ruled on the admissibility of post-hypnotic testimony have subsequently modified their own position on this issue.⁴⁴ This variance in the way courts look at hypnosis has resulted in confusion on the part of law enforcement. Officers do not have a clear and structured view of when this investigative technique may be judicially accepted in criminal prosecutions.

Most courts that have addressed the issue, even those that hold the extreme position that post-hypnotic testimony is per se inadmissible, have concluded that hypnosis is an acceptable, reliable investigative technique.⁴⁵ This conclusion suggests that hypnotically induced recall may be used in furtherance of investigation and to establish

probable cause. However, investigators who wish to use hypnosis as an investigative tool are placed in the unenviable position of having to guess whether the testimony of a witness who has undergone hypnosis will be admissible in court. The investigator who chooses to proceed with the use of hypnosis in his investigation risks losing a potentially valuable witness and possibly his whole case, if the court in his jurisdiction takes an adverse position on the issue of admissibility. Therefore, law enforcement officers should be selective in their use of hypnosis and should follow procedures that grant them the greatest likelihood of admissibility. In this regard, the following procedural safeguards, which have evolved in judicial analysis of hypnosis, merit consideration.

First, if an investigator is unsure of a particular court's position on the issue of post-hypnotic testimony, he should use hypnosis only in situations where the potential gains outweigh the risk of prejudice that may result and only after more traditional methods of investigation have failed. To insure further the admissibility of a witness' post-hypnotic testimony, hypnosis should only be used to further a legitimate investigative need and should not be used simply to bolster a witness' confidence.

Footnotes

³⁸In *State ex rel Collins*, *supra* note 36, the Supreme Court of Arizona stated that a "review of the literature and the position of law enforcement experts, lead us to conclude that hypnosis is generally accepted as a reliable investigative tool by the relevant scientific community."

³⁹See, e.g., *People v. Shirley*, 641 P. 2d 775 (Calif. 1982); *State v. Conley*, 627 P. 2d 1174 (Kan. App. 1981) (unless both parties stipulate to admissibility); *People v. Gonzales*, 329 N.W. 2d 743 (Mich. 1982) subsequently modified by *People v. Nixon*, 364 N.W. 2d 593 (Mich. 1985); *State v. Pierce*, 207 S.E. 2d 414 (S.C. 1974).

⁴⁰*Pointer v. Texas*, 380 U.S. 400 (1965).

⁴¹*Supra* note 36, at 1274.

⁴²The decision in *State ex rel Collins*, *supra* note 36, which held post-hypnotic testimony to be inadmissible per se, was modified in a supplemental opinion filed in that case. The supplemental opinion of the court declared inadmissible only hypnotically induced recall testimony.

⁴³See, e.g., Diamond, *Inherent Problems in the Use of Pretrial Hypnosis on a Prospective Witness*, 68 Cal. L. Rev. 313 (1980); Sanders and Simmons, "Use of Hypnosis to Enhance Eyewitness Accuracy: Does it Work?," *Journal of Applied Psychology*, vol. 68, February 1983, p. 70.

⁴⁴See, e.g., *State ex rel Collins v. Sup. Ct. for the County of Maricopa*, 644 P. 2d 1266 (Ariz. 1982) modifying *State v. Mena*, 624 P. 2d 1274 (Ariz. 1981); *State v. Collins*, 464 A. 2d 1028 (Md. 1983) modifying *State v. Harding*, 246 A. 2d 302 (Md. 1968); *People v. Nixon*, 346 N.W. 2d 593 (Mich. 1985) modifying *People v. Gonzales*, 329 N.W. 2d 743 (Mich. 1982); *State v. Peoples*, 319 S.E. 2d 177 (N.C. 1984) modifying *State v. McQueen*, 244 S.E. 2d 414 (N.C. 1978).

⁴⁵See *State ex rel Collins*, *supra* note 36, at 1295. See also, Orne, Soskis, Dinges, Orne and Torney, *Hypnotically Refreshed Testimony: Enhanced Memory or Tampering With Evidence?* National Institute of Justice, Issues and Practice, January 1985, pp. 2 and 40.



L-AKKWARJU

Kitba ta' TARCISIO VELLA

IR-RABA' PARTI

□ F'DIN il-ħarġa se nkompli niddeskrivi l-affarijiet li għandna bżonn biex inkomplu narmaw l-Akkwarju.

□ Heater

Il-'heater' huwa biċċa apparat bżonnjuż li nsibuh fl-akkwarju. Dan iservi sabiex iżomm l-ilma fl-akkwarju b'temperatura stabbli. Il-heater irid jitwahaħal fl-aktar post imbiegħed mit-Termometru. Xi tipi ta' heaters għandhom marka sa fejn suppost ikun il-livell ta' l-ilma, bħal dan li qed nurukom f'din il-paġna. Jekk dak li xtrajtu m'għandux din il-marka allura tridu tpoġġuh b'tali mod li l-livell ta' l-ilma ikun mhux aktar minn ħames millimetri taħt il-kappa tal-lastiku ta' l-istess heater.

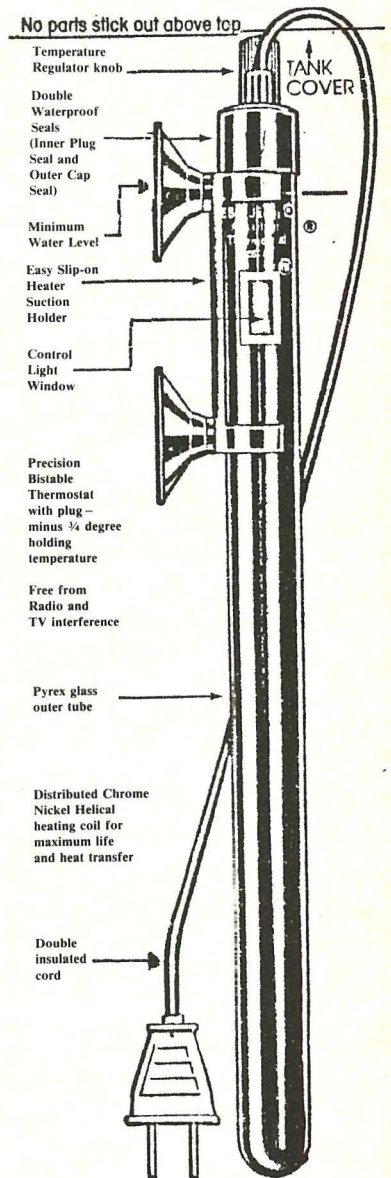
Jeżistu żewġ tipi ta' heaters. Dawk li jiddendlu max-xifer tat-Tank, u dawk li jistgħu jiġu mgħarrqa kompletament taħt l-ilma. Appena timlew l-akkwarju bl-ilma, tistgħu tqabdu l-heater ma' l-elettriku. Il-heater nissettjawlu t-temperatura bil-mod li se nispejga.

Hekk kif inqabbdh mad-dawl, il-bozza ż-żgħira li għandu ġewwa suppost tixgħel, u dan ifisser li l-heater ikun qiegħed isahħan l-ilma. Mela jekk il-bozza tibqa' tixgħel meta t-temperatura tkun 24°C ifisser li l-ilma se jkompli jishon. Għalhekk għandna indawru n-'knob' fid-direzzjoni kontra dik ta' l-arloġġ, bil-mod, sakemm il-bozza tintefa. Tinsewx li jekk it-temperatura tal-kamra tkun aktar minn 24°C ma tkunux tistgħu tissetjawh. Malli l-ilma jiksah (għax tinsewx li tkunu dawwartu n-knob), il-bozza terġa' tixgħel. Harsa lejha it-termometru li jurina li l-heater ikun issettjat eżatt għal dik it-temperatura. Biex nissettjaw il-heater għal 24°C, irridu li l-bozza tixgħel hekk kif it-termometru jkun jaqra 24°C.

Hemm xi materji ferm importanti li nixtieq ngħidilkom rigward il-heater. L-ewwelnett, qatt tqabdu l-heater mad-dawl jekk ma jkunx fl-ilma – għax inkella il-heater jinqasam. It-tieni, qatt m'għandkom toħorgu l-heater mill-akkwarju wara li jkun mixgħul. L-ewwel għandkom titfuh minn ma' l-elettriku u wara li tkunu hallejtuh jiksah fl-ilma, toħorguh mill-akkwarju. It-tielet, tħallux l-ilma jevapora aktar minn ħames millimetri taħt il-kappa tal-lastiku. Ir-raba' u l-aħħar punt importanti huwa li dejjem għandkom titfu l-heater minn mad-dawl meta tkunu se tibdlu parti mill-ilma ta' l-akkwarju, u naturalment – ma ninsewx nerggħu nixegħluch wara li nimlew l-akkwarju bl-ilma.

It-termometru huwa biċċa apparat li xi whud mid-dilettanti tal-ħut ma tantx jagħtu każ kemm jista' johloq problemi. Hemm żewġ tipi ta' termometri. L-ewwel tip huwa dak li jissejjaħ 'standard', li għandu likwidu aħmar go fih u 'scale' ta' li 'stainless steel', plastik, jew xi kultant anke kartun li fuqha jkollha mmarkat il-figuri tat-temperatura. Dan it-tip ta' termometru joqgħod f'wiċċ l-ilma ma' xi ġenb ta' l-akkwarju, iżda ma tantx huwa ta' min joqgħod fuqu għax jista' jitlef mil-eżatezza tiegħu, għalkemm wisq probabbli meta jiġrili hekk ikun it-tort tagħna minhabba maniġġjar ħazin, per eżempju nippruwaw innaddfuh bil-mishun, nolqtuh ma' xi ħaġa, jew ukoll jaqagħlha.

Kultant li 'scale' tinqala' minn mat-tubu u tinzel xi ftit 'l isfel. B'hekk jiġri li meta t-temperatura timmarka 24°C, tista' faċilment tkun 20°C. Ħaġa oħra li jista' jiġrili dan it-tip ta' termometru hija



li jekk xi ħadd jipprova jnaddfu bil-mishun kif semmejt qabel, il-livell tal-likwidu aħmar go fih joghla tant li jaqbez it-tubu u b'hekk jonqos mill-ammont.

L-AKKWARJU

Meta nitfgħuh lura fl-akkwarju, temperatura ta' 24°C li jkun qed jimmarka tista' tkun ferm oġġla. Din is-sitwazzjoni tista' faċilment tpoġġi l-hut f'qagħda kritika hafna, għax temperatura għolja tnaqqas hafna l-ossigenu ta' go l-ilma.

It-tieni tip ta' termometru huwa dak li jissejjah 'digital'

Il-problema tal-likwidu aħmar li jfur ma teżistix għax ma għandux likwidu. Xi ftit shana żejda ma tagħmillux hsara, iżda hafna shana ittellfu. Naturalment dan il-każma jistax jigrigi għax dan it-tip ta' termometru jehel permanenti ma' barra tal-ħgieg, u nahseb li hadd ma se jmur fl-estrem li jifja' mishun go l-akkwarju.

Dwar jekk dan it-tip ta' termometru jistax jigi 'worn out' jew le, s'issa lanqas l-esperti tat-trobbija tal-hut fl-Amerika ma jistgħu jgħidu, għax ilu seba' jew tmin snin biss fis-suq. Skond l-istess esperti sa issa ma kienx hemm ilmenti dwar dawn id-'digital termometers' u għalhekk jidru li huma l-aħjar għad-dilettanti tat-trobbija tal-hut.

□ Filters

Il-'filter' huwa biċċa apparat ieħor b'zonnjuż li ma nistgħux ngħaddu mingħajru. Nistgħu naqsmu l-'filters' f'żewġ kategoriji. Wieħed minnhom huwa dak li jissejjah 'under gravel filter' li għali jissejjah ukoll 'Biological Filter', u t-tip l-ieħor jissejjah 'Mechanical Filter'. Hemm diversi tipi ta' 'filters' fiż-żewġ gruppi.

□ 'Undergravel Filtration System'

L-'undergravel filter' daħal sewwa ma' dawk li jrabbu l-hut, u hafna nies jirreferu għalih bħala faċli u bla ma għandu b'zonn l-ebda manutenzjoni. Izda dan mhux minnu. Hafna dilettanti tilfu l-gost kollu li kellhom bl-akkwarju minħabba dan il-filter. Biex tkompli tgħarraq is-sitwazzjoni, dan il-filter jigi mibugh lid-dilettanti godda bħala 'maintenance free' u povru dak id-dilettant li għall-bidu ma jkunx jaf il-proċess li dan il-filter

jagħmel, ikollu hafna komplikazzjonijiet u jaqta' qalbu ftit granet wara li jkun rama l-akkwarju.

L-undergravel filter huwa ikklassifikat bħala 'biological filter'. Dan ifisser li xi speċi ta' organizmi hajjin huma ikkultivati sabiex jgħixu fuq il-ħmieg tal-hut, u fuq l-ikel żejjed, u b'hekk il-ħmieg jigi inqas 'toxic'. Dawn l-organizmi hajjin huma żewġ tipi ta' bacteria. Dawn il-bacteria ma jieklu il-ħmieg tal-hut imma jgħixu fuq 'toxic amonia compound' li wara jinbidel f' nitrates. Dan il-proċess huwa aktar ikkumplikat milli jidher. Qed ngħid hekk mhux biex naqta' qalb dawk li jixtiequ jużaw l-undergravel filter, imma biex wieħed ikun jaf x'għandu jagħmel biex dan il-proċess jiffunzjona.

□ Filter haj!

L-ewwel nett wieħed irid jifhem li dan il-filter huwa haj! Dan il-filter jibqa' jiffunzjoni u jzomm il-livell ta' l-ammonia baxx sakemm aħna nzommu l-kundizzjonijiet neċessarji biex dawn il-bacteria jibqgħu hajjin. Jekk dawn imutu, iċ-ċans huwa li l-hut imut ukoll. Dik il-biċċa plastic li xtrajna mingħand tal-hanut li nsejnhula undergravel filter ma hija xejn ħlief sodda sabiex ngħinu l-bacteria tgħix fuqha u b'hekk il-proċess tal-filtrazzjoni issejnh.

Il-port jew ports irridu nqabbduhom mal-pompa ta' l-arja sabiex l-ilma jingibed 'l isfel u l-ħmieg ipoġġi fuq il-gravel fejn huwa l-aħjar post għaliex ikollu aktar surface area ikkomparat mat-toqol, u għalhekk jipprovdi aktar 'living space' fejn il-bacteria tgħix. Biex ikabbru aktar il-living space xi manifatturi ivvintaw 'pads' li jitpoġġew bejn il-'plates' tal-filter u l-gravel. Dawn il-pads ikunu minn materjal li jinbiegħ bħala 'filter floss' jew inkella minn 'foam'. Dawn il-pads jahdmu verament tajjeb. B'din is-surface area kollha nistgħu nkunu żguri li se jkun hemm hafna bacteria.

Meta jkollna l-akkwarju armat u mimli bl-ilma wieħed jistaqsi mnejn sejjer igib l-ewwel ftit bacteria. Ma għandniex għalfejn nin-kwetaw għaliex il-bacteria tgħix ma' kull rokna ta' l-akkwarju anke mal-gilda tal-hut stess, għal-

daqstant l-ewwel ftit hut li nixtru jgib miegħu l-ewwel ftit bacteria. Irridu noqogħdu attenti li ma nimlew l-akkwarju f'daqqa bil-hut. Qabel ma nitfgħu l-ewwel ftit hut il-filter ma jkunx qed jiffunzjona, imbagħad ikollna ftit hut u allura ftit bacteria. Meta jgħaddu xi ftit tal-granet, nitfgħu aktar hut, u allura l-ammont ta' bacteria jitla' bil-mod proporzjonalment.

Jekk wieħed jimla l-akkwarju f'daqqa bil-hut, allura jkun qed jirriskja li l-bacteria ma tlahhaqx ma' dik il-kwantità ta' ammonia li ssib ruhha gewwa l-akkwarju. Il-hut għandu tendenza li jmut taħt din il-kundizzjoni. F'dan l-istadju meta narmaw l-undergravel filter u nitfgħu l-ewwel ftit hut jigrigi hafna drabi xi haġa li twerwer għal mewt id-dilettanti tal-hut. Jigrigi li gurnata minnhom, meta mmorru nittawlu lill-akkwarju, dak li kien ilma ċar daqs il-kristal inbidel f' ilma griz u mdardar. Dan ma jagħmilx hsara. Nirrepeti ma jagħmilx hsara. Nispjega xi jkun gara. Il-filter ikun beda jaħdem u jekk tharsu sewwa lejn il-hut tindunaw li lanqas biss qed jagħtu każ dan id-dardir ta' l-ilma. Ma hemm l-ebda hteġa li nerggħu nbattlu kollox u nimlew mill-gdid. L-ilma imdardar jirrizulta minn tkabbir f'daqqa ta' bacteria li għal xi raġuni ma tkunx trid li taqbad mas-sodda tal-filter GDID.

Wara ftit jiem tindunaw li l-ilma qed jigi lura għan-normal u jerga' jsir ċar. Jekk f'dawk il-granet meta l-ilma jkun imdardar imutu xi hut għandkom tharsu lejn banda oħra. Forsi tfajtu hut aktar milli suppost, jew tfajtu hafna ikel. Hija x'iniha r-raġuni li wasslet għal mewt tal-hut żgur m'huwiex l-ilma mdardar.

Haġa oħra importanti li nixtieq insemmi fuq dan it-tip ta' filter hija li jekk nitfgħu xi speċi ta' hut li jhobb iħaffer fil-gravel, dan il-hut mhux se jieqaf qabel ma jsib il-polastic plates tal-filter sakemm ma jkollniex dak il-foam li semmejtilkom qabel. punt ieħor importanti hu li qatt m'għandkom twaqqfu l-arja milli tgħaddi minn gol-filter għal hin twil inkella niddisturbaw il-proċess ta' l-undergravel filtration u r-rizultat ikun ilma mdardar, ammont għoli ta' ammonia u xi hut mejta.

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.

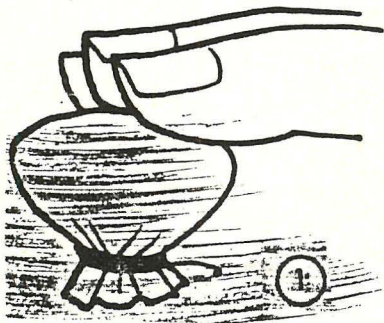
PART 5

ANEMONES

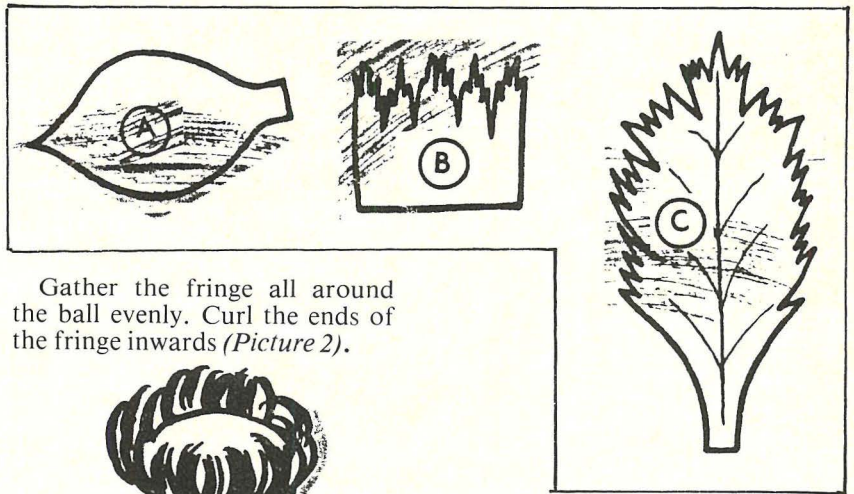
Make patterns of the petal, the calyx, and the leaf of the anemone (*Patterns a, b, and c*).

FLOWER CENTER

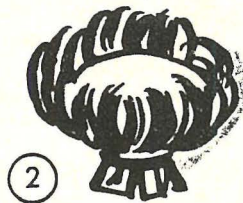
Make the flower center first. Roll a piece of cotton or crepe paper into a ball about $\frac{1}{2}$ " across. Stretch black crepe paper over the ball, and pinch together at the base. Fasten with spool wire. Flatten by pressing the top down (*Picture 1*).



Cut a strip of black crepe paper, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, across the grain. Stretch the paper evenly. Fold until you have 8 thicknesses. Cut into a very fine fringe $1\frac{1}{2}$ " lengths. Roll each fringed edge between your fingers to make it as fine as possible.



Gather the fringe all around the ball evenly. Curl the ends of the fringe inwards (*Picture 2*).



PETALS

Cut 10 petals, using *Pattern a*. Curl the top edges lightly, and cup near the base.

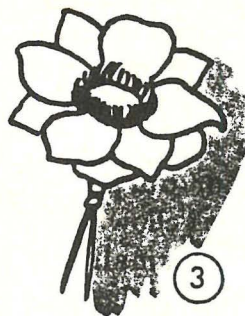
CALYX

This is the small circle of green leaves or sepals just below the circle of petals. Cut one out of green paper for each flower, using *Pattern b*.

LEAVES

Cut 4 or 5 leaves for each flower, using *Pattern c*. Mark the veins very lightly with a steel knitting needle.

PUTTING THE PARTS OF THE FLOWER TOGETHER

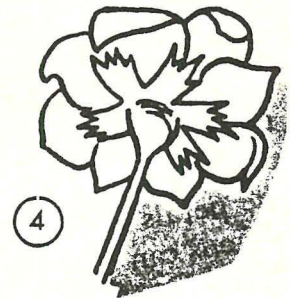


Space 4 petals evenly around each center, cupped (or hollowed) side up, and paste each petal separately. Space the remaining

petals evenly around these. Each petal you add should go in between 2 petals in the circle before it. Fasten with spool wire (*Picture 3*).

Attach a stem of doubled spool wire 9" long to the flower.

Paste the calyx below the flower with the points well up on the backs of the petals (*Picture 4*).



Wrap the stem with green crepe paper or florist's tape.

Wrap again, this time adding the leaves on opposite sides of the stem, the first one 3" below the flower, and from then on 1" apart (*Picture 5*).





L-INNU MALTI

Lil din l-art helwa, l-omm li tatna isimha
Hares Mulej, kif dejjem Int ħarist
Ftakar li lilha bl-ohla dawl libbist.

Agħti kbir Alla, id-dehen lil min jahkimha,
Rodd il-ħniena lis-sid, is-saħħa lil haddiem,
Seddaq il-għaqda fil-Maltin u s-sliem.

Ta' kull fil-ghodu wara t-talba, it-tfal ta' l-iskejjel jingħaqdu flimkien biex ikantaw dan l-innu, li huwa magħruf bħalha l-Innu Malti, – l-Innu Nazzjonali ta' Malta. Dan l-innu hu talba lil Alla u gie miktub mill-poeta Nazzjonali Dun Karm Psaila (magħruf aktar bħala Dun Karm). Il-mużika ta' dan l-innu nkitbet mit-tabib Robert Sammut.

It-tabib Robert Sammut ma kienx xi surmast tal-banda jew kompożitur ewlieni Malti. Kien bniedem li jhobb jikteb il-mużika fil-hin ħieles tiegħu. Huwa kiteb biċċa mużika fl-aħħar tas-sena 1922 u xtaq li xi hadd – li jaf jikteb il-poēzija, jagħmel xi versi biex jtkantaw mad-daqq tal-mużika li kien kiteb. It-tabib Sammut għadda l-mużika lit-tabib Laferla, li kien id-Direttur ta' l-Edukazzjoni ta' dak iż-żmien. Tah x'jifhem li xtaq lit-tabib Laferla isib lil xi hadd sabiex jiktiblu l-kliem. It-tabib Laferla ħaseb f'Dun Karm, li kien jaħdem bħala assistent fil-Librerija Nazzjonali. Dun Karm

ħa l-mużika u peress li kien jaf idoqq il-pjanu mar l-ewwel jipprova l-mużika. Il-mużika kienet qasira u għalhekk Dun Karm ma setax jikteb poezija twila. Hu ddeċieda li jikteb poezija qasira li tkun talba lil Alla dwar Malta. Dun Karm għadda l-mużika u l-kliem lit-tabib Laferla, li min-naħa tiegħu dan ix-xogħol għoġbu u f'Diċembru tas-sena 1922 l-innu beda jiġi mgħallem fl-iskejjel.

L-ewwel darba li l-innu ndaqq fil-pubbliku kien fis-27 ta' Diċembru 1922, u fis-6 ta' Jannar 1923. L-ewwel darba li ndaqq kien fit-Teatru Manoel fil-Belt Valletta waqt żewġ kuncerti li

saru mit-tfal ta' l-iskola. Ta' min jgħid li meta Dun Karm kiteb il-kliem (ta' dan l-innu) ma kellux f'moħħu li jikteb xi innu li wara kellu jsir l-Innu Nazzjonali, iżda innu li kien tajjeb għat-tfal ta' l-iskejjel.

Waqt dawk iż-żewġ serati xi hadd biddel xi kliem minn dak li kiteb Dun Karm. Il-poeta ma tantx għoġbitu din il-biċċa xogħol u ddispaċiħ. Kiteb fil-gazzetti biex juri li kien għal kollox kuntrarju għal dan it-tibdil. Xahar wara – jiġifieri fit-3 ta' Frar 1923, l-innu ndaqq eżatt bil-kliem li kien kiteb il-poeta nazzjonali Dun Karm, u gie esegwit mis-Socjetà Mandolinistika tal-Birgu u kor tal-bniet, fl-istess post – fit-Teatru Manoel. F'din l-okkazzjoni sar kuncert li kien fih qari ta' poeziji, kif ukoll iż-żifna Maltija li kienet giet esegwita mit-tfal ta' l-iskola ta' tas-Sliema. L-għan li sar dan il-kuncert kien sabiex jingabru l-finanzi sabiex ikun jista' jiġi magħmul ktieb tal-grammatika Maltija. Dan kellu jservi sabiex il-Maltin ikunu jistgħu jiktbu sewwa bil-Malti, – ilsien paj-żhom.

Ta' min jgħid li l-Maltin li kienu marru jaħdmu fl-Eġittu, kienu jdoqqu l-Innu Malti kull meta kienu jiltaqgħu. Fis-27 ta' Frar 1941, il-Gvern Malti ta' dak iż-żmien kien għamel l-Innu Malti bħala l-Innu Nazzjonali ta' pajjiżna. L-akbar parti fl-istorja ta' l-Innu Nazzjonali Malti nkitbet meta l-istess Maltin qamu jipprotestaw billi ma kienx indaqq dan l-Innu fl-Istadium nhar il-25 ta' Marzu 1945, waqt il-logħba Hajduks kontra Malta. Qabel il-logħba kienu ndaqqu biss l-innijiet Nazzjonali tal-Jugoslavja u dak ta' l-Ingilterra. Din il-ġrajja giet imfakkra f'poezija ta' Rużar Briffa taħt l-isem ta' "l-Innu Malti u l-Kotra".

L-Innu Malti jiġi wżat f'kull okkazzjoni ewlenija fl-istorja moderna Maltija – bħal ma huma fil-Jum ta' l-Indipendenza u fil-Jum tal-Helsien. Kull Malti għandu jitgħallem il-kliem bl-ament u għandu jhossu kburi meta jindaqq dan l-Innu – l-Innu ta' art twelidu.

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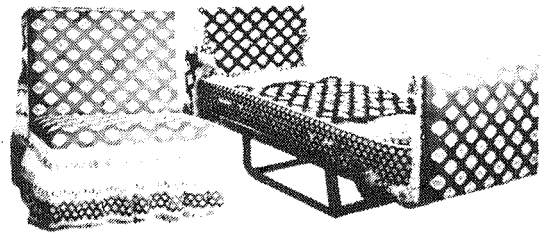
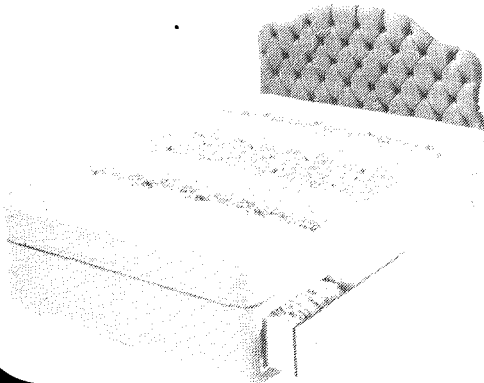
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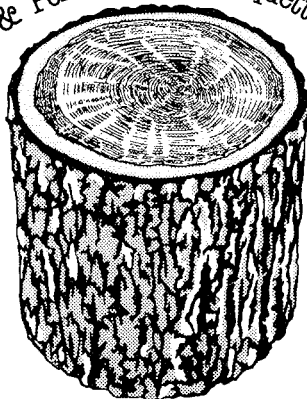
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ghal GHQ u PC1113 ghad-District 4/CCP. It-tieni loghba - 1-0 b'goal ta' PC512.

Semi-Finals

A. District No. 5/6 vs District No. 1/2 - 2-0 b'zewg goals ta' PC1248.

B. S.M.U. vs G.H.Q./Traffic/Mobile - 0-1 b'goal ta' PC960 ghal G.H.Q.

Final

Il-final tal-Police Christmas Shield gie milghub bejn it-team tad-District No. 5/6 u t-team tal-G.H.Q./Traffic/Mobile. Il-loghba rrizultat ferm akkanita fejn wara l-hin normali z-zewg teamijiet spiccaw fi draw ta' 1-1 b'goals ta' PC1248 F. Rapa ghat-team tad-District No. 5/6 u goal ta' PC960 J. Scerri ghat-team tal-G.H.Q./Traffic/Mobile. Fil-hin barrani t-team tad-District No. 5/6 irnexxielu jiskorja l-goal tarrebha permezz ta' PC1064 R. Borg biex dan it-team gie dikjarat rebbieh tal-Police Christmas Shield 1987.

Wara l-loghba l-captain tat-team tad-District No. 5/6 PS567 T. Bajada gie prezentat bix-Shield mill-Kurunell John Spiteri. Il-players kollha taz-zewg teamijiet finalistu gew prezentati b'midalja ta' tifikira.



Il-Kmandant tal-Pulizija l-Kurunell J. Spiteri jipprezenta x-Shield lil Captan tat-team Dist. 5/6 PS567 T. Bajada.



It-team tal-G.H.Q./Traffic/Mobile, li laghab fil-Final kontra District 5/6.



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